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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

THIRTY-SEVEN VOLUMES.

—(35.)—

PORTUGAL.

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PROTOCOL
OF
A CONFERENCE
RELATING TO
THE AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL,
HELD

At the Foreign Office on the 21st of May, 1847.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command of Her Majesty.
June, 1847.*

LONDON:
PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON.



PROTOCOLE de la Conférence tenue au Foreign Office, le 21 Mai, 1847.

Présens :

*Les Plénipotentiaires
d'Espagne ;
de France ;
de la Grande Bretagne ; et
du Portugal.*

LES Plénipotentiaires d'Espagne, de France, de la Grande Bretagne, et du Portugal, s'étant réunis en conférence sur l'invitation du Plénipotentiaire du Portugal :

Le Plénipotentiaire Portugais a déclaré qu'il avait appris par des avis reçus ce jour même de son Gouvernement, l'inutilité des efforts tentés à Oporto par le Colonel Wylde et le Marquis d'España, pour mettre un terme à la guerre civile en Portugal, moyennant les conditions que la Reine de Portugal les avait autorisés à faire connaître à la Junte. Il a ajouté que, comme la Reine de Portugal avait offert ces conditions conformément au conseil de ses alliés, il était chargé par Sa Majesté Très Fidèle de renouveler la démarche déjà faite par elle auprès de ceux de ses alliés qui avaient pris part au Traité du 22 Avril, 1834, afin d'obtenir d'eux l'assistance nécessaire pour effectuer la pacification de ses Etats.

Le Baron de Moncorvo a déclaré ensuite que les conditions ainsi communiquées à la Junte d'Oporto de la part de Sa Majesté Très Fidèle, étaient :—

Premièrement ; une amnistie pleine et générale pour tous les délits politiques commis depuis le commencement du mois d'Octobre dernier, et le rappel immédiat de toutes les personnes qui, depuis cette époque, avaient été contraintes de quitter le Portugal pour des motifs politiques.

Deuxièmement ; la révocation immédiate de tous les décrets promulgués depuis le commencement du mois d'Octobre dernier, qui sont en conflit ou en opposition avec les lois établies et la Constitution du royaume.

Troisièmement ; la convocation des Cortès, aussitôt que les élections, qui doivent avoir lieu sur-le-champ, seront terminées.

egalement ce matin même du Colonel Wylde des dépêches annonçant que la mission à laquelle il s'était employé conjointement avec le Marquis d'España, avait échoué, et que la Junte avait refusé de mettre fin à la guerre civile, moyennant les termes proposés par Sa Majesté Très Fidèle, ou même de consentir à une simple suspension d'armes.

Les Plénipotentiaires d'Espagne, de France, et de la Grande Bretagne, prenant ces circonstances en sérieuse considération, et ayant présent à l'esprit le profond intérêt que leurs Gouvernemens respectifs portent au bien-être du Royaume de Portugal, et le vif désir de ces Gouvernemens de voir la guerre civile qui désole actuellement ce pays, terminée à des conditions fondées, d'une part, sur le respect dû à la dignité et aux droits constitutionnels de la Couronne, et propres à assurer suffisamment, d'autre part, les libertés du peuple; convaincus, de plus, que les termes proposés par Sa Majesté Très Fidèle étaient bien faits pour atteindre ces deux buts, s'accordent à penser qu'une conjoncture s'est maintenant présentée, où leurs Gouvernemens respectifs peuvent, en se conformant pleinement aux principes qui les dirigent, accéder à la demande de secours qui leur a été adressée par la Reine de Portugal.

Le Plénipotentiaire du Portugal, après avoir exprimé la satisfaction avec laquelle il recevait cette déclaration de la part des Plénipotentiaires des Trois Puissances, a établi l'urgente nécessité de prendre des mesures conformes à ces déclarations, et a représenté que dans l'état actuel des affaires du Portugal, tout délai doit ajouter au sang versé, et aggraver les calamités qui affligent ce royaume.

Ayant égard à ces circonstances, et persuadé de l'urgence de la conjoncture, les Plénipotentiaires des Trois Puissances se sont résolus en commun à accéder à la demande du Plénipotentiaire Portugais; et il a été arrêté en conséquence par les Plénipotentiaires des Quatre Puissances, que l'assistance promise à la Reine de Portugal lui serait prêtée immédiatement; et d'après cette détermination, les Plénipotentiaires d'Espagne, de France, et de la Grande Bretagne, s'engagent à ce que les forces navales de leurs Gouvernemens respectifs actuellement stationnées sur la côte de Portugal, prennent part, conjointement et sur-le-champ, avec les forces navales de Sa Majesté Très Fidèle, à toute opération jugée nécessaire ou opportune par les Commandans de ces forces combinées, pour atteindre le but de cet acte commun; et le Plénipotentiaire d'Espagne s'engage en outre à ce qu'un corps de troupes, dont le nombre sera fixé entre les Gouvernemens d'Espagne et du Portugal, pénètre en Portugal, à l'effet de coopérer avec les troupes de Sa Majesté Très Fidèle, et que ces troupes évacuent le territoire dans un délai de deux mois après leur entrée, ou aussitôt que l'objet de l'expédition aura été rempli.

Les Plénipotentiaires des Quatre Puissances promettent que des ordres conformes aux engagemens de ce Protocole seront immédiatement envoyés aux officiers de Marine des Gouvernemens respectifs sur la côte de Portugal, et aux officiers généraux commandant les troupes Espagnoles sur les frontières d'Espagne.

(Signé)

XAVIER DE ISTURIZ.

JARNAC.

PALMERSTON.

TORRE DE MONCORVO.

(Translation.)

**PROTOCOL of a Conference held at the Foreign Office on the
21st of May, 1847.**

Present :

*The Plenipotentiaries
of Spain;
of France;
of Great Britain; and
of Portugal.*

THE Plenipotentiaries of Spain, of France, of Great Britain, and of Portugal, having met in conference on the invitation of the Plenipotentiary of Portugal :

The Portuguese Plenipotentiary stated that he had learnt by advices which he had this day received from his Government, that the efforts made at Oporto by Colonel Wylde and the Marquis d'España, to put an end to the civil war in Portugal, upon the conditions which those officers were authorized by the Queen of Portugal to make known to the Junta, had failed ; and he added, that as the Queen of Portugal had offered those conditions in accordance with the advice of her allies, he was now commanded by Her Most Faithful Majesty to renew the application which Her Most Faithful Majesty had previously made to those of her allies who had been parties to the Treaty of the 22nd of April, 1834, for assistance to enable her to effect the pacification of her dominions.

The Baron Moncorvo further stated that the conditions which had thus been communicated to the Junta of Oporto by Her Most Faithful Majesty's authority, were :

1st. A full and general amnesty for all political offences committed since the beginning of October last, and an immediate recall of all persons who, since that time, have been sent out of Portugal for political reasons.

2nd. An immediate revocation of all the decrees which have been issued since the beginning of October last, and which infringe upon, or conflict with, the established laws and constitution of the kingdom.

3rd. A convocation of the Cortes so soon as the elections, which are to take place without delay, shall have been completed.

4th. The immediate appointment of an Administration composed of men not belonging to the party of the Cabral, nor being members of the Oporto Junta.

The British Plenipotentiary confirmed the statement of Baron de Moncorvo, and said that the British Government had also received this morning from Colonel Wylde, despatches reporting the failure of the mission upon which he and the Marquis d'España had been employed, and the refusal of the Junta either to put an end to the civil war upon the terms proposed to them by Her Most Faithful Majesty, or to consent even to a temporary suspension of arms.

The Plenipotentiaries of Spain, France, and Great Britain, having taken these matters into their serious consideration, and bearing in mind the deep interest which their respective Governments take in the welfare

of the Kingdom of Portugal, and the anxious desire which those Governments feel, that the civil war which now desolates that country should be brought to an end, upon conditions which should on the one hand be founded upon a due regard to the dignity and constitutional rights of the Crown, and should on the other hand afford a just security for the liberties of the people; and being moreover of opinion, that the arrangements proposed by Her Most Faithful Majesty were well calculated to attain those ends, agree that a case has now presented itself, in which their respective Governments may, in full accordance with the principles by which they are guided, comply with the application for assistance addressed to them by the Queen of Portugal.

The Plenipotentiary of Portugal, after expressing the satisfaction with which he received this declaration on the part of the Plenipotentiaries of the Three Powers, impressed upon them the urgent necessity that immediate measures should be taken to carry those declarations into effect, and represented that in the present state of affairs in Portugal, delay must lead to a renewal of bloodshed and an aggravation of the calamities by which Portugal is now afflicted.

Adverting to these circumstances, and sensible of the urgency of the case, the Plenipotentiaries of the Three Powers agreed to yield to the request of the Portuguese Plenipotentiary; and it was therefore determined by the Plenipotentiaries of the Four Powers that the assistance to be afforded to the Queen of Portugal should be given forthwith; and accordingly the Plenipotentiaries of Spain, France, and Great Britain, engage that the naval forces of their respective Governments now stationed on the coast of Portugal shall immediately co-operate with the naval force of Her Most Faithful Majesty in any operations which the commanders of those combined forces may judge necessary or expedient for carrying into effect the objects of this agreement; and the Plenipotentiary of Spain further engages that a body of troops, the number of which shall be agreed upon between the Spanish and Portuguese Governments, shall enter Portugal for the purpose of co-operating with the troops of Her Most Faithful Majesty; and that those troops shall withdraw from the Portuguese territory within two months after the time when they shall enter, or as soon as the objects for which they shall have entered shall have been accomplished.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Four Powers undertake that orders, in conformity with the engagements of this protocol, shall be sent forthwith to the naval officers of the respective Governments on the coast of Portugal, and to the general officers commanding the Spanish troops on the frontiers of Spain.

(Signed)

XAVIER DE ISTURIZ.

JARNAC.

PALMERSTON.

TORRE DE MONCORVO.

PROTOCOL of a Conference relating to the Affairs of
Portugal, held at the Foreign Office on the 21st
of May, 1847.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by
Command of Her Majesty. 1847.*

LONDON:
PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON.

P O R T U G A L.

COPY of a LETTER of Captain *Robb*, dated Her Majesty's Ship "Gladiator," at Oporto, the 23d day of May 1847, to the Portuguese Junta; also, the ANSWER from the Secretary of the Junta.

Admiralty, }
22 June 1847. }

H. F. AMEDROZ,
Chief Clerk.

PRESENTED BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.

Sir,

Her Majesty's Ship "Gladiator," Oporto,
23 May 1847.

HAVING transmitted to your Excellency, through Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at this place, the wishes of Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, relative to the cessation of hostilities, until the delivery of the letter with which I am charged to his Excellency the Conde Das Antas, and having received no reply to that letter, I have the honour to acquaint you, that I am commanded by Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, Bart., G.C.B., that if any demonstration is made on the part of the naval force of the Junta for quitting the Douro, to warn the Junta of the probability of their being stopped by a British force, wherever it may be met with.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Robb*,
Captain.

His Excellency Senhor Jozé Passos,
Secretary of Foreign Affairs,
Provisional Government, Oporto.

Sir,

23 May 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, having brought to the knowledge of the Provisional Junta of the Supreme Government of the kingdom the letter in which Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in this city manifests the desire that the Junta should suspend the operations of their squadron until you have delivered to Field Marshal the Conde Das Antas a letter from Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy at the Court of Lisbon, that hostilities may cease between the forces of the Junta and those of the Government of Lisbon, until the said Minister receives from his court a reply to the last communication which he has made to his Government; the Junta directed me to acquaint Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, that with the greatest regret it saw itself in the necessity of not being able to comply with the desires which he expressed.

This participation was delivered last night to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, who, it is presumed, has now made you acquainted with it.

The Provisional Junta of the Supreme Government of the Kingdom has no compromise to hinder it from employing its sea and land forces in the manner which it may deem most suitable for the triumph of the just cause which it defends, which the majority of the nation sustain; and it neither recognizes or can recognize in any Foreign Cabinet the right to interfere in the internal affairs of Portugal, and much less to regulate at its will the employment of its forces, and the occasion of employing the same.

It is, therefore, that the undersigned saw, with great regret, that you declare, in conformity with the orders of his Excellency Admiral William Parker, that in case of the ships of the national squadron leaving this port, they will probably be detained by a British naval force.

It is in the performance of his duty that the undersigned cannot but signify to you, that any act of hostility on the part of Her Britannic Majesty's ships against

2 LETTER OF CAPTAIN ROBB TO THE PORTUGUESE JUNTA.

against the ships of war of the Junta, who have not committed any act of aggression against foreigners, would be inexcusable in the eyes of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, and of Europe, because nothing can justify a foreign intervention in a political question of this nation, absolutely internal and administrative.

Whatever may be the resolution you may take in consequence of the orders of your superiors, the officers of the Portuguese National Marine will obey the orders of this Junta, and fulfil their duties in a manner that may merit the applauses of civilized Europe.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the protestations, &c.

(signed) *Jozé da Silva Passos,*
Department of Foreign Affairs of the
Provisional Junta in Oporto.

Captain Robb,
H. M. Steam Ship "Gladiator."

PORTUGAL.

COPY of a LETTER of Captain Robb, dated Her Majesty's Ship "Gladiator," at Oporto, the 23d day of May 1847, to the Portuguese Junta; also, the ANSWER from the Secretary of the Junta.

(Presented by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
24 June 1847.

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO THE

AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command of Her Majesty,
June, 1847.*

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CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO

THE AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL.

No. 1.

Lord Howard de Walden and Seaford to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 18.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, October 8, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a note which I have received from the Marquis of Saldanha, notifying to me that the Queen of Portugal had been pleased to name him Minister of War and President of the Council, with the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs, *ad interim*.

This change of Government has taken most people by surprise. It was known that a short time ago the Duke of Palmella was willing to transfer the Government to the hands of the Marquis of Saldanha; but it was also certain that the latter then felt that he had no force of his own, and that he should be made a mere instrument to serve the ends of the Cabralista party, by whom he would ultimately be sacrificed when it might suit their purpose. Under these circumstances, for want of a chief, the Cabralista party were unable to carry out their designs for a counter-revolution, for which they had been so long working among the troops.

It appears, however, that the programme which I herewith inclose of the Septembrista party, created such alarm, that in the emergency, the Marquis of Saldanha at last consented, though very unwillingly, to undertake the formation of a new Government.

Accordingly on Tuesday night the Duke of Palmella was summoned to the Palace, was asked whether he had power to make a stand against the Septembrist party, and on an unsatisfactory reply was informed that, under these circumstances, he must transfer the Government to other hands.

Count de Bomfin, Military Governor of Lisbon, had also been summoned. The Duke, as well as the Count Bomfim, were then required to sign decrees already prepared, naming the new Government, and displacing all the military authorities in the interest of their party; and the former officers who had been displaced being already in waiting, they proceeded at once by night to take possession of their commands.

The next morning the Duke of Terceira appeared at the head of the troops in the Commercial Square, which had been previously gained over in the night. There was on the first summons hesitation on the part of some corps, but on receiving more formal orders in the name of the Queen, they acknowledged their new commanders without any display of feeling.

The town is perfectly quiet, though great sullenness is observed among the people.

It is much to be regretted that this change of Government has been effected in a manner to create universally the impression of a military revolution. In my opinion it was quite unnecessary to have gone such lengths, as the country would willingly have accepted the Marquis de Saldanha in the first instance at least as Minister, until the Cortes should decide upon a Government; but it

would appear that the result of the elections being questionable, it was thought, after the appearance of the programme of the Septembristas, that the Crown was in such danger that there would be less risk by a counter-revolution than by allowing the elections to take place uncontrolled, as had been proposed by the late Government. There were two points, certainly, on which the new Chamber of Deputies would probably have been agreed, viz., the impeachment of Senhor Costa Cabral and his brother (and perhaps of the whole of the late Government in general of the Duke of Terceira, which would have disclosed circumstances ruinous to many parties), and the recommendation for the removal of M. Dietz from the Palace.

For a revolution, the measures taken were cautiously combined, and as far as hitherto attempted, have been perfectly successful.

It is expected that the name of Marshal Saldanha, together with the Queen's proclamation, will keep the country in general quiet; and indeed the measures taken of suspending personal guarantees, and suppressing all the newspapers except that of the Government, will very much check for the moment, the means for immediate agitation in the provinces; but still, considering the small military force at the disposal of the Government, and the facility with which the soldiery can be gained over to either party, I contemplate the future with great anxiety. The elements for revolution of a character dangerous to the Queen have now certainly been created, though the efforts of the party vanquished may not, in immediate result, be effective in Lisbon, they will not fail to work successfully towards serious mischief in the provinces.

I am confident that the Marshal Saldanha is animated with the best spirit, and that if suspicion of his acts do not interfere and deprive him of a fair trial as a Minister, he would succeed in neutralizing much opposition; but I fear the impression of his being identified with a Cabralista counter-revolution will be so generally believed, in consequence of the unusual character given to the proceedings connected with the change of Government, that the standard will be attempted to be at once raised against him, without allowing time for observation.

I inclose a list of the principal persons, warm partizans of the Cabrals, reinstated by the Marquis of Saldanha. Unfortunately, on being called upon to form a Government, having found no one unconnected with the Cabralista party prepared to join him, he has been thrown (at first at least) entirely into their hands.

I have, however, had a full and perfectly satisfactory explanation from the Marquis of Saldanha of his intentions, and of his determination not to be made a tool of any party, and of his firm resolution not to allow the influence of the Cabralistas either to predominate in the Council, or to interfere with his policy of bringing together persons of other parties who may be disposed to rally round him in support of principles of moderation, justice, and economy.

The Marshal informs me that he has received most encouraging assurances from influential members of various shades of political opinions, which inspire him with the fullest confidence.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

The Marquis de Saldanha to Lord Howard de Walden.

*Secretaria d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros,
em 7 d'Outubro de 1846.*

HAVENDO representado a Sua Magestade a Rainha o Senhor Duque de Palmella os continuos e diversos obstaculos que se oppunhão a que o Ministerio de que era Presidente podesse progredir na administração do paiz, resolveo a mesma Augusta Senhora, depois de madura deliberação, formar hum novo Ministerio, Dignando-se nomear me para Presidente do Conselho de Ministros e Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios da Guerra, e interinamente dos Negocios Estrangeiros, em quanto da pasta destes não toma conta o Senhor Visconde da Carreira, para ella nomeado; o Senhor Visconde de Oliveira, para Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios do Reino, e interinamente dos da Fazenda; o Senhor D. Manoel de Portugal e Castro para Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos

Negocios da Marinha e Ultramar ; e o Senhor José Jacinto Valente Farinho, para Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios Ecclesiasticos e de Justiça.

Da proclamação publicada no incluso "Diario" de hoje, verá vossa Senhoria quaes são as instrucções por que Sua Magestade ordena que deva guiar-se o actual Ministerio, as quaes elle porá em plena execução com todo o zelo e firmeza, mantendo ao mesmo tempo as relações de amizade e boa intelligencia com todas as nações estrangeiras. O que tudo tenho a honra de participar a vossa Senhoria, para que se sirva leval-o ao conhecimento do seu Governo.

Aproveito, &c.

(Firmado) MARQUEZ DE SALDANHA.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, Lisbon, October 7, 1846.

THE Duke of Palmella having represented to Her Majesty the Queen, the continual and numerous obstacles which prevented the Ministry of which he was President, from proceeding in the administration of the country, Her Majesty, after mature deliberation, resolved on forming a new Government, and has been pleased to appoint me President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister and Secretary of State for the War Department, and, *ad interim*, for Foreign Affairs, until Viscount Carreira, appointed to this department, shall take charge of it; Viscount Oliveira, Minister and Secretary of State for the Department of the Interior, and, *ad interim*, for the Finance Department; Don Manoel de Portugal e Castro, Minister and Secretary of State for the Marine and Ultramarine Department; and Senhor Jose Jacinto Valente Farinha, Minister and Secretary of State for the Ecclesiastical and Justice Department.

From the proclamation published in the inclosed "Diario" of this day, your Lordship will learn the instructions by which Her Majesty ordains that the present Ministry shall be guided, and which it will carry into full execution with zeal and firmness; maintaining at the same time relations of friendship and alliance with all foreign nations. All which I have the honour to state to your Lordship in order that you may be pleased to communicate it to your Government.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) MARQUEZ DE SALDANHA.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

Abstract of the Queen's Proclamation of the 6th October, 1846.

(Translation.)

Portuguese!

THE clamours which from every part daily reached my Throne, filled my heart with sorrow: all my ideas and meditations were consecrated to the reestablishment of public prosperity which had received such a violent shock.

After having duly weighed in my mind the extreme gravity of the present situation, and the abyss into which the succession of events menaced to precipitate shortly the Throne of my forefathers, and the institutions established by my father, and, as a necessary consequence, the existence of this nation, I resolved on putting a term to such calamities. With this purpose I called to my counsels men whom I trust in, to aid me in executing the arduous task imposed on me by the extreme love I feel for the people whom Providence has placed under my direction. The instructions I have given them are conveyed in a few words, and which I cannot but trust will be hailed by all my generous, intelligent, and faithful subjects.

It is not given to human forces to set aside great events in the history of a

The people asked only for the repeal of the tributary system, of the sanitary law, and the exoneration of Ministers to whom they attributed their supposed grievances. These concessions were made and shall be maintained.

But the people could not wish that the code of their liberties should be involved in the proscription, and this was proved by the manifestations made during the movement; when the Charter was ever invoked and respected.

Oh! and this is most grateful to my feelings, which would have been intensely wounded to see the sacred compact which unites me to my people torn or trodden under foot.

The giver of the Charter himself recognized the changes which time and experience proved to be necessary in it. I reject, however, the excess of authority which does not belong to me, and it shall not be by a decree that I shall cause the fundamental law of the Monarchy to be altered. I will consequently command my Ministers to bring about this revision by the means established in the Charter itself.

With full confidence in the virtues of the Portuguese people, I trust it will rally round my Throne, and aid me in our just and plausible object.

It will be for me the most glorious and memorable day, that in which I see the members of the Portuguese family, forgetful of their old disagreements, embrace each other never more to separate. The realization of this object is dependent on the fulfilment of justice and duty!

Let the empire of morality be proclaimed as a first necessity; the principles worthy of deference respected; let merit and virtue be the only title to preferment; let the strictest economy be established in the public service; let every past denomination of parties be forgotten, and the most ample toleration exercised towards all political opinions; let the faith of legal contracts be respected; and, without doubt, a more brilliant prospect will dawn on this blessed spot in the universe.

It is my intention to ordain that zealous persons in the public service be sent without delay to the provinces, in the capacity of Commissioners, to learn the nature of the complaints and grievances of the people, in order to enable me to remedy them.

It being, lastly, my most urgent desire to prevent excesses of any kind whatever, it is my Royal wish that it be known that the inflexibility of justice shall fall on all, whatever may be their political opinions, who endeavour to substitute the empire of terror for that of morality, &c.

Palace of Belem, October 6, 1846.

	(Manu Regia)	RAINHA.
(Signed)	MARQUEZ DE SALDANHA.	
	VISCONDE DE OLIVEIRA.	
	D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.	
	JE. JACINTO VALENTE FARINHO.	

Inclosure 3 in No. 1.

Abstract of the Programme of the Septembrista Electoral Association of Principles to be maintained by Deputies in the ensuing Cortes.

(Translation.)

1. That the constituent power be alone exercised by the deputies elected to this effect, and that they be the sole legislators during the time they are sitting.
2. That the national sovereignty be proclaimed in the constitution as the sole origin of public authority.
3. That the deputies reform the second Chamber, as may be most convenient.
4. That the election of deputies be direct.
5. That perfect liberty of action be secured, when the rights of others are not attacked, particularly as regards licit associations.
6. That the liberty of the press be firmly established: the jury deciding on

8. That the organization of the National Guard be reformed, all electors being enlisted who have the necessary qualifications.

9. That the organization and arming of the National Guard take place at once in Lisbon and Oporto, and all other places where the Government may consider it convenient.

10. That the reorganization be entirely completed within three months.

11. That the finances be organized on the following basis: 1st. By fixing the actual receipts without any increase of taxes. 2nd. Reducing the expenditure so as not to exceed the receipts.

12. That the suspension of guarantees shall never comprise the members of the Legislature, nor affect the liberty of the press,

13. That a law shall render all public functionaries responsible for their proceedings.

14. That a reform be made as regards public instruction for both sexes.

15. That all public offices be filled exclusively by persons found to be duly qualified on examination.

16. That the army be reduced in proportion to the resources of the country.

17. That the Council of State and other useless offices be suppressed.

18. That the administrative authorities in the various municipalities be dependent on popular election.

19. That the formation of roads, and all other useful public works, be promoted; also the development of our colonies, and of agriculture, industry, and commerce.

20. That the Regency Law be reformed, so as that the Regency may never fall to a foreigner, even though he be naturalized.

21. That the fiscal contracts made since 1842 be examined, so as that those which are illegal may be rescinded.

22. That it be urged that the education of the Princes, and all the service of the Royal Household, be placed exclusively in the hands of Portuguese.

23. That the punishment of all attempts against individual liberty, and embezzlement of public money, be promoted.

24. That a system of expedition and regularity be established, both as regards public and private affairs, in the public offices and tribunals.

25. That the Government be prohibited from appointing to any office a member of the Legislature, or from conferring on him any favour or benefit whatever.

26. That the ensuing Cortes be not dissolved until such time as they shall have made laws in conformity with the above articles.

Lisbon, October 5, 1846.

(Signed)

BARAO DE VILLA NOVA DA FOSCOA,

President.

JOSE ESTEVAO COELHO DE MAGALHAES,

Secretary.

Inclosure 4 in No. 1.

List of Cabralista Partisans restored to Office.

(Translation.)

DON Carlos Mascarenhas, to the command of the Municipal Guard.

Senhor Eusebio Candido, ex-Governor of St. George's Castle, reinstated.

The Commanders, and several other commissioned officers, again placed in command of the troops.

The Marquis of Fronteira, ex-Civil Governor of Lisbon, reinstated.

Also, the Civil Governors of Oporto, Braga, Vianna, and Evora; Senhores

No. 2.

Lord Howard de Walden and Seaford to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 18.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, October 9, 1846.

HER Majesty's ship "Cyclops" arrived here on the 5th instant, and would have been ready to proceed to sea on the 8th.

In consequence, however, of the political events which took place on the night of the 6th, and the general impression that very serious disturbances would ensue, I have detained her for a few days longer.

I do not myself apprehend much resistance at present to the Government. It is not probable that any great excitement could be got up at once against a Government of which the Marquis of Saldanha is the head, except under the belief that he is lending himself to the restoration of the Cabrals to power, and the re-establishment of their system.

The Septembristas will no doubt labour to establish this impression throughout the country; and should they find the people for the moment not ripe for revolt, they will suppress all immediate demonstrations, and prepare, as they did before, for generally-organized Pronunciamentos, such as took place in the spring of this year.

It remains however to be seen whether the Government, of which Marquis Saldanha is the head, will afford them grounds for working on the people. A more honourable, well-disposed, and conciliatory man than the Marquis does not exist in Portugal; and whatever political errors he may commit as to judgment, they cannot be ascribed in any way to the same spirit of political persecution which unfortunately characterized the administration of the two Cabrals, and which exasperated the people.

The Marshal, of all the statesmen in Portugal, is the one best looked upon by the moderate Miguelites.

I offered to the Marshal to abandon my projected departure from Lisbon at this moment, should he consider that he was exposed to any great dangers or difficulties, in regard to which I could be of assistance. He expressed himself, however, so confident, considering the complete support he relied upon at Court, and the assurances he received from all sides, that, notwithstanding the satisfaction he was kind enough to express it would have been to him to have had me by his side, he did not feel warranted in exacting such a sacrifice from me on public grounds.

No. 3.

Lord Howard de Walden and Seaford to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 18.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, October 10, 1846.

IN the "Diario do Governo" of this day a decree is published, of which I inclose a copy, revoking the late law of the 27th July last, and thus at once putting a stop to the pending elections.

The Marquis of Saldanha was strongly pressed to convoke again the late Cortes which had been elected under the influence of the Cabrals, and against which such a cry had been raised throughout the country, and which were dissolved under the Queen's Decree of the 23rd May of this year; but he resisted this desire of his new friends. I fear, however, this idea is only symptomatic of the difficulties the Marquis will have to contend with in controlling the party.

The Marquis tells me that it is now contemplated to postpone the meeting of the Cortes for fifteen months, that is, till the year 1848.

It is quite clear that for the moment the influence of the Cabrals predominates, as they dread an appeal to the people, for the Marquis himself, but a very short time ago, was of opinion that the new Cortes when elected would not turn out so bad as was apprehended, or as it was desired they should appear.

To levy taxes and make loans during so long a time on the part of a Government established on the eve of general elections now suspended by the

Queen, under a military combination and demonstration, may seriously complicate the position of the Cortes towards the country. I trust, therefore, that the Marquis will be cautious before he gives in to this most dangerous project.

Inclosure in No. 3.

Decree repealing the Law of Elections.

(Translation.)

Home Department.

THE provisions of the Decrees of the 27th July last, which enacted that a direct election of deputies should be proceeded with, that extraordinary powers not recognised by the Charter should be conferred on them, and convening the Cortes for the 1st December next, being manifestly in contravention to the Constitutional Charter of the monarchy; I am pleased, in conformity with my duty of strictly observing the fundamental law of the State, to determine that the said decrees shall be revoked, as also any acts which may have been practised by virtue of those decrees.

Palace of Belem, October 9, 1846.

	(Manu Regia)	RAINHA.
(Signed)	MARQUEZ DE SALDANHA.	
	VISCONDE DE OLIVEIRA.	
	D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.	
	JOSE JACINTO VALENTE FARINHO.	

No. 4.

Lord Howard de Walden and Seaford to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 18.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, October 11, 1846.

THE Marshal Saldanha informs me that he has received a deputation from several leading members of the more moderate Septembristas, desiring to know whether they could rely upon the professions, as to the feeling and policy of the Queen, as expressed in Her Majesty's proclamation, being really and scrupulously carried out by him; adding, that if such were the case, and they received his pledge to that effect, they would give him their cordial support. The Marshal gave them the most distinct assurances on this head.

This is fortunate, as he was already beginning to be sensible to the inconvenient pretensions of the Cabralistas.

I took the opportunity of cautioning the Marshal as to the hazard to which he would be exposing the Court as well as himself, were he to carry out the scheme of postponing the meeting of the Cortes till 1848. I found him perfectly well disposed to view the question in the light I presented it to him; and the result was, his agreeing that for the moment it would be decidedly preferable not to fix any far distant day for the elections, and that it would be better policy for him to get the elections over, and thus avoid the very extreme danger of attempting to levy taxes not legally voted for the year.

No. 5.

Lord Howard de Walden and Seaford to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 18.)

(Separate.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, October 12, 1846.

AVAILING myself of the permission conveyed to me in your Lordship's despatch marked separate, of the 2nd September last, I embark to-day in Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops" for England.

I have presented Mr. Southern to the Marshal Saldanha as Chargé d'Affaires in my absence, to whom I have made over the archives, &c., connected with Her Majesty's Legation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HOWARD DE WALDEN AND SEAFORD.

No. 6.

Lord Howard de Walden and Seaford to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 11.)

(Private.)

My dear Palmerston,

Cavendish Square, October 26, 1846.

I FORGOT to leave with you the other day the proclamation against the Queen of Portugal, which had been distributed the day before I left Lisbon. Here it is, with a translation.

Yours, &c.

(Signed)

HOWARD DE WALDEN AND SEAFORD.

Inclosure in No. 6.

Povo Portuguez !

A REVOLUCAO do Minho, a revolução mais gloriosa da Nação Portuguesa foi trahida pela Soberana! Não a accreditas! Olha que elle mente como sempre o tem feito!

Povo Portuguez! Olha que a Rainha, o chefe do Estado, qu devia ser a primeira a respectar a opinião dos povos, com palavras de paz na bocca e com veneno no coração, sahio para o meio das ruas da capital e poz se em guerra declarada com a Nação! Não contente com o sangue e ossos de que a composto o seu throno, ainda continua a fazer mais victimas—ainde esta vampeir quer maes sangue—he a pagar que esta tigre da ao povo infeliz—que lhe deu un throno!

Povo Portuguez! Tu nada lucras em conservaes no teu seio este vivarre—ou elle hade respectar os teus direitos ou então que tenta a sorte de Luiz XVI, este porem foi menos culpado!

Povo Portuguez! A tua Rainha diz que quer paz, mas consente que os jenissarios assassinem e roubem como o estão fazendo.

Povo Portuguez! As armas! Senão seras fuzilado ou deportado! Vive Portugal! As armas! et seja o novo grito de guerra, Viva Dom Pedro V!

Morte a tirania e aos que cobertos com uma carta—escudo da infamia—nos tem opprimido!

(Translation.)

Portuguese !

THE revolution of the Minho—the most glorious revolution of the Portuguese nation, has been betrayed by the Sovereign! Do not believe her! Observe that she lies as she always has.

Portuguese! know that the Queen, the chief of the State, who ought to be the first to respect the opinion of the people—with words of peace in her mouth and poison in her heart—went out into the streets of Lisbon and made open war upon the nation. Not satisfied with blood and bones on which her throne is founded she continues to make more victims. This vampire still desires more blood, and thus this tigress pays the unhappy people who bestowed on her a throne!

Portuguese! You will gain nothing by retaining this viper in your bosom, she must either respect your rights or let her undergo the fate of Louis XVI, who was even less guilty!

Portuguese! Your Queen affirms that she wishes for peace; but she allows her janissaries to murder and rob as they are now doing!

Portuguese! To arms! otherwise you will be shot or transported, and let your new war cry be, Long live Pedro V!

Death to tyranny and to those who under a charter—a shield for their infamy—oppressed us!

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 30.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, October 14, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that Marshal Saldanha called on me this morning, to explain to me the very alarming aspect which events were assuming in this country.

Immediately after the sudden change of the Government in the night of the 6th instant, and the substitution of the military authorities and commanders of regiments of the time of the Cabrais for those acting under the Duke of Palmella's Government, the Duke of Terceira was commissioned (by royal decree of the 6th, published in the official "Diario" inclosed to your Lordship in Lord Howard de Walden's despatch of the 8th instant) to proceed to Oporto as the Queen's Lieutenant, accompanied by various officers, generals, and aides-de-camp, to operate the same changes in the north as had taken place in the capital.

I learn from Marshal Saldanha that the Duke of Terceira arrived at Oporto in the "Mindello" steamer on the evening of the 9th, and that in the same night the populace, who had been joined by the troops in the garrison, rose against him, and attacked the house where he and his staff were lodged, took them prisoners, and carried them off to the Castle of the Foz.

General Count das Antas, who commanded in the north for the late Government, was at the time at Braga; he arrived, however, at Oporto on Sunday the 11th, when, Marshal Saldanha assures me, he joined in the formation of a Council of Regency of which he is the President, M. José Passos the Vice-President, and Major Avila the Secretary.

I asked Marshal Saldanha if he were sure that this was a Council of Regency and not a mere Junta of Provisional Government, when his Excellency assured me that Pedro V, the Prince Royal, had been proclaimed as Sovereign, and that this Council had published a most violent attack upon the Queen. At Coimbra this same Regency has also been set up by the Marquis of Loulé, the Civil Governor of the district of Coimbra for the late Government. Here a proclamation, the Marshal said, had been printed by the authority of the Junta at Coimbra, which not only declared that the Queen had forfeited her Crown, but likewise had committed crimes worthy of condign punishment, and threatening Her Majesty with the fate of Louis XVI.

I asked the Marshal to show me a copy of this document, but he said that on reading it, his indignation was so great that he tore it to pieces.

Marshal Saldanha, though extremely alive to the dangers by which the throne is surrounded, is by no means cast down, on the contrary, he is confident of securing a triumph over the enemies of the Queen's cause and his Government by the vigorous measures he is about to adopt. He relies upon the army, which is certainly in a great measure animated by a most loyal spirit. The Marshal enumerated regiments of all arms in whose fidelity and bravery he had a full reliance, which perhaps amount altogether to from 4000 to 5000 men, though the Marshal calculates them at more.

With these troops the Marshal proposes to march to the north, and to leave Her Majesty in Lisbon, and the capital itself, under the protection of the municipal guard and various volunteer and militia corps which the Marshal is now occupied in forming with the greatest activity.

Of his Septembrista enemies the Marshal expressed no apprehension; but what he considers in the highest degree formidable is the aspect of the Miguelite masses. His Excellency told me he had information to be relied upon, that the Miguelite party was certainly employed in organising its forces, that they have resolved to stand aloof this time, and only act when, taking advantage of the dissensions of their enemies, they can secure the prize for themselves. The peasantry are considered generally Miguelite, and in such riots and mobs as have taken place in the villages when the tax-gatherers, scriveners, and magistrates, have been driven away, and their archives burned, these people have almost invariably concluded by shouts for Don Miguel.

I cannot help thinking, however, that the Marshal is deceived in thinking this party will make a separate stand against the Queen's authorities. They have no leaders as yet, but their discontent is general, and I fear they will join

any standard which is borne against the Queen's Government. And even their cries of Don Miguel I believe to be rather adopted as the only one they have as yet learned as being directly opposed to the Government of Lisbon, which unhappily they have within the last few years taken as the object of their resentment, and the cause of all their privations.

Be this as it may, no one can doubt that the Marshal is correct in considering the present as a crisis of extreme gravity.

In fact Marshal Saldanha contemplated the possibility of Her Majesty being compelled to embark, and for greater security to take refuge in one of the ships of Her Majesty's navy in the Tagus.

All these circumstances the Marshal requested me to make known to your Lordship, and to suggest the propriety not only of an increase of the naval force in the Tagus, but, seeing the gravity of the circumstances, the presence of the fleet, which would give at least a great moral support to the cause of Her Majesty.

As time was of the utmost importance, the Marshal further pressed me to inform Admiral Sir William Parker of the facts he had communicated to me, and to urge him to return to the Tagus with the ships under his command. I told the Marshal that I feared that a measure of that kind might not be consistent with the Admiral's instructions; but I engaged to make a statement of the circumstances, as his Excellency had narrated them to me, to Sir William Parker. This I did in the letter of which I have the honour to inclose a copy.

I took occasion to ask Marshal Saldanha what foundation there was for the rumour that Spanish assistance had been asked for, and that the courier sent to Madrid this morning by the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires carried the request. The Marshal stated that that was a measure only to be resorted to in the very last extremity, and when all other resources failed; that his sole reliance for external aid was on England, that all his views were in favour of English alliance. I observed to him that I feared that Spanish assistance, at whatever moment rendered, would in addition to the future evils entailed by such a precedent, be far more dangerous to the Queen's Throne than any internal dissensions; because, the entrance of such a force would rouse all the well-known latent feelings of hostility against Spain in the country, and convert a cause hitherto looked upon perhaps with indifference by many, into one of national honour and independence. Marshal Saldanha allowed that this opinion was well founded; but said that he should see with pleasure the approach of Spanish troops to the frontier of Spain as a measure of precaution, which might produce a salutary effect on the apprehensions of parties in this country.

I have no doubt that this at least has been asked for of the Spanish Government of Spain by Marshal Saldanha.

Inclosure in No. 7.

Mr. Southern to Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker.

Sir,

Lisbon, October 14, 1846.

SINCE the departure of Lord Howard the aspect of affairs has become extremely serious; a Regency has been proclaimed at Coimbra under the Marquis of Loulé, and at Oporto under the General commanding in the north, Count das Antas, where all the troops have joined the standard which has been raised of Peter V.

At Oporto the Queen's Lieutenant, the Duke of Terceira, who was sent there to maintain the Queen's authority and to carry out the Government measures, has been arrested by the mob with the officers who accompanied him, General Count Sta. Maria, and Baron Campanhã, the King's aide-de-camp, and conveyed to the Castle of the Foz, where they remain prisoners.

At the same time the masses, which are chiefly Miguelite, are in a state of effervescence, and in many parts of the country are assembling in formidable numbers in the name of Don Miguel. Even as near to Lisbon as Cintra 1200 peasants last week drove out from that place the authorities and some troops sent to keep order. The cry of these people was "Viva Don Miguel," and death to the Queen.

It is the intention of Marshal Saldanha to march to the north.

The Queen will be left in Lisbon under the protection of some municipal and volunteer militia corps, which latter are being formed for the defence of the capital.

I have this morning received a visit from Marshal Saldanha, who requested me to inform you of the state of the country, and of the extreme jeopardy in which he considers the Queen's Crown to be placed, not only from the machinations of the party who have proclaimed the Regency, but chiefly from the projects of the Miguelites, who are prepared to take advantage of the dissensions between the Queen's partisans and those of the Revolution.

Looking to the state in which the capital will be left, the inhabitants of which are not generally well disposed, and to the feebleness of the force to which the Queen's safety will be confided, Marshal Saldanha naturally feels anxious to procure an additional naval force in the Tagus, and expressed himself earnestly as to his conviction that if it were consistent with your instructions, you would by your presence here at least insure the personal security of Her Majesty.

Aware of the orders you had received previously to the date of your last letter to Lord Howard, I could not flatter Marshal Saldanha with the hope of the return of the fleet to the Tagus. It is possible, however, that you may see in these circumstances sufficient motive to induce you to increase our naval force in the Tagus until the pleasure of the Government can be ascertained; and by sending one or more ships of force, not only lend the cause of Her Most Faithful Majesty additional moral force, either as against a Regency or the cause of Don Miguel, but also afford a secure asylum to the Queen in case of emergency.

There is no indisposition whatever, as far as I can ascertain, against British subjects or authorities; but in case of a reverse, the mob would certainly rise in Lisbon, and should the capital be beset, as is probable, by the hordes of discontented peasantry said to be assembling in the neighbouring districts, neither British property nor the lives of British subjects would be made an exception.

The only serviceable steamers of war belonging to Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government are in the power of the enemy, having been seized at Oporto by the insurgents.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

No. 8.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 30.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, October 16, 1846.

I HAVE seen Marshal Saldanha this morning, who has informed me that the difficulties of the Queen's Government are even on the increase. I learn from him that the Algarves have declared for the Revolution, and that a Junta has been set up at Faro, which is supported by such troops as were in the province. He also stated that Beja, the capital of the Alemtejo, had likewise established its Junta in the same sense.

I am glad to learn from Marshal Saldanha, that he was deceived in affirming that a Regency had been proclaimed at Oporto under the Count das Antas. A committee, called the Superior Junta of Government, has been formed, of which General Count das Antas has accepted the presidency.

A hired steam-vessel, which followed the Duke of Terceira in the "Min-dello" to Oporto, not being able to make that port, owing to bad weather, entered Caminha. Lieutenant-Colonel Joaquim Bento, the senior officer, immediately went to the barracks of a regiment stationed there, and induced it to join the cause of the Government. There is no doubt that this is the general sense of the troops.

A small force of 400 infantry and some cavalry have been sent to put down the peasantry who had risen in all the district from Cintra northwards up to Obidos. The people of the district in question are animated by a determined spirit of enmity to the Government, and form a most dangerous neighbourhood to the capital.

Marshal Saldanha still expresses himself with confidence of success, which I very much fear is far from being justified by the extent of the resources on which he can safely calculate, or the support he is likely to receive from the friends of the Queen's Government.

I have the honour to inclose a second proclamation of the Queen, published in yesterday's "Diario do Governo."

A corvette, the "Oito de Julho," a frigate, the "Donna Maria 2a," and a brig, vessels of war, are leaving this port for the purpose of blockading Oporto.

Inclosure in No. 8.

Queen's Proclamation.

(Translation.)

Portuguese!

THE intense satisfaction with which my unalterable resolution was received over almost all the country, of putting a term to the empire of disorder, and to re-establish the principles of the Constitutional Charter with which my Throne is identified, will prove to the nation and to Europe that your Queen, who knows how to love you as a mother, receives the most grateful recompense in the unlimited affection of her subjects.

But an heard-of attempt now rends my heart. A handful of rebels to the legitimate authority have succeeded in the second city in establishing a reign of terror, and have proclaimed disobedience to my orders, which were solely tending to carry out the sacred compact which I had sworn.

I feel the firmest hope that the faithful defenders of my Throne will immediately comply with their duty; and that the city, justly proud of the title of Invincible, and where liberty was twice regenerated, will not permit a factious party to exchange this bright page for one of eternal opprobrium. But should I be deceived in my hope, and this focus of anarchy is not at once destroyed, the moment would have arrived for me to comply with my oath, and save you from ruin.

The first necessity of this kingdom is order, and, with the co-operation of my faithful subjects, I am bound and determined to maintain it. When vigorous measures are requisite, though it make my heart bleed, the severity of justice will be inexorable. If necessary, the army, with the King, my august consort, at its head, together with all my faithful subjects, will fly to the point of anarchy, crush iniquitous schemes, and restore to the country peace, prosperity, and confidence for the future.

Palace of Belem, October 14, 1846.

(Signed)

QUEEN.

Countersigned by all the Ministers.

No. 9.

Viscount Palmerston to Colonel Wylde.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, October 30, 1846.

HER Majesty's Government are of opinion, that in the present state of affairs in Portugal, it is desirable that an officer of experience should be sent to that country to keep Her Majesty's Government correctly informed as to the military events which may take place there. And Her Majesty's Government having on former occasions of a similar kind had proofs of your activity, ability, and judgment, I have received Her Majesty's commands to inform you that you have been selected for this service; for the performance of which, leave of absence has been given to you by the Master-General of the Ordnance.

You will accordingly proceed forthwith to Portsmouth, where you will embark on board the "Cyclops" steamer, which the Lords of the Admiralty have appointed to convey you to Portugal.

You will proceed in the first place to Oporto, either landing at that port if you should be able to do so, or else putting into Vigo, and proceeding from thence by land to Oporto. At Oporto you will immediately go to Her Majesty's

Consul, and inform yourself from him as to the existing state of affairs in that city, and in the north of Portugal generally.

By the last accounts which have been received at this office, the Count das Antas was in the neighbourhood of Oporto at the head of an armed force in revolt against the Queen's troops; and the Duke of Terceira, who had been sent by the Queen from Lisbon to take the command at Oporto, had been arrested by the revolvers, and was held prisoner in the Castle of the Foz.

If the Count das Antas should, on your arrival at Oporto, still be in a state of disobedience to the Government, and should be in the northern part of Portugal, you will immediately repair to his head-quarters, and seek an interview with him.

You will say to him that the great interest which the British Government takes in the well-being of the Portuguese people, and in the welfare of their Majesties the Queen and the King, and the consequent anxiety with which the present state of affairs in Portugal has inspired Her Majesty's Government, have led to your being sent upon your present mission; and that you have been ordered not only to keep Her Majesty's Government informed as to any military events which may happen in Portugal, but to take advantage of every opportunity which may present itself to you, of acting as mediator, with a view to bringing back into obedience to the Queen's authority any military chiefs whom you may find at the head of troops in a state of resistance to that authority.

You will then employ every argument and means of persuasion which may suggest themselves to your mind, to prevail upon the Count das Antas to make his submission to the Government; and you will specially impress upon his mind that you are entitled to urge him to pursue this course, being as you are an officer speaking to him as the organ of the Government of a country which is bound by ancient treaties to Portugal, and to whose active support and exertions in recent times it is mainly owing that the people of Portugal are in the enjoyment of a constitutional form of Government, and that Her present Majesty is seated on the Portuguese Throne.

You will strongly represent to the Count the hopelessness of ultimate success in his revolt against the Queen's authority; and the serious consequences which always follow a pertinacious perseverance in attempts of such a nature, whenever their failure shall have come to pass; and you will impress upon him the expediency of averting such consequences by a spontaneous and timely submission.

If you should succeed in prevailing upon the Count to submit, you will proceed at once, by the speediest way, to Lisbon, to communicate to the Government there the success of your endeavours; or if you should think your remaining in the north of Portugal would be more useful, you will send one of your assistants with the intelligence. But you will endeavour to obtain from the Count das Antas the performance of some overt act, which shall be a guarantee against a retraction on his part; and the most satisfactory and conclusive security on this point would be his consenting to accompany you or your assistant at once to Lisbon.

Should he so comply with your representations, you will of course state to the Portuguese Government that as the Count's submission will have been brought about by the good offices of the British Government, the British Government will deem itself entitled to claim and will distinctly expect from the Government of Portugal a free and full pardon for the Count.

In any case you might convey or transmit to the Portuguese Government any communication which the Count das Antas might be disposed to make with a view to his submission; but you should keep in mind, and you should clearly explain to both parties that, except in regard to the point adverted to in the last-preceding paragraph of this instruction, Her Majesty's Government could not in any case go beyond the office of mediator, nor undertake to be security for the fulfilment by either party of any terms which might be agreed upon between them, in consequence of communications which might be carried on through your means.

Whether you succeed or not in prevailing on the Count das Antas to submit, you will in the strongest terms urge him to set free the Duke of Terceira, and to allow him to go back to Lisbon in the steamer which will have taken you to Oporto. There cannot be any pretence for detention and imprisonment of the Duke.

On your arrival at Lisbon, you will immediately place yourself in communication with Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Southern, to whom a copy of this instruction to you will be sent; and you will inform yourself from him as to the existing state of affairs in Lisbon and in the neighbouring country.

Mr. Southern will present you to the Queen, and to the King, if His Majesty is at Lisbon.

If the King should be with the army, you will immediately proceed to His Majesty's head-quarters; and if the King should be at Lisbon, you will, after being presented to him, go on to the head-quarters of Marshal Saldanha, unless you should see reason to think that your remaining at Lisbon would better conduce to the performance of the duty on which you are employed. In fact, after your arrival at Lisbon, you must exercise your own discretion, according to the circumstances of the moment, in regard to your further proceedings.

You will either detain the steamer at Lisbon, or send her home with despatches, as may seem to you most expedient.

Mr. Bulwer, Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, will be informed of your mission; and you may therefore place yourself in communication with him, if you should have occasion to do so.

No. 10.

Viscount Palmerston to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, October 30, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordships herewith a copy of a letter* which has been addressed by Mr. Southern, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Lisbon, to Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, representing to him the serious aspect of affairs in Portugal, and the necessity for an increase of the British naval force in the Tagus.

I have to state to your Lordships that, in case Sir William Parker may not have thought himself authorized to act upon the suggestions contained in Mr. Southern's letter, it is desirable that he should receive instructions in accordance with those suggestions, and also that he or the naval officer commanding in the Tagus, should receive instructions to take any measures which may be necessary and within their power for securing the personal safety of the Queen and Royal Family of Portugal, both by receiving them on board any of the British ships in the Tagus, and by assisting and protecting their embarkation, if necessary.

No. 11.

Mr. Addington to Mr. Southern.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 31, 1846.

I AM directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you herewith, a copy of an instruction† which his Lordship has addressed to Colonel Wylde, whom Her Majesty's Government have appointed to proceed to Portugal to keep Her Majesty's Government correctly informed as to the military events which may take place in that country; and I am to instruct you to guide yourself accordingly in all matters to which Lord Palmerston's instruction to Colonel Wylde relates.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. U. ADDINGTON.

No. 12.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 31.)

My Lord,

Madrid, October 18, 1846.

sidered a reactionary Cabinet. The "Heraldo" expresses the greatest delight at this event, but observes that the new Administration will not be complete until Senhor Costa Cabral is again its President; and that then, the three Conservative Governments of France, Spain, and Portugal, will be able to brave all the intrigues and malevolence of other Powers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

No. 13.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 31.)

My Lord,

Madrid, October 22, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that Señor Gonzales Bravo, accompanied by Senhor Costa Cabral, left Madrid for Lisbon the day before yesterday.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

No. 14.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 31.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, October 22, 1846.

YOU are aware that on the night of the 6th instant a sort of Ministerial revolution took place at Lisbon, the Ministry of the Duke de Palmella being dismissed suddenly, and Marshal Saldanha being placed at the head of affairs in his stead. The news of this event was received here with great joy by the party in power. The "Heraldo" declared, as your Lordship will perceive in my despatch of the 18th instant, that "the three Conservative Governments of France, Spain, and Portugal, could now set all others at defiance," alluding evidently to the Government of Great Britain. So in Spain generally the liberal party has identified itself with the liberal party in the neighbouring kingdom, and the friends of the present Government at Madrid with the new Government in Portugal; and although Marshal Saldanha seemed to declare his administration so much in opposition to M. Costa Cabral as his own immediate predecessor, Marshal Saldanha and M. Cabral have been considered in this place as one person and the representatives of one and the same system; while it is certain that individuals immediately about the Marshal, wrote to their correspondents at this Court, in a manner to confirm such a belief. Moreover, the immediate return of M. Gonzales Bravo was forthwith determined on, and he set out for Lisbon on the night of the 20th, accompanied by Count Thomar.

The general belief, indeed, is, that Spain will interfere; and it has been asserted, that General Pavia, a young officer of much spirit and ambition, has actually received orders to approach the frontier from Salamanca, where he now is, and to enter the Portuguese territory, on receiving a request from the Portuguese Government to that effect, which request is to be made.

Baron Renduffe however assures me that there is no question whatsoever of the Spaniards entering Portugal; that he is only told to demand their immediate approach to the frontier, for the purpose of giving a moral support to Her Most Faithful Majesty's cause, and also for the sake of preventing the insurgents passing, by means of traversing the Spanish territory, from one part of the line to the other.

I have seen Baron Renduffe's instructions indeed, and the note which he has written to M. Isturiz in consequence, and both are confined to the above-mentioned point. But I know that the Marshal Saldanha first asked the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires at Lisbon for armed intervention, on the ground of the Quadruple Alliance and I believe that he has also written to France, and also to England, mentioning his fears of the movement becoming a Miguelite one, and requesting assistance of the Quadruple Alliance on that pretext.

Whatever might have been the intentions with which M. Gonzales Bravo went

to Lisbon, or whatever might have been the conduct of the Spanish Government under other circumstances, and I believe that there were circumstances under which it would have given almost any aid that was required, I do not think that at present there is any reason to doubt the assurance which M. Isturiz, in the presence of the Minister of War, has made me, viz., that the Spanish troops which will be advanced to the frontier in compliance with the request of the Portuguese Government, will on no account whatsoever cross into the Portuguese territory. I have also reason to think that the first intention of moving a very large force under General Pavia from Salamanca, is now abandoned, and that merely four or five battalions, under an inferior officer, will be approached to the centre portion of the frontier, and a somewhat smaller number of troops be marched towards the northern and southern extremities.

The fact is, indeed, that the state of affairs in Portugal is now too alarming to engage any rash interference in them; and, moreover, as there appears by the last advices some possibility that the Portuguese Court may enter into a compromise with the insurgents, which may end in the formation of a Ministry composed of that party.

No. 15.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 1.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, October 18, 1846.

THE delay in the departure of the packet to the south enables me to address a further letter to Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, of which I inclose a copy, respecting the character of the movement in this country, and which I transmitted to him by the same conveyance as my letter of the 14th instant, of which I forwarded a copy to your Lordship in my despatch of the same date.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure in No. 15.

Mr. Southern to Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker.

Sir,

Lisbon, October 18, 1846.

SINCE I wrote the letter of the 14th instant, which accompanies this, I do not consider any material change has taken place in the state of the struggle going on in this country, except that the rising at Oporto and the north has extended itself to the Algarve and the Alemtejo.

I am persuaded, however, that Marshal Saldanha exaggerated to me the dangers of a Regency being established; and although our communications with Oporto are almost completely cut off, I have satisfied myself that no Regency has been set up there, and that the Count das Antas in his proclamation, professes loyalty to the Queen and adherence to the Charter.

The troops have not yet marched out, but the fortification of the lines of Lisbon has commenced.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

No. 16.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 1.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, October 20, 1846.

THE Queen has received a letter from the Count das Antas, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose, together with a copy of the address of the Junta of Oporto to Her Most Faithful Majesty.

The contents of these documents are thought most favourable to the cause of

the Government, and have produced the greatest animation among its friends, as well as on Marshal Saldanha himself.

The Count das Antas, while professing the utmost loyalty and the most profound reverence for the commands of the Queen, no doubt intends a change of Ministry in the sense of his party, as a condition of adherence, as is declared in the address of the Junta, also signed by him.

Marshal Saldanha informs me that Her Majesty has answered this letter by a "Carta Regia," ordaining the Count das Antas, as the first proof of the obedience he professes, immediately to deliver over the command of the troops in the north to the Duke of Terceira.

The language of the letter of the Count das Antas, and of the address of the Junta, are proofs that the plan of a Regency is not entertained at Oporto; and though communication between Lisbon and Oporto is cut off, and it is difficult to obtain any information of what is happening there, still it is clear that such a project was never advanced. Neither can I discover any evidence of a Regency having been proclaimed at Coimbra, having in vain tried to procure a copy of the document to that effect.

I have the honour to inclose a decree of the Queen, appointing His Majesty Don Fernando Commander-in-chief of the Forces.

The march of the troops to the north is suspended for the moment. Meanwhile the fortification of Lisbon and the enlistment of the different classes of the citizens as corps for its defence is going on.

To-day His Majesty Don Fernando proceeded to take the command of the forces in this garrison, and visited the Castle of St. George.

Inclosure 1 in No. 16.

Count das Antas to the Queen.

(Translation.)

Oporto, October 13, 1846.

YOUR Majesty vouchsafed to charge me with the pacification of the Minho, to which I have carefully dedicated myself, so as to deserve the confidence your Majesty placed in me.

I heard in Braga that your Majesty had resolved to call to your counsel new Ministers, and I was also informed of the disembarking and imprisonment of some illustrious Generals.

In consequence of the violent commotion of the Minho, the least incentive rousing the effervescence of the minds, and unbridling the passions; the least hesitation on my part to place myself in front of the people, and accept the Presidency of the Junta, which was offered to me, would be tantamount to a civil war and the laying waste of the Northern Provinces.

To identify the army with the people has, Madam, been my paramount thought, because I consider the army an element of order, and a support to the throne and liberty, it ought to be completely foreign to party feeling.

In these delicate circumstances I considered it proper and politic to make every effort in defence of the throne and the country. This is what I did, what I have always done, and what I will continue to do.

Your Majesty in your wisdom will appreciate my conduct, and will give me credit for the purity of my intentions.

I pride myself on having served to the best in my power, in this sense I merited the good-will of your grandfather, and the father of your Majesty (my protector, my master, and ever-lamented General). In the cause of your Majesty I will sacrifice all that is dear to man on the face of the earth.

It distresses me, Madam, that my services are not greater, all which would I prostrate at the feet of your Majesty to re-unite the great majority of the Portuguese, to beseech your Majesty to attend to the prayers of the nation.

God protect the precious life of your Majesty, as all good Portuguese desire.

(Signed) CONDE DAS ANTAS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 16.

The Junta of Oporto to the Queen.

(Translation.)

Madam,

Oporto, October 13, 1846.

THE most noble, popular, and just revolution that has ever taken place in the memory of the Portuguese, and that was being continued with more moderation and judgment than perhaps could be hoped for, has just now been opposed by the same men whom it had the generosity to put aside without injuring.

Your Majesty kindly gave ear to the cries of an entire people who demanded justice; a Ministry that deserved the confidence of the nation, and that the nation had reason to suppose would have merited that of your Majesty was, notwithstanding, suddenly destituted.

No one had a right to call the Crown to account for the use it made of a prerogative granted by the Constitutional Charter, which consecrated the principle of royal inviolability and ministerial responsibility.

But this Ministry, whose mission ought to have been to redeem your royal word so solemnly pledged, to reunite round the throne the small Portuguese family so divided, so as to be governed in peace and justice, has now betrayed treacherously and without shame, an entire people, who but a short time ago rose in mass, and stigmatized the disloyal behaviour of all those individuals who supported the odious Administration which oppressed them, and were accomplices in the attempts against the rights of the people guaranteed in the Constitutional Charter, which was a mere shadow in the hands of that Administration and the treacherous Parliaments which sustained it.

The same men who had formed part of that fatal Administration, and against whom the people had raised the voice of malediction—the same men who had employed all their strength to stifle the cries of an afflicted people—the same men who had desperately struggled with the people, were those whom the Government of your Majesty considered proper to charge with the highest offices, and whom it considers more competent to govern than people who had overcome them, and whom they therefore had reason to consider as the most cruel of their enemies.

Madam! Your Majesty cannot have a just idea of the terror and indignation which the sudden appearance of these men in arms, occasioned in this city, who, by order of your Majesty's Government, disembarked here in the afternoon of the 9th of October instant. A conqueror, who suddenly springs unforeseen on the shores of a careless and unprovided people, could not inspire more terror or alarm.

They flew to arms with the valour of desperation, and in a few hours were surrounded and made prisoners some of the most valiant Generals of the Portuguese army. The respect for and admiration of the brilliant victories of the Duke of Terceira, were not sufficient to stop the popular indignation; and from this circumstance the magnitude and intensity of that indignation may be judged.

Anarchy was imminent. A Junta of Government was constituted to avoid it. A civil war is now approaching. Avoid it, Madam, for the love of this people, as docile, good and faithful, as unhappy.

The nation does not desire this war, but it accepts the challenge, and takes up the glove which is thrown at it by the less excusable of all Government errors.

Prevent then, Madam, these imminent misfortunes. Deign to dissolve a Ministry which has made so unhappy an essay of its administration, and name another which may inspire the people with more confidence; and your Majesty will see the latter lay down their arms as submissively as they have done on other occasions.

Such is the petition which the undersigned members of the Junta take the liberty most respectfully to place in the hands of your Majesty.

God protect the precious life of your Majesty, as we all desire and need.

(Signed)

CONDE DAS ANTAS, *President.*JOSE DA SILVA PASSOS, *Vice-President.*

SEBASTIAO DE ALMEIDA E BRITO.

FRANCISCO DE PAULO LOBO D'AVILA.

JUSTINO FERREIRA PINTO BASTO.

Inclosure 3 in No. 16.

Royal letter appointing the King to the command of the Army.

(Translation.)

MOST high and powerful Prince, Dom Fernando Augusto, King of Portugal, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Field-Marshal, my much loved, esteemed, and dear husband : I, Donna Maria, by the grace of God, Queen of Portugal, the Algarves, and their dominions, send much greeting to your Majesty, as he who I love and esteem above all others.

Extraordinary circumstances actually existing, requiring that the command in chief of the army be re-established, I have been pleased to determine (as by this commission I determine) that your Majesty reassume the said command in chief, which your Majesty ceased to exercise on the 10th of September, 1836 ; I having the strong and full conviction that your Majesty will continue, as formerly, to employ in this important duty, the eminent qualities, talents, and virtues, which so much distinguish the magnificent mind of your Majesty.

Most high and powerful Prince Dom Fernando Augusto, King of Portugal, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Field-Marshal, my much loved, esteemed, and dear husband ; may our Lord have the august person of your Majesty in his continual care.

Written in the Palace of Belem, on the 17th day of the month of October, 1846.

To your Majesty my affectionate husband.

(Signed) MARIA.
MARQUEZ DE SALDANHA.

No. 17.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 1.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, October 22, 1846.

AS the unusual delay in the arrival and departure of the steam-packet will prevent your Lordship from being informed of the state of affairs in this country in due time ; and as it appeared to me that the proposed approximation of Spanish troops to the Portuguese frontier could not be viewed by your Lordship with satisfaction ; I have been induced, by the gravity and urgency of the circumstance, to address a note to Marshal Saldanha, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, which I trust your Lordship will approve.

I feel persuaded that the late sudden change of administration in Portugal was partly brought about by advice from Madrid, and that Marshal Saldanha has unconsciously been serving as an instrument to forward the plans of the Count de Thomar and M. Gonzales Bravo, in which I believe Spanish intervention, and an intimate union for the future between the Governments of Lisbon and Madrid, figure as principal features.

I have observed to the Marshal Saldanha, that in case of the interference of Spanish force in the affairs of the country, whether morally or physically, the natural Minister of the Queen under such circumstances would undoubtedly be the Count de Thomar, who would very shortly be his successor, and who alone could attempt to carry out the measures of violent reaction and arbitrary Government which would become necessary to keep down the opposition which would be made everywhere to the presence of Spanish troops in Portugal.

I have the honour to add, with reference to the existence of plans at Madrid connected with the state of things here, that I have received from a confidential source, information to be relied on, that a sum of upwards of 60,000*l.* (six millions of rials) has been very lately transmitted secretly for political objects from that capital to Lisbon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure in No. 17.

Mr. Southern to the Marquis of Saldanha.

M. le Maréchal,

Lisbon, October 21, 1846.

HAVING understood that Her Most Faithful Majesty had been advised to invite the Government of Her Catholic Majesty to send Spanish troops to the frontier of the two countries, with a view to produce a moral effect upon the party now in arms against the authority of the Queen's Government, I think it my duty to state candidly to your Excellency, that this is a step which I feel convinced will cause the most lively feelings of regret to the Government of the most ancient ally of the Portuguese Crown.

Bound together as the two countries have long been by sacred obligations; interested as the Government of Her Britannic Majesty is in the prosperity and tranquillity of the Portuguese dominions, it cannot fail to see in the measure of appealing to the intervention, whether moral or physical, of the adjoining kingdom, the commencement of a connexion which is certain to be productive of the most fatal results.

If the aid of Spain is to be looked to now on occasion of the present struggle, there is no reason why it should not adopt the same course in any similar case that may occur. Moreover, should a change take place in the hands holding power in that country, no improbable supposition, as power in Madrid has alternately passed from one party to the other in that unsettled State for a number of years, the party in this country supposed to sympathize with those who will then be the leading men in Spain, will naturally follow the example thus set, and call upon their political friends there to lend them in their turn the moral support of an army on the frontier; and thus a succession and alternation of interference in the affairs of this country on the part of Spain, will be established, which in the first instance will be fatal to the peace and prosperity of Portugal; and which must necessarily and before long absorb her independence.

The moral support of an army on the frontier, I would venture to remark to your Excellency, means absolutely nothing, unless it is understood that that moral action is to be converted into physical aid under certain circumstances and conditions; and I would therefore take the liberty of asking your Excellency who is to be the judge amidst the confusion and excitement of a civil conflict, as to the moment when the case is arrived for that conversion?

May not circumstances easily deprive the Portuguese Government of any control over the movements of the army at its door? May not the decision of the point be thrown into the hands of a Government which has already demonstrated great restlessness on the subject of Portuguese internal affairs?

Is it not but too probable that the Generals of an army, perhaps a turbulent one, impatient of inaction, will take on some pretext or other the settlement of this question into their own hands; or that they may unwillingly be led on by insult or irritation to involve themselves in a contest with which they have been so injudiciously brought into immediate contact?

I most sincerely hope that there is still time for reflection on the question of inviting the approach of a Spanish army to the frontier of Portugal, for I cannot disguise from your Excellency, that I believe my Government will place no faith whatever in the operations of an army assembled within view of Portuguese territory, under present circumstances, being limited to acts of passive support. I feel assured that Her Majesty's Government will foresee, as I plainly do, that should a Spanish army be induced by your Excellency's Government to take up a position in force on the immediate frontier of this kingdom (an event which hitherto all Portuguese statesmen have regarded as an evil of great magnitude), and should the present contest be unhappily protracted, that army will not only disregard the line which separates the two countries, and take a part in the struggle, but will not recross the frontier again before misfortunes of a most serious and lamentable kind have been inflicted on this nation; which evils, moreover, will be repeated whenever so fatal a precedent shall be followed by your Excellency's successors.

Civil contests and struggles for power and the Queen's favour, have been frequent in Portugal within the last twelve years, and yet this is the first time that the

Government of the country has ever seriously contemplated the demand of intervention, though only in the form of moral support, from Spain, herself distracted by the contentions of rival parties, and daily threatened with the renewal of scenes of revolutionary violence. Yet it is in vain that I have sought for evidence which would enable me to distinguish this struggle from similar attempts at resistance to the Queen's Government, which have taken place on previous occasions. At one time I understood from your Excellency, that a Regency had been proclaimed at Oporto and also at Coimbra; such an iniquitous proceeding might perhaps ultimately and in a more advanced stage, have justified the expectation of aid from Her Most Faithful Majesty's allies. But I believe your Excellency is now convinced that on this point you had been misinformed; and I at least have ascertained, on grounds that completely satisfy me, that no hostile declarations have been made against Her Most Faithful Majesty's Throne; but on the contrary that the persons engaged in the present revolt, carefully introduced the Queen's name in all their acts, and as a cover to their open opposition to Her Majesty will, constitutionally expressed, declare Her Majesty in a state of coercion, thus evidently attempting to guard themselves from the liability of being accused of disloyalty to Her Majesty's royal person.

The only other possible danger which might menace the Throne of Her Majesty, and as such be used as an argument, though I must say a very inefficient one, in favour of an appeal to a Spanish army, is the apprehension of a prevalence of Miguelite pretensions. We have heard, however, only the cry for Don Miguel in the mouths of a few miserable peasants, destitute of leaders, of means, or organization, who, whenever occasion has offered, readily join the standard of revolt, though raised by the party most of all opposite to the doctrines of Government represented by the name of Don Miguel; and it is only this day that I have received information from the north, that on a cry for Don Miguel being raised by some insignificant guerillas at Penafiel, they were instantly and effectually chastised by the Septembristas in arms in that district.

That the cause of Don Miguel should rise again in Portugal I believe to be an event in the highest degree improbable, and certainly no occurrence has taken place as yet which would justify any proceeding on that supposition. But even in that case I would venture to suggest to your Excellency that Her Most Faithful Majesty would be likely, under such circumstances, to find the safest and surest assistance in the Power to which Constitutional Portugal is already so greatly indebted, and to which there would be ample time and opportunity to apply.

I beg to urge these remarks on your Excellency's attention, while there is yet time, as I trust there is, for deliberation and a calm review of the circumstances in which your Excellency's Government is placed, because my conviction is, that they are based in truth and experience; and because I am confident in thus appealing to your Excellency's patriotism and profound knowledge of the character and history of the two nations occupying the Peninsula, I am but announcing to your Excellency the sentiments of deep regret and anxiety with which my Government will receive the intelligence of a measure which they will view as placing the independence of Portugal in serious danger.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

No. 18.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 1.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, October 22, 1846.

THE Government having received information that Senhor Costa Cabral (the Count de Thomar), had, on hearing of the change that had taken place in the Government at Lisbon, set out to return to Portugal, became greatly alarmed as to the effect his arrival might produce on the state of affairs in the country in the present crisis of the struggle.

I learn from Marshal Saldanha that every means had been taken by way of friendly advice, and the exercise of the influence of his political and other connexions here, to induce Count de Thomar to abstain from returning at present. As

it appeared that these measures had failed, Marshal Saldanha stated to me that the Government had resolved on refusing him permission to disembark, should he arrive by the steam-packet from Cadiz, and that he had sent telegraphic orders to Elvas to prevent his crossing the frontier, should he make the journey from Madrid by land.

Marshal Saldanha added that he had made this a subject of deliberation in a Council of Ministers, and that this determination had been adopted unanimously.

The Count de Thomar is supposed to be accompanying M. Gonzales Bravo, who is on his way to Lisbon to resume his functions as Spanish Minister.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

No. 19.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 1.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, October 23, 1846.

SINCE the date of my despatch of October 14, the progress of the movement against the actual Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty, has received no check. It is extremely difficult to procure information to be entirely relied upon, as all ordinary communication is cut off, and those who convey intelligence at present have always their own objects to serve. Still many facts are ascertained, which show the existence of demonstrations of hostility to the late change, all over the country.

The Revolution of the Minho was far too recent to permit an apparent counter-revolution to be consummated without resistance. The very same people are in arms now, that put down the Government of Count Thomar; the very same leaders have sprung up everywhere, and the prevailing idea is, that they are fighting for the very same cause.

When the late sudden change took place; when the Ministry was changed in the middle of the night; when the chief of the late Government was supposed to have been kept a prisoner all night in the Palace itself, and his signature to his own resignation forced from him, as is commonly believed; when, too, the troops were seen to take an active part and were paraded in the squares of Lisbon as in defence of the measure, the exercise of the Queen's prerogative assumed the air of a counter-revolution; and it was spread over the country, that the change was the result of a conspiracy; that the object was the restoration of the Cabrais, from whom, supported by the army, a most vindictive reaction might be expected.

It was in vain that Marshal Saldanha disclaimed any such intentions; it was in vain that Her Majesty herself in addressing her people, promised a rigid adherence to the Charter—her proclamation condemned the Revolution of the Minho; and it was seen that Marshal Saldanha was supported by the same persons who had supported the Cabrais, and that all places and offices were again filled by their former adherents. Marshal Saldanha himself was soon held as merely the instrument of that party, and the only question seemed to be, whether he was the partisan of the Cabrais or their victim.

Although the late Government was taken by surprise, and certainly at that moment did not expect their dismissal in so uncereemonious a manner, still a reaction had been for some time threatened and foreseen, so that the party were not entirely unprepared. It is moreover known, that information was forwarded from here on the morning of the 7th to Oporto, and which owing to delays in the embarkation of the Duke of Terceira, who however arrived at Oporto on the evening of the 9th, had preceded him at that important point which is now the focus of the Revolution.

It is there that Count das Antas has assembled the troops which have adhered to him as President of the Junta of Provisional Government, and battalions of artisans and militia have been formed for the maintenance of the Junta's authority. The example of Oporto has been followed by nearly the whole of the Provinces of the Minho, Traz-os-Montes, and the two Beiras. The

two capitals of the Alemtejo also, Beja and Evora, are in open rebellion; as also Portalegre and other towns of Alemtejo, the Castle of 'Marvão having been surprised. The Algarves have also joined the movement, and there are Juntas in all its principal towns, as well as in those of the Alemtejo.

A Junta even exists so near to Lisbon as Cintra, and its authority extends to within a short distance of Lisbon. The column of grenadiers who were sent there to chastise the peasantry in revolt, returned without effecting anything, after a march of two or three days. The people retired on their approach, and on their departure established their Junta. It would now require a large force to enter Cintra. The same may be said of the state of all the country, from Cintra to Caldas, and probably beyond.

It appears to be the plan of Count das Antas to march upon Lisbon. The regular troops at Oporto under his immediate command amounted, I am informed, to about 2000 men. Other troops are said to be ready to join him in his way south; and at Coimbra, where his friends in Lisbon announce his arrival, and where the Junta, headed by the Marquis of Loulé, is established, he expects powerful reinforcements. Coimbra is the second powerful revolutionary centre in the kingdom.

The troops in the Algarves, which consist of a force about equal to that of Count das Antas, have joined the Revolution under General Celestino, a popular soldier; he is marching north, and is reported as being expected in Evora, where a regiment (the 11th) which abandoned the garrison of Elvas, and other forces, both regular and popular, have barricaded the entrances, and are prepared to defend the town.

The garrison at Elvas is strong, and General Salazar, who commands there, has, I understand, orders to leave that place and march upon Evora, where it is possible he may come into collision with General Celestino, if these two officers do not agree to avoid each other, as is not probable until the question is decided elsewhere.

I have procured a statement of the forces in each military division of Portugal, with the numbers of effective men in each regiment, and the part they are taking or are likely to take in the present conflict. I believe this table to be as exact as is possible, seeing its nature and the circumstances under which it has been drawn up. I have the honour to inclose it for your Lordship's information.

Of the armed popular forces it is difficult to speak. There is a general discontent among the country people, and the greater part of them are more or less in revolt and armed with weapons of all classes. They have collected all the fowling-pieces in their respective neighbourhoods; they have seized the arms laid up in several of the Government deposits; and where fire-arms are wanting they satisfy themselves with implements scarcely less dangerous. But how far these people would leave their homes and follow a popular leader, it is not easy to judge. Any hostile troops passing through their district would be ill-treated; but it is not likely that they would march far in search of an enemy. However, there exist some formidable guerilla parties of rather a different class, composed of the most adventurous peasants, smugglers, discharged soldiery, and deserters. Of these there are two bodies in the Alemtejo, commanded by two farmers and breeders of cattle, one named Galambra and the other Batalha. Together these guerillas have about 500 men.

Senhor José Estevão, the deputy, is also said to have a guerilla of some 600 men at Alcobaça. The former civil governors under the Duke of Palmella's Government, who were displaced by decrees of the Marquis of Saldanha, and who have now resumed their functions, have likewise formed battalions of artisans and peasants, some in considerable numbers. Senhor Manoel Castro Pereira, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, and late Civil Governor of the District of Villa Real in Tras-os-Montes, has written to Count das Antas to say he has under his command a disposable corps of 1500 men.

This commotion over the whole of the country will make government nearly impracticable, whatever party may now triumph; but the immediate decision of the question at issue between the Government and the Revolution will, I apprehend, be settled by the troops.

Your Lordship will perceive from the table that the Marquis of Saldanha can at present count upon corps in the whole amounting to 3,955 men, and adding to them half of the troops stated as doubtful or vacillating, the Queen's army for her Government is about 4,650 in number.

The garrison of Lisbon, amounting to about 2,400 men, is firm, with the exception of two or three corps, which may be considered doubtful.

With this force it was the intention of Marshal Saldanha to march to Santarem in the first instance, as an excellent military position, and thence either to advance or to defend the capital, as might be required. I apprehend he has abandoned this plan, and it would seem intends to await the enemy in or near the capital.

In addition to forces in Lisbon, the garrison of Elvas and the troops in Santarem, Marshal Saldanha states that General Visconde de Vinhaes has collected together some faithful regiments which were doing duty in the province of Traz-os-Montes, and that he is marching on Oporto at their head.

When Marshal Saldanha had the project of taking the troops from Lisbon to the north, he set on foot the formation of various volunteer corps of public employes and others. This plan of organizing and arming the citizens of all classes in Lisbon has been carried on during the last few days with extraordinary activity. Pressgangs have been placed at the corner of every street, and numbers who have not been pressed, have been, to avoid it, driven into the volunteer corps. All the discharged soldiers dismissed since 1842 are offered a sum rather exceeding 1*l.* sterling, together with good pay, on volunteering their services, which if they do not do, they are to be liable to be tried for desertion. Besides these, the workmen employed in Government works are enlisted in a battalion, and there are also, in addition to the Commercial Volunteers, composed of merchants, their clerks, and tradesmen, the Charter Volunteers, which is a corps of light infantry, and another called the Battalion of the Defenders of the Queen and Charter. And a decree has appeared for the enlistment of every male person in Lisbon between the ages of eighteen and fifty inclusive.

The repairing of the lines of the fortifications of the city is going on, and artillery conveyed to them daily.

Pay is given to the battalions composed of workmen, artisans, and similar classes, and in this and many other ways the expenses of the Government must be enormous. To meet them, a loan of 300 contos (about 70,000*l.*) has been made by the bank, on terms which the late Government refused. These 300 contos cannot last long, or rather they must be already consumed. It is difficult to say where the Government is to look next for further pecuniary aid.

Senhor Souza Azevedo, formerly Minister of Justice, has been appointed Minister of Finance *ad interim*, in the place of Viscount Oliveira, who held two portfolios.

Summary arrests during the last week have been frequent, and all the principal members of the party supporting the late Government who have not been made prisoners and sent on board the vessels of war in the Tagus, are concealed or have fled. The Duke of Palmella has taken his passports for the south of France; M. Aguiar is said to be at Coimbra; and Viscount Sá da Bandeira, the late Minister of War, who though belonging to what is called the Revolutionary party, had never yet before, in the many outbreaks which have taken place, put himself in open revolt against the Queen's Government, has now fled to Coimbra, accompanied by a large party of officers, and is, it is said, to command one of the divisions which are to be led against Lisbon.

Marshal Saldanha, and other individuals connected with the Government, are endeavouring to give this struggle a Miguelite character. I have made every inquiry to ascertain how far this is correct; and I have no hesitation in saying that this is an erroneous view of the movement. All the Juntas have published loyal proclamations; all the known leaders are liberals, or if some of them may be considered as old Miguelites, they were on the liberal side in the late revolution, took place as such, and now bear that character. The mass of the people may have received and adopted some maxims and views from their parents and their priests, and these are doubtless of a Miguelite character. But when these people are roused into action by privation or oppression, or other

Should the party now in arms against Marshal Saldanha's Government succeed to power, the Ministry will be formed of ultra Septembristas, who have for the present adopted the cry of "the Queen and the Charter."

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure in No. 19.

Return of the Strength of the Regiments of the Eight Military Divisions.

Divisions.	Arm.	No. of Regiment.	Quarters.	Strength.	OBSERVATIONS.
1st DIVISION	Artillery	1	Lisbon	300	Half in favor of the Revolution
	Lancers	2	Idem	150	In favor of the Government
	Cavalry	4	Idem	..	Almost all deserted.
	Ditto, Municipal Guard	..	Idem	120	In favor of the Government
	Infantry	{ Queen's Grans. }	Idem	350	Ditto
	Ditto		Santarem	380	Ditto
	Ditto		Abrantes	350	Very doubtful
	Ditto		Lisbon	350	In favor of the Government
	Ditto, four companies	8	Idem	130	In favor of the Government
	Caçadores	8	Idem	400	Half in favor of the Revolution
	Sappers and Miners	..	Idem	300	Almost all for the Revolution
	Infantry, Municipal Guard	..	Idem	600	Much in favor of the Government
2nd DIVISION	Infantry	9	Lamego	400	Much in favor of the Government
	Ditto	14	Viseu	350	Half in favor of the Revolution
3rd DIVISION	Artillery	3	Oporto	300	In favor of the Revolution
	Cavalry, Municipal Guard	..	Idem	80	Ditto
	Infantry	2	Idem	350	Ditto
	Ditto	6	Idem	360	Ditto
	Ditto	7	Idem	400	A few doubtful
	Ditto, one battalion	15	Idem	200	Also doubtful, ditto
	Ditto, Municipal Guard	..	Idem	300	In favor of the Revolution.
	Caçadores	2	Idem	340	Much exalted in favor of the Revolution
4th DIVISION	Infantry	3	Vianna	350	Half in favor of the Government
	Caçadores	7	Valencia	300	All in favor of the Revolution
5th DIVISION	Cavalry	6	Chaves	100	Very doubtful
	Ditto	7	Braganza	120	Half in favor
	Infantry	13	Chaves	300	Part in favor of the Government
	Caçadores	3	Idem	350	Doubtful
6th DIVISION	Cavalry	8	Castello Branco	120	Very doubtful
	Infantry	12	Guarda	300	Almost all in favor of the Revolution
7th DIVISION	Artillery	2	Elvas	300	Almost all in favor of the Revolution
	Cavalry	3	Idem	130	Half in favor
	Infantry	4	Idem	400	Almost all in favor of the Government
	Lancers	1	Estremoz	120	Doubtful
	Cavalry	5	Evora	130	Almost all in favor of the Revolution
8th DIVISION	Artillery	4	Faro	300	All in favor of the Revolution
	Lancers	1	Idem	50	Ditto
	Infantry, one battalion	15	Tavira	200	A few doubtful
	Ditto, four companies	8	Faro	120	In favor of the Government.
	Caçadores	5	Tavira	400	Exalted in favor of the Revolution
	Ditto	6	Beja	340	Ditto
	Infantry	11	Estremoz	..	In favor of the Revolution, having revolted coming from Elvas

SUMMARY.

Proximate.—In favour of the Government	..	..	..	..	3,955
" In favour of the Revolution, including the supposed number of the 4th Cavalry and 11th Infantry, which are not given	..	..	..	..	6,295
" Doubtful—vacillating	..	..	..	..	1,390
Total	..	..	..	..	11,640

No. 20.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 1.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, October 24, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the copy of a letter which I have received from Admiral Sir William Parker, in answer to my letters of which I inclosed copies to your Lordship in my despatches of the 14th and 18th instant.

I understand Sir William Parker's squadron is expected off the Tagus to-day or to-morrow, and that Captain Moresby of Her Majesty's ship "Canopus," is now sending out pilots to bring it in.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure in No. 20.

Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker to Mr. Southern.

Sir,

"Hibernia," off Cadiz, October 20, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt this morning, by the Peninsular packet, of your despatches of the 14th and 16th instant, and I consider the state of Portugal as connected with the interests of our country to be so important at this crisis, as to induce me to repair without a moment's delay to the Tagus, with the squadron of Her Majesty's ships under my command, named in the margin*, for the purpose of offering an asylum to the Queen, should her throne be endangered by the dissension of her subjects, and of affording protection to the persons and property of our countrymen, should circumstances require it.

It will be for consideration after my arrival, whether any and what additional force should remain at Lisbon after the squadron is withdrawn.

I intend to send this to Cadiz, to be forwarded by the packet on her return from Gibraltar; and in the hope of soon communicating with you personally,

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. PARKER,
Vice-Admiral

No. 21.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 1.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, October 24, 1846.

I HAVE only received the inclosed note from the Marquis of Saldanha, in answer to my note inclosed in my despatch of 22nd instant, just in time to forward a copy of it to your Lordship by the steam-packet which is on the point of starting to England.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure in No. 21.

The Marquis de Saldanha to Mr. Southern.

APRESSEI me a levar á Real presença de Sua Magestade a Rainha a nota que V. M. me dirigio em 21 do corrente, expondo as razões que entendeo devião obstar a que o Governo de Sua Magestade convidasse o Governo de Sua Mage-

São sem duvida mui ponderosas, na generalidade, as razões expendidas na dita sua nota, tanto pelo que respeita ao character que apresentam as tropas Hespanholas, como aos diversos perigos que da sua approximação á nossa fronteira podem resultar para este reino.

Estas razões porem perdem a sua força e efficacia quando se não pode deixar de reconhecer que aquelle convite não he feito para influir moralmente, e menos ainda para intervir phisicamente em huma contenda que infelizmente existe entre os subditos fieis á Rainha e á Carta Constitucional da Monarquia, e aquelles que invocam o nome de huma e outra, revoltando-se contra a legal authoridade de ambos.

Para submetter estes, são mais que sufficientes as forças e meios de que dispõe o Governo da Rainha, em roda de cujo Throno não deixarão de se reunir para o defender todos os leaes Portuguezes. Mui diverso porem he o perigo que ameaça tanto a dynastia reinante, como as Instituições Politicas com ella identificadas.

Se as informações que V. M. tem recebido são exactas, não deixará de ter chegado ao seu conhecimento que o partido da usurpação, tendo recobrado forças com a denominada coallisão dos Progressistas exaggerados, se achava em todo o paiz effectivamente organizado, provido de armas e meios pecuniarios, e até com chefes designados, quando se installou a Junta Revolucionaria no Porto; e desde logo o movimento principiado nas Provincias do Norte e Beira Baixa; e que se propagou ás cidades de Faro e de Beja, tomou o innegavel aspecto Miguelista, o qual até se começou a ostentar nas visinhanças da capital, retirando-se por isso de Cintra diversas familias receosas de alguns insultos dos camponeses excitados pelos agitadores que tratarão abertamente de os induzir em favor da Usurpação; sendo-me por V. M. mesmo confirmado que ousavão no seu delirio, dar morras á Rainha, e proclamar Dom Miguel.

De toda a parte recebeo o Governo avisos de imminente perigo que por tal motivo estava correndo a Corôa, e mesmo a Real Pessoa de Sua Magestade; e em tão critica conjunctura entendeo o Governo ser da sua rigorosa obrigação procurar atalhar tantos attentados e desgraças, recorrendo aos seus alliados signatarios do Tratado da Quadrupla Alliança, cujos auxilios poderiam infelizmente ser tardios se só fossem pedidos e prestados na ultima extremidade.

Foi por tão ponderozos motivos que eu desde logo solicitei de V. M., e V. M. conveio, em requisitar a prompta appareição nas aguas do Tejo, da esquadra do commando do Almirante Parker. Pedio-se igualmente ao Governo Hespanhol a approximação de algumas tropas do seu exercito á nossa fronteira. Communicou-se todo o occorrido ao Governo Francez afim de estar habilitado a dar-nos qualquer auxilio que fosse preciso requezer a na conformidade do mencionado Tratado. Não faltou o Governo de Sua Magestade a dar ao mesmo tempo prompto conhecimento de todos estes passos ao Governo de Sua Magestade Britannica, ordenando ao Barão de Moncorvo que delle solicitasse, como o mais antigo e fiel alliado de Portugal, os promptos soccorros e a coadjuvação que podesse prestar a Sua Magestade e ao seu Governo.

Não foi pois sómente á Hespanha que o Governo de Sua Magestade se dirigio em tão urgente e complicada situação, mas a todos os seus alliados, pedindo a cada hum aquelles auxilios qui estava authorizado a esperar delles, segundo as estipulações do citado Tratado; e qualquer que seja a cor politica do Gabinete de Madrid, a sua honra e o seu proprio interesse o devem instigar a cumpri-las religiosamente; pois tambem depende da cooperação do Governo de Sua Magestade e dos mais alliados para a defeza de legitimidade da Soberana de Hespanha.

Alem disso o exercito do General Rodil já em 1834 entrou em Tras-os-Montes, atravessou aquella provincia, a Beira Alta, a Beira Baixa, e o Alemtejo, concorrendo para expulsão do usurpador, sem que disso se mostrasse offendido o Governo Britannico.

O que demais tem occorrido depois do referido passo dado pelo Governo de Sua Magestade justifica plenamente a providencia com que o deo; por quanto o nome do usurpador não he só invocado por miseraveis camponeses nas immedições de Lisboa. Essa gente armada que o proclama, tem commettido os maiores attentados em Cintra, Bellas, Chelleiros, Pero Pinheiro, Mafra, e Eriçeira, e Torres Vedras; e huma Junta composta de onze cavalheiros do Minho, á testa da qual está Dom José Alvo, irmão do Visconde de Balsemão, se installou em nome do mesmo usurpador na Cidade de Penafiel; e bem longe

de saber o Governo de Sua Magestade que aquella Junta fora dissolvida pelas forças Septembristas, como V. M. me annuncia, recebeu informações de que aquella movimento ja se havia propagado não só a Braga e Pico de Regalados, mas a todo o Alto Minho.

Se a distancia que nos separa da Gram Bretanha fora menor, nenhuma duvida por certo deveria V. M. ter de que em lugar de recorrermos em taes circumstancias as outra Potencias signatarias do Tratado da Quadrupla Alliança, seguramente só appellariamos para o Governo Britannico nosso antigo alliado, cuja lealdade e poder em todas as epocas nos tem prestado tão efficaz e proficua cooperação.

Devo por ultimo acrescentar que se alguem podesse nutrir por hum momento a menor duvida sobre qual seria a politica do actual Governo de Sua Magestade tanto a respeito do seu mais antigo alliado, como a respeito do Governo Hespanhol, a communicacão que sobre este transcendente assumpto mandou fazer o Governo de Sua Magestade, ao Governo Britannico mesmo antes de se saber a prizaõ do Duque da Terceira no Porto, deixaria tambem ver evidentemente a lealdade e decisãõ dos sentimentos de que está animado para com a Gram Bretanha.

Bem inteirado deve estar V. M. desses mesmos sentimentos, e por isso confio que não só reconhecerá a necessidade em que se tem visto o Governo de Sua Magestade de proceder pela forma que deixo referida, mas que se empenhará como lhe peço, em fazer apreciar esse precedimento como a devida justiça pelo Governo de Sua Magestade Britannica.

Renovo, &c.

(Signed) MARQUEZ DE SALDANHA.

(Translation.)

I HASTENED to present to Her Majesty the Queen the note which you addressed to me on the 21st instant, stating the reasons which you were of opinion should prevent the Government of Her Catholic Majesty from marching her troops to the frontiers of Portugal.

The reasons dwelled upon in that note are, without doubt, very weighty upon the whole, as well with regard to the character of the Spanish troops, as to the various dangers which might result to this kingdom from their approximation to our frontier.

But those reasons lose their force and efficacy, when it is impossible to avoid recognizing that the invitation is not intended to produce a moral influence, and still less to interpose physically in a contest which unhappily exists between the faithful subjects of the Queen and of the Constitutional Charter of the monarchy, and those who invoke the name of both, revolting at the same time against the lawful authority of either.

To subdue these there are forces and means more than sufficient at the disposal of the Government of the Queen, around whose throne all the faithful Portuguese will not fail to assemble for its defence. Very different is the danger which threatens both the reigning Dynasty, and the political institutions indetified with it.

If the information received by you is exact, you will not fail to have learned that the party of the Usurpation, having recovered strength by a so-called coalition with the ultra-Progresistas, were already effectually organized throughout the country, provided with arms and pecuniary resources, and even with chiefs appointed, when the Revolutionary Junta installed itself in Oporto. And thence the movement which began in the provinces of the north and in Lower Beira, spreading to the cities of Faro and Beja, took an undeniable Miguelist aspect, which began to show itself even in the neighbourhood of the capital; several families having quitted Cintra fearing the insults of the peasantry, who were excited by agitators openly endeavouring to bring that over to the party of the Usurpation. You have yourself confirmed that in their madness they wished to set aside the Queen, and to proclaim Dom Miguel.

The Government received from all parts intelligence of the imminent danger to which the Crown, and even the Royal Person of Her Majesty was exposed from this cause; and in such a critical conjunction the Government felt

that it was its rigid duty to endeavour to prevent so many crimes and miseries by a recurrence to its Allies who signed the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance, whose aid might unhappily come too late if demanded and furnished only at the last extremity.

Influenced by these powerful motives, I solicited from you, and you assented to my desire, to request the early appearance of the squadron under the command of Admiral Parker, in the waters of the Tagus. The Spanish Government was also requested to send some troops of its army towards our frontier. The whole case was communicated to the French Government that it might be in a state to give us the aid which might be demanded in conformity with the above Treaty. The Government did not fail at the same time to give early notice of all these proceedings to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, by instructing the Baron de Moncorvo to solicit from it, as the most ancient and faithful Ally of Portugal, the prompt succour and co-operation which it was able to furnish to Her Majesty and Her Government.

It was not to Spain only that the Government of Her Majesty applied in this urgent and complicated situation, but to all its Allies, asking from every one that assistance which it was authorized to expect from them according to the stipulations of the above-mentioned Treaty. And whatever may be the political tendency of the Cabinet of Madrid, its honour and its own interests ought to instigate it to fulfil these stipulations rigorously; since it also depends on the co-operation of the Government of Her Majesty and of the other Allies for the defence of the legitimacy of the Sovereign of Spain.

And moreover the army of General Rodil in the year 1834 entered into Tras os Montes, crossed that province, Upper and Lower Beira, and Alemtejo, concurring in the expulsion of the Usurper, without exciting any objection on the part of the British Government.

That which has occurred since the step referred to has been taken by Her Majesty's Government, fully justifies the caution which was its motion; the name of the Usurper has not only been invoked by the miserable peasantry in the immediate vicinity of Lisbon. The armed bodies who proclaimed him have committed the greatest crimes in Cintra, Bellas, Chelleiros, Pero Pinheiro, Mafra, and Eriçeira, and Torres Vedras, and a Junta, composed of eleven cavaliers of the Minho, at the head of whom is Don José Alvo, brother of the Viscount of Balsemao, was organised in the name of the Usurper himself in the city of Penafiel: and so far is the Government of Her Majesty from being aware of the dissolution of that Junta by the Septembrist forces, as you announce to me, that I have received information that the movement has already extended not only to Braga and Pico de Regalados, but to the whole of the Upper Minho.

If the distance which separates us from Great Britain were less, you assuredly could not doubt that in such circumstances, instead of having recourse to the other Powers who signed the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance, we should have appealed alone to the British Government, our ancient Ally, whose fidelity and power at all epochs has afforded us such efficacious and valuable co-operation.

I ought, finally, to add, that if any one could for a moment entertain the least doubt upon what would be the political feeling of the existing Government of Her Majesty towards her most ancient ally, as well as towards the Spanish Government, the communication which the Government of Her Majesty made respecting this important affair to the British Government, even before the arrest of the Duke of Terceira in Oporto was known, would manifestly demonstrate the sincerity and steadiness of sentiments by which it is actuated towards Great Britain.

You must be well acquainted with these sentiments, and I am therefore confident that you will not only recognize the necessity in which the Government of Her Majesty has found itself placed to take the measures above referred to, but that you will use your endeavours, as I beg you will, in causing these measures to be appreciated, as in justice they should be, by the British Government.

I renew, &c.

(Signed) MARQUIS DE SALDANHA.

No. 22.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 5, 1846.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 22nd ultimo, in which you state that Baron Renduffe has, by order of his Government, requested the Government of Her Catholic Majesty to send Spanish troops to the Portuguese frontier, for the purpose of giving a moral support to Her Most Faithful Majesty's cause; and that M. Isturiz has assured you that the Spanish troops which will be sent to the frontier, in compliance with the request of the Portuguese Government, will on no account whatsoever cross into the Portuguese territory.

Her Majesty's Government trust the Spanish Government will act in conformity with the assurance thus given to you by M. Isturiz; but if you should perceive any intention on the part of that Government to act in a contrary spirit, you will not fail to remonstrate against any interference by them in the affairs of Portugal, and against any entry of Spanish troops into the Portuguese territory.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 23.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 5.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, October 29, 1846.

THE few days which have passed since the date of my last despatch on the state of the civil contest going on in this country, have been occupied in preparation on both sides, and are marked by few events. The relative position of the two parties remains nearly the same.

The Government have withdrawn their forces from Santarem and Abrantes and the line of the Tagus, in order to strengthen the garrison of the capital, and also to reinforce the small army of Baron Estremoz (General Salazar) the Governor of Elvas, who found himself too weak to attempt an attack on Evora.

Baron Estremoz, has been superseded by General Schwalbach (Baron Setubal), a German, and late Military Governor of this capital.

The fortification of the lines of Lisbon is going on with activity; the inhabitants are compelled to work on them, and the horses and mules of all classes of Portuguese citizens have been put in requisition. The organization of the volunteer and other battalions is carried on with vigour; but the numbers enrolled in the corps, inspiring confidence, fall short of expectation.

The troops of the garrison which were this day passed in review by the King, including parts of three regiments which arrived last night from Santarem, Abrantes, and Castello Branco, amount to about 3000 men in excellent order. Nearly 300 cavalry, 16 pieces of field artillery, and 2,700 infantry, of which 600 compose the municipal guard, a valuable force, which, however, is only fit for duty within the walls of the capital.

The force of Count das Antas is moving on Lisbon; his progress is slow, as he is said to be organizing the peasantry who have risen in the country he passes through, and to be incorporating them with his regular army. The troops of the line with this General amount to 2,500 men; but the numbers of the countrymen are calculated in the most exaggerated manner by the adherents of the popular party, and are, on the other hand, spoken of by the Marquis of Saldanha and his friends with disparagement.

The last intelligence placed Count das Antas at Leiria, some five or six days' march from Lisbon.

The Marquis of Saldanha communicated to the Corps Diplomatique at the Palace to-day, the fact of Viscount Sá da Bandeira having, with

the Count de Taipa and a small force, made good their entry into Oporto before the arrival of the division under Baron de Casal and Viscount Vinhaes. Marshal Saldanha also spoke of the intention of the revolutionary leaders to fortify that city; but I cannot think there is at present in the north any force which would venture to attack Oporto.

The Count das Antas has replied to the Carta Regia of Her Majesty, and now clearly states that the condition of his obedience to the orders of the Queen, is the restoration of affairs to the state they were in on the 6th of the present month, previous to the reaction. The Government have accordingly resolved us longer to keep terms with him, and he is to be deprived of all his honours, and his rank in the army.

The Government of Marshal Saldanha has been within the last few days surprised at the desertion of the capital by two individuals of character and distinction, amongst many of lesser note, who have joined the rebels, and who Marshal Saldanha had expected would have remained neuter. These are M. Mouzinho de Albuquerque, late Minister of Marine, and the Count de Bomfim, late Military Governor of Lisbon.

Nothing has occurred to induce me to change my opinion of the character of the struggle, which only differs from others which have occurred here within the last few years, by the more active part the agricultural population take in it. Indeed the similarity of the crisis existing at this moment to that of Senhor Costa Cabral's revolution of Oporto, in 1842, when just as at present, the Court was apprehending the arrival of a rebel army, and the Government appeared quite as determined as now to hold out, is most remarkable.

Miguelism as yet has made no demonstration whatever, or if there be any which may be interpreted as such, they are utterly insignificant. I know that the few persons who by their rank and relations may be said to be the leaders of that party, represent themselves as simple spectators of what is passing, and nothing in their conduct indicates the contrary.

The party desirous of proceeding to great lengths and who urge the establishment of a Regency, on the ground chiefly of the hostility of the people to their lawful Sovereign, is not entirely disarmed, and some of the minority, discontented at the resolution adopted by the chief leaders of the revolt, in case of success to respect Her Majesty's rights, have scattered about a printed paper entitled "The State of the Question," which is a direct attack on Her Majesty.

I have the honour to inclose a copy and translation of the paper called the "State of the Question," and the article respecting it in the "Diario do Governo."

The state of the Finances still continues deplorable. No remittances have been made or are at present likely to be made for the payment of next half-year's dividend. The Minister of Finance has been compelled to put off payment under a promise of effecting it in 1847.

Her Majesty's Squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, is off the mouth of the Tagus, but has not as yet entered the river. Her Majesty's Frigate "America," the Honourable Captain John Gordon, entered this port on the 26th instant.

Inclosure in No. 23.

Extract from the "Diario do Governo."

(Translation.)

WE call the attention of Portugal and of Europe to a paper, secretly printed, the title of which is "The State of the Question."

We purposely increase its publicity, for we are convinced that nothing can be more efficacious to destroy any rest of doubt entertained as to the disloyalty and perversity of the demagogical party than its own public declarations, daily repeated in electoral associations, in newspapers, in clubs, and public squares, in petitions, and in the proclamations of the Supreme Junta.

Abdication would not be enough for them. They speak of regicide; examples are quoted, explained, defended, praised.

Happy indeed would be the country governed by writers who show so much prudence, virtue, and respect for objects of universal veneration. It would be a golden age for a country where a reality of seven centuries is to be substituted by these kings without practice, who see nothing to imitate in history but infamous crimes; who present themselves as candidates to sovereignty, with a programme of infamy; and who would be the cause of more tears in one year (if they outlive a year) than a whole host of tyrants.

It must not be overlooked—this singular document absolutely rejects Representative Government as absurd and impossible; that is to say, the only form of government admissible or received in Europe or in the world.

Republican France said the same. She had innumerable armies to prove her assertion, but did not prove it. She was plunged into gore, fire, and hatred, but she atoned for her guilty madness by long and atrocious suffering; and it was only after again passing through despotism, disguised with the robe of glory, that she attained true liberty—the liberty she now possesses—the Representative Government. And that object which the republicans of the guillotine could not attain, in order to invert the nature of things, these insignificant men, deprived of talent, of force, of influence, of name, pretend to attain.

Rather than censuring the Representative Government, which is our only hope of preservation, they had better endeavour to justify, or at least to explain, the evil fate which has ever presided their labours, when they have ruled the country, to fall into opprobrium. Let these fanatics of persecution—these creators of sterility, be convinced. The people will judge them by their words, by their old and modern acts. But should the people be deluded? Could Europe allow so brutal an example in the nineteenth century? Could the four crowned sentinels who guard the Throne of Donna Maria II against the usurper who was once crowned, allow that throne to be seized by a few ignorant and vile plebeians?

We cannot argue with such people; let us hear one of their oracles, and let us shudder.

The State of the Question.

Two rival principles are in contest. On the one side, the popular, the revolutionary principle, with all the substance of life—with all the elements of order—with all the conditions of government—with all the hopes of the country; on the other, the personal Government, with all the retrograde tendencies—with all the inclinations towards despotism, wishing to domineer and to corrupt the electoral body, to enslave Parliament, and to rule over the destiny of the country.

This state of indecision cannot last long. The battle is at hand. The question is about to be resolved. What will be the result? what its influence? Let us examine both hypotheses.

Should personal government triumph, the Representative system expires. The co-existence of those two principles is impossible; one excludes the other. The King only consults his will, the ambition of courtiers, the voice of intrigues, and sordid vengeance.

The Parliament, if there be one, will be a chamber of paid officials; it will be hypocritical despotism under the robe of liberty.

Should the Chamber endeavour to be free, it could not be so. The capricious will of the Court—of that Court without heart, without head—haughty in prosperity—contemptible in adversity—would overcome the will of its creatures.

But personal Government will not triumph, and the revolutionary principle will take its place.

What remains for vanquished royalty? What influence can have a King who draws his rusty sword, and who is then obliged to throw off his uniform in the middle of the street? A conquered King is no longer a King. Royalty

ought to do so. His mission is not to enter the arena, to stir up hatred or revenge, but to quiet them and to reward the conqueror. The King who thrusts his sword into one of the scales of parties, is no longer a constitutional King, he is a factious King. The King has but one thermometer to guide him, and that is the parliamentary majority, production of a really national election.

The plot of the gloomy night of the 6th October was the work of the Court. There personal government triumphed over the revolutionary government instituted by the people. The country acts, and is about to intimate its sovereign will to the factious Court.

The *statu quo ante bellum* is impossible; the Revolutionary Government can no longer be the ally of personal government,

The Court could serve the country by sincerely embracing the Revolution, by imbuing itself with the same spirit; but after the last treason, every accord would be useless. The Revolution cannot trust those who have betrayed it. The King cannot embrace the cause he abhors. The scene of the 6th October might be repeated, and the country cannot take upon itself to have to upset every day unpopular Ministries and rapacious Administrations.

The Palace is incorrigible; it always conspires. Let us not credit coaction. A Queen who declares herself in a state of coaction six months in the year is no longer a Queen. A Queen whose Government is a web of Penelope, is judged—condemning all systems, fulminating against all men, she at last condemns herself.

The Palace is the Den of Cacus, where all plotters meet. The robe of the Kings has been made use to sweep the filth from the mansions of the meanest of courtiers.

In fact, either the Revolution falls by a repetition of the Bacchanal of the 6th October, or the Queen must abdicate. She must retire for the present from public business, with her husband and with the master Dietz, both of whom are the cause of a few revolutions, and of the state of anarchy in which the country is now placed. This spontaneous abdication will be the only national act of the reign of Donna Maria II.

Any other act would not put an end to the war, it would merely protract it. It would only tend to subject liberty to greater dangers, the dynasty to great perils, and the country to convulsions, which may put an end to its existence.

This is the state of the question.

Lisbon, October 23, 1846.

No. 24.

Viscount Palmerston to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, November 4, 1846.

I HAVE received the Queen's commands to signify to your Lordships Her Majesty's pleasure that Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker should be authorized to occupy for a time, with the marines belonging to the squadron under his command, the Fort of Belem, or any other post on the Tagus, the communication between which and Her Majesty's ships would be secure, if Sir William Parker should be requested to do so by the Portuguese Government, for the personal safety of the Queen and Royal Family of Portugal.

No. 25.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 5.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, October 30, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship a decree of Her Most Faithful Majesty, which has appeared in the “*Diario do Governo*”

of affairs in this realm, unites in herself the exercise of all the authority and power of the State during the continuation of the rebellion.

I likewise inclose a copy of the Carta Regia of the Queen to Count das Antas, referred to in my despatch of the 20th October, also published in the "Diario do Governo" of to-day, and of Count das Antas's answer to Her Majesty.

A decree has likewise been published in the same Diario of to-day, depriving the Marquis of Loulé, Count das Antas, Count de Mello, Viscount Sá da Bandeira, and the Baron de Fornos de Algodres, of all their employments, rank, honorary titles, and distinctions.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

P.S.—The "Diario do Governo" has appeared so close on the departure of the packet, that it has been impossible to send translations of any other document than the letter of Count das Antas.

H. S.

Inclosure 1 in No. 25.

Royal Decree.

SENHORA! Na Proclamação de 6 de Outubro corrente Chamou Vossa Magestade em roda de Seu Throno toda a família Portugueza, para que ajudasse a Vossa Magestade no empenho de consolidar a obra justa e fecunda em que todos se achavam interessados. Proclamou Vossa Magestade apaz, a mais estreita união dos vinculos sociaes; mas, como era mister, declarou Vossa Magestade que, se excessos apparecessem, se o imperio do terror pertendesse offender o da moral, seria inflexivel acção da justiça contra quaesquer perturbadores da ordem, e dos direitos sociaes.

Com profunda magoa Observou Vossa Magestade que alguns espiritos revoltosos em vez de acceitarem as invocações de paz, e protecção, que Vossa Magestade a todos Dirigira, pelo contrario se constituiram na mais flagrante rebellião, e no mesmo solo, em que a liberdade foi comprada á custa de sangue nobre e distincto, lançaram algemas a um dos mais valentes Generaes dessa campanha, e a outros bravos, que o acompanhavam, todos com missão legal de Sua legitima Soberana!

Porém vossa Magestade, sempre Benevola, sempre Amante de Seus subditos, ainda Procurou adverti-los do erro; e na Sua Proclamação de 14 de corrente lhes Mostrou abrigo e perdão, á sombra de poderoso Manto de Sua Real Purpura!—Além destes valiosos meios, publicamente empregados, outras diligencias Houve vossa Magestade por hem Determinar, no intuito de salvar da ruina alguns do seus subditos, que na carreira do publico serviço, e nas campanhas pela legitimidade de Throno, e das Instituições liberaes, haviam prestado relevantes serviços. Porém tudo foi empregado em vão, porque a pertinacia no crime, e a constancia na rebellião consumou o attentado contra o Throno de vossa Magestade, e a Carta Constitucional da Monarchia!

Senhora! vossa Magestade cumpriu religiosamente, e com as maiores instancias, a primeira de Suas Reaes promessas: a protecção e a clemencia foram com Real Munificencia offerecidas; mas a ingratição não as acceitou; cumpre agora satisfazer a segunda condeção que vossa Magestade, como Rainha, Reconheceu ser a obrigação inherente ao elevado Throno, em que vossa Magestade ha de ser sustentada pelo valor e lealdade de seus fieis subditos.

Bem julgava vossa Magestade, pelos impulsos de Seu Real e Benevolo Coração, que não seria necessario ultrapassar os limites das attribuições que a Carta Constitucional e as Leis conferem a vosse Magestade para que a ordem publica fosse mantida, e Suas Reaes Ordens acatadas; e nesse estado certamente vossa Magestade rejeitaria todo o excesso de poder, sem justificada causa na salvação do Estado.

Tambem assim pensavam os Ministros de vossa Magestade, que, honrados com o chamamento de vossa Magestade aos Seus Conselhos, tomando sobre seus debeis hombros, mas animos fortes e decididos pela causa de vossa Magestade, e da Carta Constitucional, a ardua tarefa de dirigir os publicos negocios, receberam de vossa Magestade as mais positivas ordens de uniformarem suas acções

com os suadaveis preceitos por vossa Magestade enunciados do alto do Throno nas Suas Proclamações.—Porém, Senhora, é força reconhecê-lo: o porfiado systema, de ha muito conhecido, de acatar as mais solidas bases do Throno de vossa Magestade, e do Pacto Social; o espirito revolucionario, que pretende erigir na Peninsula instituições oppostas aos systemas das Nações civilizadas e poderosas da Europa, insiste agora com não armada no mais forte empenho de seu triumpho. Illudindo as massas com fallaces promessas, calumniando as Reaes Intenções de vossa Magestade, e as de seus Ministros, usando de todos os meios de seducção, teem os revolucionarios obtido estabelecer a anarchia, e a guerra civil em algumas Provincias do Reino, o mais cruento flagello da sociedade. Não basta, Senhora, suffocar momentaneamente este aberração do caminho legal, este qualificado crime; é mister attender á estabilidade do Throno de vossa Magestade, e das Instituições da Carta, abaladas pelas continuadas vicissitudes politicas, e atacadas impunemente por quem invoca, para rasgar a Carta, as mesmas garantias e immunidades, que ella estabelece para o cidadão pacifico, para o funcionario respeitador da Lei, e dos direitos de sua Soberana!

Senhora! Os Ministros de vossa Magestade entendem que se acham ameaçados estes sagrados penhores da independencia nacional, e que para salvá-los é mister que vossa Magestade Assuma a plena Authoridade, e Poderes, em que assentem as medidas que vossa Magestade houver por bem Adoptar no intuito de acabar a rebelião, e constituir o Paiz na ordem e tranquillidade publica, sem a qual não pode obter-se a consolidação do Systema Constitucional.

O Augusto Pai de vossa Magestade assumiu a plena authoridade, por Decreto de tres de Março de mil oitocentos trinta e dous, para livrar da usurpação a Corôa de vossa Magestade e a Carta Constitucional; a vossa Magestade, Herdeira de seus direitos e virtudes, cumpre praticar o mesmo para obter identico fim; porque tambem é despotismo e usurpação o que a revolta pretende impôr ao Paiz.

Se as Camaras co-legislativas estivessem reunidas, por certo hibilitariam o Poder Executivo, de que vossa Magestade é Chefe, com amplos poderes necesarios para destruir a rebelião, e conservar a Dynastia reinante e a Carta Constitucional; pois sem exemplo em contrario assim o praticaram, sempre que se consideraram em risco estes importantes penhores de felicidade publica.

Mas não havendo actualmente este meio de obter do Corpo Legislativo a concessão de poderes extraordinarios, existe a primeira de todas as bases sociaes, a suprema Lei da salvação publica, que imperiosamente reclama de vossa Magestade a adopção desta medida.

Senhora! Os Ministros do actual Gabinete, quando aconselham a vossa Magestade o exercicio de Dictadura, com a franqueza de annunciala, e estabelece-la, não seguindo os exemplos de pratica-la por actos successivos, sem préviamente a declarar, estão mui longe de pensarem que amplo, e duradouro seja o mesmo exercicio; pois, pelo contrario, entendem que só pôde ser permitido e justificado nos casos, e objectos em que a urgente necessidade do bem publico o exigir, com effectiva responsabilidade dos Ministros, verificada pelas Camaras co-legislativas na sua primeira reunião, na qual devem apresentar motivadas todas as medidas praticadas fóra da esphera das attribuições do Poder Executivo.

Os Ministros de vossa Magestade teem pois a honra de propôr a vossa Magestade o respectivo projecto de Decreto.

MARQUEZ DE SALDANHA.

VISCONDE DE OLIVEIRA.

D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

JOSE ANTONIO MARIA DE SOUSA AZEVEDO.

JOSE JACINTO VALENTE FARINHO.

TOMANDO em consideração o Relatorio dos Ministros e Secretarios de Estado das diversas Repartações, e Tendo Ouvido o Conselho de Estado, Hei por hem Decretar o seguinte:

Artigo 1º. Em quanto durarem as actuaes circumstancias de rebelião armada no Paiz contra o meu Throno e a Carta Constitucional da Monarchia: Hei por bem Assumir a plena Authoridade, e Poderes para, no exercicio delles,

Occorrer com as providencias que forem necessarias para o prompto restabelecimento da Ordem legal, e estabilidade do systema politico da Monarchia.

Art. 2º. Logo que cessem as actuaes circumstancias em que se acha o Paiz, deixará de ter logar o exercicio da Authoridade, o Poderes, de que tracta o Artigo antecedente.

Art. 3º. Os Ministros e Secretarios de Estado das diversas Repartições, responsaveis por todas as medidas que se adoptarem no exercicio da Authoridade, que Hei por hem Assumir, darão conta ás Côrtes, na sua primeira reunião, do uso que se houver feito da mesma Authoridade.

Os Ministros e Secretarios de Estado de todas as Repartições assim o tenham entendido, cumpram, e façam executar. Paço das Necessidades, em vinte e sete de Outubro de mil oitocentos quarenta e seis.

RAINHA.

MARQUEZ DE SALDANHA.

VISCONDE DE OLIVEIRA.

D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

JOSE ANTONIO MARIA DE SOUSA AZEVEDO.

JOSE JACINTO VALENTE FARINHO.

(Translation.)

MADAM! In the Proclamation of the 6th of October instant, your Majesty summoned all the Portuguese family around your throne, to aid your Majesty in the consolidation of that just and fruitful work in which all are interested. Your Majesty proclaimed peace; and the closest union of the social bond; but, as it was necessary, your Majesty declared that if excesses should appear, if the empire of terror should dare to offend against the moral empire, justice should be inflexible against every disturber of order and social rights.

Your Majesty saw with profound grief that instead of welcoming the invocations of peace and protection, that your Majesty addressed to all, some rebellious spirits, on the contrary, ran into the most flagrant revolt, and on the very spot where freedom had been purchased by the blood of the noble and the eminent, threw chains round one of the most valiant generals of this time, and round the other brave men who accompanied him, all employed in the lawful service of their legitimate Sovereign.

Nevertheless your Majesty always benevolent, always attached to your subjects, still endeavoured to warn them of their error; and in your Proclamation of the 14th instant, offered them shelter and pardon under the shadow of the powerful mantle of your royal purple. In addition to these favourable measures your Majesty has found it expedient to adopt other courses with the object of saving from ruin some of your subjects, who have done their duty in the public service defending the legitimacy of the throne and the public institutions. But all was employed in vain; and obstinacy in crime, and constancy in rebellion completed the outrage against the throne of your Majesty and the Constitutional Charter of the Monarchy.

Madam! your Majesty has performed religiously, and with the utmost earnestness, the first of your Royal promises: protection and clemency were offered with royal munificence, but ingratitude would not accept them. May you now perform the second condition which your Majesty, as Queen, recognized to be the inherent obligation of the exalted throne in which your Majesty shall be supported by the valour and loyalty of your faithful subjects.

Your Majesty was induced by the impulse of your royal and benevolent heart to judge that public order would be maintained, and your royal commands executed, without the necessity of overstepping the limits of the prerogative which the Constitutional Charter and the laws confer on your Majesty, and in this state of things your Majesty would assuredly reject every excess of power, unless justified by the salvation of the State.

Such also was the judgment of your Majesty's Ministers, who, honoured by the call of your Majesty to your councils, and having the arduous task of conducting the public business entrusted to their feeble powers, though with minds strong and decided in your Majesty's cause, received from your Majesty the most positive orders to make their actions accord with the salutary precepts enunciated by your Majesty from the throne in your Proclamations. But, Madam, we

are compelled to admit that the obstinate determination to attack the most solid bases of your Majesty's Throne and the Social Compact ; the revolutionary spirit which pretends to establish in the Peninsula institutions opposed to the systems of the civilized and powerful nations of Europe, now urges with armed force the consummation of their triumph. Deceiving the masses by fallacious promises, calumniating the Royal intentions of your Majesty and of your Ministers, employing every means of seduction, the revolutionists have succeeded in establishing, in some provinces of the kingdom, anarchy and civil war, the most cruel scourge of society. It is not enough, Madam, to suppress immediately this departure from the lawful road, this qualified crime ; it is necessary to confirm the stability of your Majesty's Throne and the institutions of the Charter, shaken by continual political vicissitudes, and attacked with impunity by every one who, for the destruction of the Charter, invokes the very guarantees and immunities established by it for the peaceful citizen, and for the functionary who respects the laws and the rights of his Sovereign.

Madam, the Ministers of your Majesty are aware that these sacred pledges of national independence are threatened, and that in order to save them it is necessary that your Majesty assume the full authority, and the powers essential to carry into effect the measures which your Majesty will see it fit to adopt, calculated to put an end to the rebellion, and to bring the country to order and public tranquility, without which the consolidation of the Constitutional system cannot be accomplished.

The august father of your Majesty assumed full authority by the Decree of the 3rd of March, 1832, to deliver from usurpation your Majesty's Crown and the Constitutional Charter. To your Majesty, heir to his rights and to his virtues, it belongs to take the same measure for the same object, since despotism and usurpation are sought by rebellion to be imposed on the nation.

If the co-legislative Chambers had been assembled, they would assuredly grant to the executive power, of which your Majesty is the head, the ample powers necessary to destroy the rebellion, and to preserve the reigning Dynasty, and the Constitutional Charter ; for such a measure has never failed to be taken when those important pledges of public happiness have been considered in danger.

But since the measure of obtaining from the Legislative body the concession of extraordinary powers cannot now be adopted, there remains the first of all social bases, the supreme law of public safety, which calls imperiously on your Majesty to adopt this measure.

Madam, the Ministers of the present Cabinet, when they advise your Majesty to exercise the Dictatorship, openly proclaiming and establishing it, not following the example of practising it any successive acts without previous declaration, they are very far from proposing to make its exercise extensive and lasting ; on the contrary, they intend that it shall be permitted and justified in those cases and for those objects only, where the urgent necessity of the public good demands it, with the real responsibility of Ministers, to be effected by the co-legislative Chambers at their first assembling, when the reasons shall be laid before them which justify the measures adopted beyond the sphere of the attributes of the executive power.

The Ministers of your Majesty have therefore the honour of proposing to your Majesty the following draft of a Decree.

MARQUEZ DE SALDANHA.
VISCONDE DE OLIVEIRA.
D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.
JOSE ANTONIO MARIA DE SOUSA AZEVEDO.
JOSE JACINTO VALENTE FARINHO.

HAVING taken into consideration the Report of the Ministers and Secretaries of State of the various Departments, and having heard the Council of State, I have judged it proper to decree as follows :—

Article 1. During the continuance of the existing circumstances of armed rebellion in the country against my Throne, and the Constitutional Charter of the Monarchy, I have judged it expedient to assume full authority and powers, to be exercised for the purpose of effecting measures necessary for the prompt re-establishment of legal order, and the stability of the political system of the Monarchy.

Art. 2. So soon as the actual circumstances of the country shall no longer exist, the authority and powers treated of in the preceding Article shall cease to be exercised.

Art. 3. The Ministers and Secretaries of State for the different Departments, responsible for all the measures which may be adopted in the exercise of the authority which I have thought it right to assume, shall give in a report to the Cortes, at their first meeting, of the use they shall have made of that authority.

The Ministers and Secretaries of State of all the Departments shall so understand, perform, and cause to be executed.

THE QUEEN.

MARQUEZ DE SALDANHA.

VISCONDE DE OLIVEIRA.

D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

JOSE ANTONIO MARIA DE SOUSA AZEVEDO.

JOSE JACINTO VALENTE FARINHO.

Court of Necessidades, October 27, 1846.

Inclosure 2 in No. 25.

Carta Regia.

From the "Diario do Governo" of October 30, 1846.

CONDE das Antas, do Meu Conselho, Par do Reino, Tenente-General: Eu a Rainha vos Envio muito saudar. Foi-Me presente a vossa Carta, em que renovando as expressões de fidelidade ao Meu Throne e á Minha Dynastia, e representando-Me que fareis semper convergir todos os esforços á defeza do Throno e da Patria, Me recordais outro sim os testemunhos de contemplação e favor, que de Meu nunca assás chorado Pai recebestes tantas vezes, e que eu Tenho incessantemente repetido. Todos esses testemunhos significavam retribuição de valor e de acrisolada lealdade; e sem duvida não pretendereis destruir com actos culpaveis o brilho da vossa carreira no serviço da Nação e Meu. Li com particular attenção a exposição das circumstancias, que nesta crise vos induziram a acceitar a presidencia de uma denominada Junta governativa; e lamento que ellas pesassem em vosso animo ao ponto de vos obrigarem a um passo, que podéra parecer contrario a vossa antiga lealdade. Devo porém suppôr que assim obrastes, acreditando falsas vozes, que Me attribuiam falta de liberdade no exercicio das Minhas Reaes Prerogativas. A declaração que ora Vos Faço, a successão dos acontecimentos, e sobre tudo a Nomeação de El-Rei. Meu Presado Esposo, para Commandante em Chefe do Exercito, tudo apaga não só o motivo, mas ainda o pretexto da prolongação da desobediencia ás Minhas Reaes Ordens. Desejosa pois de continuar a considerar-vos como Meu Subdito fiel, Ordeno-vos, como prova da sinceridade de vossas palavras, que apenas esta recebais, passeis a investir o Marechal Duque da Terceira na posse do importante cargo de Meu Logar-Tenente nas Provincias do Norte, e reconheçais a legalidade de um Governo, que Hei Nomeado no uso pleno e liberrimo das Minhas Faculdades Constitucionaes. O que Me pareceu comunicar-vos, para vossa intelligencia e prompta execução. Escripta no Paço de Belem, aos dezenove dias do mez de Outubro de mil oitocentos quarenta e seis.

RAINHA.

MARQUEZ DE SALDANHA.

(Translation.)

Conde Das Antas, of my Council, Peer of the Kingdom, Lieutenant-General:

I, THE QUEEN, send you my salutations. I have had before me your letter, in which renewing the expressions of fidelity to my throne and dynasty, and representing to me that you would always unite all powers in defence of the throne and nation; you also remind me of the proofs of approbation and favour which you have so frequently received from my ever-to-be-lamented father, and which I have unceasingly repeated. All these proofs point to a return of

honour and unsullied loyalty, and most certainly you would not think of destroying by culpable deeds, the brilliancy of your career in my service and that of the nation. I have read with particular attention the exposition of the circumstances, which in this crisis, induced you to accept the presidentship of a so-called governing Junta, and I lament that they should have had sufficient weight upon your mind, to lead you to a step which may appear opposed to your ancient loyalty. I must however suppose that you have acted thus, in giving credence to the false rumours which attribute to me a want of liberty in the exercise of my Royal prerogatives. The declaration which I now make to you, the succession of events, and above all, the nomination of the King, my esteemed husband, to the chief command of the army, all concur to destroy not only the motive, but even any pretext for prolonging disobedience to my royal orders. Desirous therefore of continuing to consider you as my faithful subject, I command you as a proof of the sincerity of your words, that so soon as you receive this, you proceed to put the Marshal Duke de Terceira in possession of the important office of my Lieutenant in the provinces of the North, and that you recognize the legality of a Governor, whom I have nominated in the full and entire enjoyment of my Constitutional powers. This I think it right to communicate to you for your guidance and prompt execution.

THE QUEEN.

MARQUEZ DE SALDANHA.

Written at the Court of Belem, October 19, 1846.

Inclosure 3 in No. 25.

Count das Antas to the Queen.

(Translation.)

Madam,

Coimbra, October 24, 1846.

YOUR royal letter dated 19th instant, with which I have been honoured, is another of the many proofs of benevolence for which, with sincere gratitude and profound respect, I confess I am indebted to your Majesty; inasmuch as your Majesty still continues to consider me as a subject entirely devoted to the defence of the throne and country. I hope, Madam, never to be unworthy of so honourable an opinion; but induced by the pure sentiment of loyalty, I beg to represent the position in which I am placed by your Majesty's high opinion and by the confidence placed in me by the nation. The whole country, Madam, without distinction of classes and of parties, has seen with horror and indignation the treasonable attempt of a few men who have imposed upon your Majesty an Administration openly opposed to the national will, represented by the great movement which took place in May last. It would be useless to attempt to describe in their true colours the extension, the energy, the universality of national feeling, in consequence of the measures of the new Cabinet, which has so much misused your Majesty's name. It will be sufficient to say that that feeling prevails everywhere, and has been manifested by everybody and by every means. The nation is unanimous, compact in the decision to save your Majesty's throne and public liberty from imminent and total ruin, unless your Majesty adopt in time the necessary measures. All the former popular leaders are again at their posts, in defence of the national will, so deeply threatened, and have presented themselves, being ready to defend, at the cost of the greatest sacrifices, the decorum of the Crown and the improvement of the institutions, as promised by your Majesty.

The greater part of the army is fully identified with the nation, and every instant brings to us officers who join in the general movement. The manifestation of public opinion in this sense shows such and so evident a character of nationality, that any attempt to check it would be absolutely impossible for any Power.

Madam, to resist a whole country which shows so much decision in its opinions, is a true paradox—an absolute impossibility. To endeavour to direct the national efforts in the sense of the preservation of your Majesty's

Throne is all that a subject loyal, identified with the country and with your Majesty's dynasty, can do. I sincerely wish the preservation of your Majesty's august Throne and of public liberties, and I shall endeavour to direct all my efforts to that end; but unless your Majesty aids me immediately with adequate measures, annulling the programme of the new Cabinet, and restoring in all the former state of things, with the guarantees considered necessary, all my efforts, all the efforts of so many illustrious citizens and of all the brave soldiers who surround me, and who are all compromised in the same cause, will be little efficacious, and perhaps useless. May the Almighty preserve your Majesty's life and of your Royal family, as all the Portuguese wish.

(Signed) DAS ANTAS.

No. 26.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 5.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, October 30, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that Marshal Saldanha has called on me to communicate a signal success of the Government forces at Vianna, a few leagues from Evora. General Schwalbach, who had been sent to replace Baron Estremoz with some reinforcements from Santarem and other places, came up by forced marches with General Celestino, whose troops he routed, causing considerable slaughter, taking some prisoners, two pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of arms. On the side of General Schwalbach one officer was killed, and a small number of soldiers.

Intelligence has also just been received from Oporto up to the morning of the 28th. Viscount Sá da Bandeira had taken the command of the district; the lines were in good order, and upwards of five thousand men, of the popular forces chiefly, slept in them on the night of the 27th. Baron Casal was at Penafiel, a few leagues from Oporto, and was expected to march on that city.

Baron Casal has eleven hundred troops of the line, with which he had beaten the popular forces at Villa Real.

Viscount Vinhaes is in the Tras-os-Montes; but it does not appear that he has any force of importance with him.

Marshal Saldanha informs me that it is his intention to march out of Lisbon with the troops in a few days.

No. 27.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Southern.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 6, 1846.

I HAVE to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government approve the note, a copy of which was inclosed in your despatch of the 22nd ultimo, which you addressed to Marshal Saldanha upon learning that the Queen of Portugal had been advised to apply for the assistance of Spanish troops to put down the insurrection which has broken out in Portugal. And with reference to your despatch of the 24th ultimo, inclosing a copy of the answer which was returned to your note by Marshal Saldanha, I have to instruct you to state to his Excellency, that his reply does not appear to Her Majesty's Government to contain any reasons of sufficient weight to counterbalance the objections which you have advanced to the entrance of Spanish troops into Portugal.

I am, &c.

No. 28.

*Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Southern.**Foreign Office, November 6, 1846.*

WITH reference to the contents of your despatch, of the 22nd of October, I have to instruct you to compliment the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty on the good judgment which they have shown in preventing the return of Senhor Costa Cabral and his brother to Portugal.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 29.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Southern.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, November 6, 1846.

I HAVE to instruct you to inform the Portuguese Government that instructions have been sent to Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, authorizing him to occupy for a time, with the marines belonging to the squadron under his command, the fort of Belem, or any other defensible post on the Tagus, the communication between which and Her Majesty's ships would be secure, if Sir William Parker should be requested to do so by the Portuguese Government for the personal safety of the Queen and Royal Family of Portugal.

No. 30.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Southern.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 6, 1846.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 22nd ultimo I transmit to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a further letter which I have addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, respecting the instructions to be given, under present circumstances, to Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Inclosure in No. 30.

Viscount Palmerston to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

My Lords,

Foreign Office, November 6, 1846.

I HAVE to refer your Lordships to my letter of the 4th instant, respecting the instructions to be sent to Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker,

upon him that in any measures he may take, he should be careful not to overstep the limits of protection to the persons of the Queen and Royal Family of Portugal in case of real and actual danger, and that he should do nothing which might wear the appearance of British interference in the political questions which now unhappily divide the Portuguese nation, and which are the cause of the civil war now raging in Portugal.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 31.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Southern.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 6, 1846.*

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 23rd of October*, and I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government approve of the steps which you report therein you have taken with reference to the state of affairs at Oporto.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 32.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Southern.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 6, 1846.*

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, a copy of a letter which I have addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, respecting the instructions which Her Majesty's Government consider it desirable to send to Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, with reference to the state of affairs at Oporto.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Inclosure in No. 32.

Viscount Palmerston to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

My Lords, *Foreign Office, November 5, 1846.*

I HAVE to state to your Lordships, that Her Majesty's Government deem it essential that Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker should be instructed to send a ship of war into the Oporto River for the protection of the British subjects and their property; and it is desirable that the Commander of such ship-of-war should be instructed to endeavour by negotiation with the persons in authority at Oporto, to obtain possession of the Duke of Terceira and of the officers who are with him, in order that they may be sent back to Lisbon.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 33.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 7.)

My Lord,

Madrid, October 30, 1846.

I MENTIONED to your Lordship, in my despatch dated 22nd October, that M. Isturiz had informed me that the Spanish troops ordered to the frontier of Portugal, should not under any pretext cross it, or interfere in the civil struggles going on in that country.

I should say that, in an interview I had with M. Isturiz upon this subject, I represented to him the inconveniences which always attend any species of interference by one State in the affairs of another, and that though I was unable to alter his intention of moving some troops to the frontier, which he said he was bound to grant to the demand of the Queen of Portugal, and also for the sake of the internal peace of Spain, I did prevail on him to diminish very considerably the force which it was first intended to employ in this service, while I also obtained from him the specific pledge of which I had the honour of informing your Lordship.

In order that there might be no subsequent dispute as to this latter point, which I deem the most important one, I wrote a note to M. Isturiz, of which I inclose a copy, communicating to your Lordship at the same time M. Isturiz's answer, and my reply thereto.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 33.

Mr. Bulwer to M. Isturiz.

Sir,

Madrid, October 24, 1846.

IN order to confirm the report which I made yesterday to Her Majesty's Government with more security, I think it better to ask your Excellency whether I am right in considering that I received your positive assurance that on no ground whatsoever would the Spanish troops that are to be ordered to the frontier of Portugal enter that kingdom, or take any part in the civil struggles in that country. The promptness of your Excellency's reply to this letter will much oblige me, as the best means of preventing misconceptions, which may otherwise get abroad and reach Her Majesty's Government in England, respecting your Excellency's intentions.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

Inclosure 2 in No. 33.

M. Isturiz to Mr. Bulwer.

Muy Señor mio,

Madrid, 25 Octubre de 1846.

EN contestacion á la pregunta que se sirve V. S. dirijirme en su nota de ayer, me complasco eu poder reiterarle por escrito la seguridad de que la aproximacion de tropas Españolas á la frontera de Portugal, solicitada oficialmente por la Legacion de Su Majestad Fidelisima en esta Corte, no tiene mas objeto que la conservacion del orden y de la tranquilidad in España, y de que bajo ningun pretexto traspasarán aquellos los respectivos limites, ni tomarán páрте en las discordias del vecino reino.

Aprovecho, &c.

(Firmado) XAVIER DE ISTURIZ.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Madrid, October 25, 1846.

IN answer to the question which you were pleased to address to me in your note of yesterday, I have the satisfaction to be able to reiterate in writing the assurance that the approximation of Spanish troops to the frontier of Portugal, officially asked for by the Legation of Her Most Faithful Majesty at this Court, has no other object than the preservation of order and tranquillity in Spain, and that under no pretext whatsoever will they pass over the frontier, nor take part in the disturbances of the neighbouring kingdom.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) XAVIER DE ISTURIZ.

Inclosure 3 in No. 33.

Mr. Bulwer to M. Isturiz.

Sir,

Madrid, October 27, 1846.

I HAVE to thank you for the prompt and frank explanation you have given me as to the movement of Spanish troops to the frontier of Portugal. I confess to you that I heard with much regret both of the request made by the Portuguese Government to that of Her Catholic Majesty and of your Excellency's compliance with this request, because such examples of interference, however limited, by one state in the internal affairs of another tend generally in the long run rather to favour disorder and confusion than to promote tranquillity in the countries thus requesting or granting foreign assistance; besides affecting the independence of separate Monarchies, and altering thereby the relations of Europe, as now established.

At the same time, it would be unjust in me not to admit that the explanation which you have given of Her Catholic Majesty's Government's intentions, and the restrictions which you impose upon its action, modify, in my opinion, though they do not destroy, the evil consequences to which I have alluded, and I shall lose no time in forwarding the correspondence which has taken place between us, to Her Majesty's Government.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

No. 34.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 7.)

My Lord,

Madrid, October 30, 1846.

IN inclosing to Mr. Southern my correspondence with M. Isturiz, alluded to in my despatch of this day's date, I have made to him the inclosed communication.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

Inclosure in No. 34.

Mr. Bulwer to Mr. Southern.

(Extract.)

Madrid, October 29, 1846.

I INCLOSE to you the copy of a correspondence which has taken place between M. Isturiz and myself, with respect to the approach of Spanish troops to the Portuguese frontier; and I have also to add, that his Excellency assured me that no Captain-General should be moved to the Portuguese line, and that he would avoid as much as possible the appearance of intending to do more than he really projected.

No. 35.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 11, 1846.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 30th October, inclosing copies of a correspondence which has passed between you and M. Isturiz, with reference to the assurance which he had given you that the Spanish troops ordered to the Portuguese frontier should not, under any pretext whatsoever, enter Portugal; and I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government approve the letters which you have addressed to M. Isturiz on this subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 36.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 14.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, November 6, 1846.

HER Majesty's squadron under the orders of Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker entered this port on the 31st ultimo, and remains here.

I had the honour of presenting Sir William Parker on Monday the 22nd instant, to Their Majesties, at a special audience.

The Admiral requested me to inform the Queen, that on hearing of the disturbances in this country, and of the possibility of Her Majesty's safety being endangered, he had considered that he should not be acting in contradiction to the spirit of the orders under which he was acting, in repairing to Lisbon, where his squadron would, in the event of reverses, which he trusted were far from being probable, afford protection to Her Majesty and Her Royal Family.

Her Majesty the Queen received the Admiral in the most gracious manner, as did also the King.

Sir William Parker proposes to remain here a short time, when it is hoped some solution to the present painful crisis will have taken place. Her Majesty's frigate "America," commanded by the Honourable Captain Gordon, who was sent here under orders to put himself in communication with this Legation, will be dispatched to Corunna. The steam-vessel of war the "Gladiator," is to go immediately to Oporto to watch over the safety of British subjects and property in that important city; and the steam-vessel the "Terrible," is going home, and takes the despatches of this Mission.

No. 37.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 14.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, November 6, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the Baron de Varennes, the French Minister at this Court, has arrived at Lisbon to resume his functions, after a considerable absence. M. de Varennes came from Marseilles in the war steam-ship the "Labrador," and M. Forh Rouen, the late Chargé d'Affaires, returned in her to the same port.

M. Gonzales Bravo, the Spanish Minister, has also returned to his post. He entered Portugal by Badajoz, and performed the journey thence to Lisbon on horseback.

I understand that Count Thomar, when he ascertained that he would not be permitted to disembark in Portuguese territory, wrote to Marshal Saldanha, and requested to be appointed Portuguese Minister in Spain. This wish was immediately complied with, and Count Thomar is to replace Baron Renduffe, who is transferred to Rio Janeiro.

With M. Gonzales Bravo as Spanish Minister in Lisbon, and Count Thomar representing Portugal in Madrid, an intimate co-operation between the two Governments will be endeavoured to be established.

I have been assured that my information respecting Count Thomar, having himself asked for the appointment to Madrid, is not correct. The Marshal named him a second time to Madrid on receiving from Count Thomar a letter, expostulating on his exclusion from Portugal.

No. 38.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 14.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, November 6, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the troops marched out of Lisbon this morning. They were reviewed by the King outside the town in the presence of Her Majesty the Queen, Marshal Saldanha being at their head.

The Marshal has disposed their march northwards in three parallel columns. The left takes the road by Bellas and Mafra, the centre the new road to Oporto, and the right column the old road by the banks of the Tagus. It is in these directions that the enemy's forces are expected, and similarly distributed.

Marshal Saldanha's army consists of about 3000 men; that of Count das Antas is reputed now to be three times that number.

The popular forces entered Santarem on the 5th, one of the strongest military positions in this province. Some troops detached there by the Government retired upon Azambuja.

The Government claim some further military successes in the Alem-tejo, but nothing of a decisive character has as yet taken place in that province. Evora is still held by the popular forces, though it would appear that some reaction has taken place in Beja, as well as in some towns in the Algarve.

Lisbon is left to the care of the civil authorities, at the head of which is the Marquis of Fronteira, the Civil Governor, and his brother, Don Carlos Mascarenhas, Commander of the Municipal Guard. Their force consists of from 600 to 700 men of this last-named corps, and some 2000 of the new volunteer and militia levies.

It appears by Mr. Consul Johnston's letter of the 31st ultimo, that, Viscount Sá da Bandeira had assumed the military command of Oporto, and that the Baron Casal having appeared at no great distance from the walls of the city with about 1100 men for the Government, Viscount Sá went out with a considerably larger force in order to attack him.

The Junta is said to have found some means of procuring money, and the town was completely in the hands of the populace.

No. 39.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 14.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, November 7, 1846.

I HAVE received several complaints from the Marquis of Saldanha, and similar ones have been addressed to Her Majesty's Consul, of the active interference of British subjects in the present civil contest. Englishmen, some under the idea that their ancient privileges exist, others aware that a certain protection from the consequences of these civil commotions is afforded to them by the provisions of the Treaty of 1842; others again, careless of consequences, and relying upon future indemnification, embrace one side of the question or the other, and are frequently distinguished as its warmest partisans. The Government itself, moreover, well knowing the energy of the British character, as well as the respect and consideration in which it is generally held in Portugal, avail themselves of Englishmen to perform dangerous or secret services in their behalf, while they complain that the enemy should follow a similar line of conduct. Thus, it being understood that in the north the troops were likely to remain faithful to the Government could they be supplied with money, and as all communication was intercepted, an Englishman, was induced to undertake the task of conveying money to the northern frontier. He was sent in the Government steamer "Conde do Tojal," to Vigo, whence he proceeded to the Portuguese territory. This is not the only instance that has come to my knowledge; and seeing the inconvenience of Englishmen espousing either one cause or the other, and the questions to which such practice is likely to give rise in future, I have thought it right to address a circular on the subject to Her Majesty's Consuls in Portugal, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy to your Lordship, and which I hope will meet your Lordship's approbation.

Inclosure 1 in No. 39.

Circular to Her Majesty's Consuls in Portugal.

Sir,

Lisbon, November 5, 1846.

INFORMATION which has reached me respecting the active part which some British subjects are taking in the contest now going on in this country between two rival parties for power, renders it desirable that the position of such individuals should be clearly understood as regards the privileges and protection which such persons claim as soon as their conduct attracts the attention and animadversion of the authorities. Under the idea that a British subject is not amenable to the same laws as the Portuguese, persons engage as partisans in the civil conflicts of the

country; and if they thereby draw on themselves injury either to their persons or their property, or persecution from persons in power, they consider themselves not only ill-treated, but entitled to indemnification on the restoration of order.

I wish you to be good enough to take every opportunity distinctly to warn all British subjects who are supposed to be engaged, or who may join in furthering the projects or enterprises of either party, in any revolution or insurrection in this country, that they thereby forfeit any especial consideration they might otherwise claim as British subjects, and must in consequence of such acts consent to be treated as Portuguese citizens, and suffer the lot of the parties whose cause they espouse.

The impropriety of foreigners mixing themselves up with civil strife in the country in which they happen to be sojourning, is too clear to require comment, but its irritating and injurious influence may be very vividly brought to the mind of any Englishman, if he will for a moment imagine foreigners taking an active and conspicuous part even in such peaceable struggles as go on at our national elections; and what is more, while so occupied, pretending to and boasting of immunities not possessed by the natives of the country, and in case of accident or mischief, holding that they possess a right not only to be treated exceptionally under the laws, but that they have a right to damages, should the authorities act towards them in a summary manner as they would towards their fellow-countrymen. What would be feelings of an Englishman under such circumstances? and nations are not more or less sensitive according to the extent of their territory or the greatness of their power.

You as well as myself I am sure will bear testimony to the peaceable and praiseworthy conduct of the great majority of our countrymen resident in Portugal, who form a body of merchants nowhere exceeded in worth and respectability. To these of course my observations do not in the least apply, but to those only who on every occasion of disturbance in Portugal become either the active agents or the assiduous protectors of one party or other, according to the opinions they have adopted with respect to questions that ought not to concern them, unless they consent to change or forego their nationality.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

No. 40.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 14.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, November 7, 1846.

I HAVE learned in conversation with the Duke of Palmella to-day, that he has sent in to Her Most Faithful Majesty his resignation as Councillor of State.

The Duke put his resignation as Councillor of State into the hands of Marshal Saldanha, when the latter called on him to take leave, previous to his departure from Lisbon with the troops, and at the time he told Marshal Saldanha that he wholly condemned the reaction from the beginning, and always had done so.

No. 41.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 14.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, November 7, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that in the absence of Marshal Saldanha, Don Manoel de Portugal e Castro, Minister of Marine, has taken the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and Senhor Souza Azevedo, the Minister of Finance, *ad interim*, is also named Minister of War, *ad interim*.

Marshal Saldanha some days before he marched, was appointed the Queen's Lieutenant for the pacification of the North, with the authority conferred on the Duke of Terceira, still confined in the Castle of the Foz.

By Royal Decrees of the 31st ultimo, and 5th instant, M. Aguiar, late Minister of Justice, Count da Taipa, Count Bomfim, Baron Almargem, Colonel Cesar de Vasconcellos, and many others, are deprived of their titles, rank, honours, and distinctions, for having openly joined the revolutionary forces.

The suspension of the ordinary laws which by the original decree of the 7th ultimo was to continue only for thirty days, has now been prolonged for another month from the 7th instant.

No. 42.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 14.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, November 7, 1846.

I SHOULD be rejoiced if I could inform your Lordship that there was any immediate prospect of the restoration of order and peaceable government in this country. As the forces of the Government have left the capital, and those of the insurrection cannot be many leagues from it, a collision may be daily expected, and the first success of either party may greatly affect the ultimate decision of the question. The commotion and disaffection, however, reigning over a great portion of Portugal, and such a stronghold as that of Oporto being held by a revolutionary force under the command of such a man as Viscount Sá da Bandeira, will necessarily make the pacification of the kingdom a long and arduous task under any circumstances.

The measures of Marshal Sandanha, though they may, perhaps, have merit in a military point of view, have not tended to diminish the general feeling of dissatisfaction which prevails in Lisbon, nor to allay the alarm which the events of the night of the 6th October have spread through the country.

The assumption of absolute power by Her Most Faithful Majesty by Royal Decree, has filled the Constitutionalists with feelings of dismay; for as they cannot see the immediate utility of any such dictatorial authority, when, by the suspension of the guarantees, all practical objects of the kind were already fully attained, they apprehend that it is calculated with a view to some ulterior designs.

The King has happily been prevailed on to stay in Lisbon, and not to accompany the troops in their march against the enemy.

The appointment of Count de Thomar to be Her Most Faithful Majesty's Minister at Madrid is universally disapproved. It rivets the mischievous idea so generally prevailing, that the actual Government is but a revival of the Cabral Administration. It is observed, even by the Cabralista party itself, that the nomination of Count Thomar to so confidential a post, under present circum-

stances, as Minister at Madrid, proves that Marshal Saldanha's resolution not to permit him to enter Portugal proceeded from no disapproval of his political principles.

Count das Antas has again written a letter to the Queen, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy. He sent it to Lisbon by one of his Aide-de-Camps, who went up with it to the War Office, and delivered it into Marshal Saldanha's own hands. He was permitted to depart without molestation.

The population of Lisbon have been of late much irritated against the measures taken by the police to recruit the Militia Forces, to procure labourers for the lines, and by the seizure of all the mules and horses, which were found in Lisbon, to mount the cavalry and convey the baggage of the army.

Inclosure in No. 42.

Count Das Antas to the Queen.

(Translation.)

Madam,

Leiria, October 28th, 1846.

ON the 23rd and 27th instant, I had the honour of addressing to Your Majesty a sincere, frank, and loyal exposition of the present state of the country and of the eminent evils with which we were threatened, unless Your Majesty applied a prompt remedy. I have this day arrived in the city with the vanguard of the Portuguese people, the greater part of which is now marching on the capital, and I must again beg, with the greatest submission, that Your Majesty's attention will be directed to the just representation of a whole people who expect the termination of their evils from Your Majesty alone.

Madam,

The delay of a moment may cause innumerable evils, and that of some days may ruin the hopes and vows of Your Majesty's most faithful subjects, for while irritation does not reach to exasperation, it is yet possible to direct and to moderate it, but when it once reaches that extreme, no force can master it.

May God preserve Your Majesty and all the Royal Family, as all the good Portuguese sincerely wish.

(Signed)

CONDE DAS ANTAS.

No. 43.

Colonel Wyld to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 14.)

(Extract.)

At Sea, November 7, 1846.

WE arrived off Oporto this morning at 7 o'clock, and immediately made a signal for a pilot, who, however, did not come off until 10 o'clock, and then informed me that he had received positive orders from the Commandant of the Castle of the Foz not to allow any person to land from the ship in his boat, although well aware it was a British man-of-war steamer; and to inform us also, that any letter sent on shore would be examined by the Commandant before it was forwarded to its destination. He said he had authority to take the ship in, but this could only be done at high-water, which would be at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. I would have gone on shore in one of the ship's boats, with our flag

flying, and an officer in uniform ; but this was declared to be impracticable from the state of the bar.

The pilot stated that Baron das Antas had marched about ten days since to the South, with about two thousand men, made up of regular troops, peasants, and volunteers of all sorts ; and that he had been joined on his march by the students of Coimbra and others, and it was believed at Oporto had advanced near to Lisbon ; but he could not tell me exactly where his head-quarters were. Viscount Sá da Bandeira, who had been left in command at Oporto by Das Antas, had also marched to the North with a small force to oppose about one hundred horse and some irregular infantry, who had taken the field in favour of the Queen. The city, at present, he said was governed by a Junta with Colonel Passos at its head, and the delay in his putting off to us was occasioned by the Commandant having, he supposed, sent to the Junta for orders, before he allowed him to come.

The pilot further informed me, that the Junta had issued about 8000 muskets to the population, who had received them with enthusiasm, and sworn to defend the city to the last, and were doing the entire duty of the place ; he said, that notwithstanding this, there was a good deal of difference of opinion amongst them.

The Duke of Terceira and his Staff were still prisoners in the Castle of the Foz.

Under these circumstances, I deemed it to be useless to make any further attempt to land, or to enter into correspondence with the Junta, who were not likely to take any decisive step in opposition to the voice of the people without referring to the Baron das Antas, the acknowledged chief of the insurrection, as far as I could ascertain, with whom I was more likely to get into communication from Lisbon than from Oporto. I therefore requested Captain Lapidge to make the best of his way to Lisbon, where I hope to arrive to-morrow.

I sent by the pilot a sealed note to our Consul, stating my having been refused permission to land, and leaving it to his discretion to warn the Junta of the heavy responsibility they were incurring by refusing a free communication with Her Majesty's Consul to British officers on public service.

No. 44.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 14.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, November 8, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to report my arrival here at ten this morning.

No. 45.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Southern.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 16, 1846.

WITH reference to your dispatch, of the 7th instant, I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government approve the circular despatch which you have addressed to Her Majesty's Consuls in Portugal, respecting the interference of British subjects in the present civil contest in that country.

No. 46.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 17.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, November 9, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that Colonel Wylde arrived here yesterday in Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Cyclops."

This morning I had the honour to present Colonel Wylde to the Queen and King, by whom he was most graciously received.

Colonel Wylde requested Her Majesty's permission to visit the head-quarters of the Duke of Saldanha, which this night are expected to be at Arruda, near the lines of Torres Vedras. Colonel Wylde proceeds thither to-morrow morning.

The forces of Count Das Antas are understood to be in that neighbourhood likewise, so that it would seem difficult for much time to pass without a collision.

A flying column, of about 300 Infantry and 60 Cavalry, moving on the left flank of the Duke of Saldanha's division, attacked a body of from 400 to 500 organized peasants near Cintra the day before yesterday. The insurgents resisted some five or six hours, when, having expended their ammunition, they retired into the Sierra. The loss was considerable on both sides.

The nominal commander of the peasantry was Senhor Ignacio de Barros, a gentleman who has a country house near Cintra, and who made his escape during the conflict. The true leaders are men of a different class, and in the pay of the Revolutionary Committee in Lisbon.

No. 47.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 17.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, November 9, 1846.

I HAD a private interview with the King yesterday, and was presented by Mr. Southern to the Queen this morning.

No. 48.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 22.)

(Extract.)

Quinta da Fontaboa, November 12, 1846.

I LEFT Lisbon early on the morning of the 10th to join Marshal Saldanha's head-quarters, which I expected to find at Sobral, but after having proceeded about half a league from Alhandra, we received information that the Marshal had marched early that morning to Alemquear, and our guide in consequence advised our leaving the high road and striking across the mountains in that direction, which plan we adopted, and though it proved much the longer way, I was very glad in the end that we had done so as we passed through several small villages, and by inquiry of the peasants, I was enabled to form some idea of the feelings and state of that part of the country at least.

The people appeared to be perfectly tranquil and civil, and ready to afford information or furnish guides, although I was accompanied by an officer in uniform, with whom I was told there was some risk in travelling, except in the immediate neighbourhood of the Queen's troops.

We reached head-quarters at Abrigada late in the evening. Yesterday we moved forward at daylight, but receiving intelligence that Das Antas had only been at Riomaioir with some armed peasants to endeavour to raise the country, in which he had met with no great success, and had returned to Santarem, the Marshal changed the direction of his march towards Cartaxo, and halted

for the night at Alcoentrinho, and this morning advanced through Cartaxo and made a reconnaissance close up to Santarem. The insurgents did not show a man outside the walls until after we retired, when they formed some masses of infantry and cavalry on the right and in front of the town.

Having previously obtained Marshal Sandanha's consent to my taking the earliest opportunity of seeing Das Antas, but only on condition that I should make it clearly understood that I did so in pursuance of instructions from my own Government, and not by the wish of him or of Her Most Faithful Majesty's Ministers, I, on my arrival here, wrote a letter to Das Antas, a copy and translation of which I transmit to your Lordship with this.

Marshal Saldanha's force, of which, from having marched with it for the last two days, I have had a good opportunity of judging, consists of about 3,300 Infantry, 350 Cavalry, and 12 pieces of Artillery, namely, four 24-pound howitzers, four 6-pounders, and four 3-pounders,—all good troops, and apparently in high spirits, and well affected.

The Marshal himself seems to be confident of success, and expressed great pleasure at having me with him; and as the two opposing parties were approaching each other so rapidly, I thought it better to remain with him, for the purpose of seeking an interview with Das Antas without delay, and exerting all my endeavours to prevent a collision between them, and had the insurgents shown the slightest intention of coming to action, I should have rode through their outposts, and sought Das Antas at once.

Inclosure in No. 48.

Colonel Wylde to Count das Antas.

Excellentissimo Senhor,

Quinta da Fontaboa, 12 le Noviembre de 1846.

HABIENDO sido enviado de Inglaterra encargado por el Gobierno de Su Majestad Britanica con una mision especial al Gobierno de Su Majestad Fidelisima; y con instrucciones de buscar una entrevista con vuestra Excelencia, mandé el buque de guerra Ingles abordo de lo cual hé venido tocar en Porto con intencion de desembarcar y buscar una entrevista con vuestra Excelencia en aquella ciudad, pero las autoridades alli habiendo dado orden que nadie se desembarque del buque, y oyendo que vuestra Excelencia habia marchado ácia el sud, veni á Lisboa.

Con objeto de cumplir mis instrucciones el Excelentissimo Señor Duque de Saldanha me ha permitido seguir su Cuartel General hasta aqui, bajo la condicion que en buscando este entrevista con vuestra Excelencia, sea entendida que ni el Señor Duque ni el Gobierno de Su Majestad Fidelisima quieren tratar con vuestra Excelencia.

Si quiere vuestra Excelencia recibirme, tenga vuestra Excelencia la bondad de maudar la respuesta por el portador de esta carta, indicandome el sitio y la hora que puedo presentarme á las avanzadas de vuestra Excelencia en donde espero encontrar á un oficial del estado mayor para conducirme á su presencia.

Quedo, &c.

(Firmado)

W. WYLDE,

Coronel al Servicio de S.M.B.

(Translation.)

Excellent Sir,

Quinta da Fontaboa, November 12, 1846.

HAVING been sent from England, charged by Her Britannic Majesty's Government with a special mission to the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty, and with instructions to seek an interview with your Excellency, I requested the Captain of the British man-of-war, on board of which I was to call off Oporto, with the intention of disembarking and seeking an interview with your Excellency in that city, but the authorities there having given orders that no person should be allowed to disembark from the vessel, and hearing that your Excellency had marched towards the South, I proceeded to Lisbon.

In order to fulfil my instructions, his Excellency the Duke of Saldanha

H 2

has allowed me to accompany his head-quarters to this place, under the condition, that in seeking this interview with your Excellency, it should be clearly understood, that neither the Duke nor the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty wish to enter into negotiations with your Excellency.

If your Excellency is willing to receive me, your Excellency will have the kindness to return an answer by the bearer of this letter, appointing place and hour at which I may present myself at the outposts of your Excellency, where I hope to be met by an officer of your staff, to conduct me to your presence.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. WYLDE,

Colonel in the Service of Her Britannic Majesty.

No. 49.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 22.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, November 16, 1846.

BY the return of my messenger, early on the morning of the 13th, I received two letters from the Conde Das Antas, copies of which I have the honour to inclose, and in consequence presented myself, accompanied by my son, at his outposts at the hour indicated, where I was met by an Officer of his Staff, Brigadier Dom Cesar de Vasconcelhos, and an escort of sixteen dragoons, and outside the town by the Conde himself, who conducted me immediately to the Place d'Armes, where all his force was drawn up to receive us in contiguous close columns. It consisted of about 3000 regular infantry, apparently as good and as well equipped as Saldanha's, 150 cavalry, two pieces of field-artillery, 150 students of Coimbra, and about 4000 peasants, all armed with some sort of fire-arms, either muskets, long-barrelled fowling-pieces, or blunderbusses. He then conducted me to his quarters, and presented me to the Baron de Almarem, the Conde de Andaluz, the Count de Taipa, and a few other of the principal civilians attached to his party, and on my requesting to have some private conversation with him, he called Mouzinho D'Albuquerque, and accompanied by him took me to a private room.

I commenced by stating the tenor of my instructions, at the same time informing him, that at the time I received them the intelligence received by Her Majesty's Government led your Lordship to believe that I should find him in open rebellion, not only against the Government of his Sovereign, but with the avowed intention of subverting the Throne and appointing a Regency. I was now, however, glad to perceive by his letters to the Queen which had been published, and by his Proclamation, that such did not appear to be his object; that I should be glad to hear this confirmed from his own lips. Still, whatever was his object in taking arms, if only to effect a change of Ministers, he was incurring a heavy responsibility in taking a step which would cause the shedding of much blood, and involve his country in a civil war. I added that the British Government had no wish whatever to interfere in the internal affairs of this country; but so closely allied as we ever had been, and were, with Portugal, Her Majesty's Government could not help regarding this state of things with great pain, and that Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires had been instructed accordingly to offer our good offices to both parties, for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation, if possible, between them. Mouzinho began to reply, and declaimed for nearly an hour, with a great deal of action and heat, on all the grievances the country had to complain of from the moment Cabral and his system prevailed, which, he said, was evidently to overthrow the Charter and establish despotism; and on my saying that Cabral was no longer Minister, and would not be allowed even to enter Portugal again, and that Saldanha, a man of very different politics, was now at the head of affairs, he answered that Saldanha only thought of his own aggrandizement, and had lent himself to the Court to carry out Cabral's system, and that, instead of one Cabral they had now six in the Cabinet; that the present was a revolution commenced by a conspiracy of the Court and its Camarilla, and a military faction, and that to oppose it, the whole nation was ready to fly to arms; that

Das Antas himself and others had placed themselves, or rather had been forced to place themselves, at the head of it, to save the country from anarchy, and that so far from wishing either to dethrone the Queen, or to diminish her prerogative in the slightest degree, they were, and would ever live and die her most devoted subjects, and that indeed they thought it very likely that they should fall a sacrifice to their loyalty, as it was probable if Her Majesty did not give way in time, and change Her Ministers, that the more violent of their party would wish to dethrone the Queen, but that they were determined to forfeit their lives sooner than permit it.

I then touched upon the imprisonment of the Duke of Terceira, which I said they must allow under the circumstances attending it was a very violent measure, and showed at the very outset such contempt of the Queen's authority, that it had produced a very bad impression in England, that if they had not chosen to obey him, they might have forbid his landing or sent him back without putting him in prison, and I tried every argument I could use to endeavour to persuade them to allow him to be put on board the British man-of-war steamer now at Oporto. Das Antas answered that this was quite impossible, that even if he, as a personal friend of the Duke of Terceira, might wish it, he dare not attempt it. He said that he himself was at Braga when the Duke arrived, but that he knew he had been placed in the Castle da Foz in the first instance to save his life, for that whilst he and his staff were at dinner, two or three hundred of the most violent of the lower orders of the people had armed themselves for the purpose of murdering him as he came out, which would have been done had not some of the more respectable citizens interfered, and proposed to put him in prison instead, and that now since the Decree of the 3rd of November, ordering every ecclesiastic or peasant taken in arms to be tried by a court-martial, and shot if found guilty, it was absolutely necessary to keep him as a hostage, and that if the Government were unwise enough to carry that Decree into effect in a single instance, he would not be answerable for the Duke's life. I returned to this subject two or three times, but always with the same result.

They said that Saldanha had made them a present (*nous a fait cadeau*) of Santarem, which, with the whole of the country between them and Oporto was in their favour, and which, on their bidding, was ready to rise at any moment; that they only kept under arms the number they could pay and ration without difficulty; that in regular infantry they were, as I must have seen, equal to their opponents, and though they acknowledged their inferiority in cavalry would give Saldanha the advantage in the open country, this was an advantage which would be lessened perhaps shortly, and then they would march to Lisbon. After this conference was over they took me to breakfast, where about nineteen of the principal officers and civilians joined us, and Das Antas informed them of the object of my visit, and repeated publicly, in very strong terms, his determination not to suffer the Queen's Throne or prerogative to be endangered, and that if any of his party meant to do so, they must pass over his body in their road.

I left Santarem about five o'clock in the evening and found that Saldanha had moved his head-quarters to Cartaxo, leaving his troops cantoned in the villages in front of Santarem, with the exception of the greater part of the cavalry which he had brought to Cartaxo with him for the benefit of stabling, which could not be obtained in the villages. His advanced post is on the Santarem side of the Ponte da Asseca; that of Das Antas about half a mile in advance of the town.

Mouzinho was the principal, indeed almost the only spokesman on their side during the interview, and I endeavoured to draw from him (having been formerly well acquainted with him) what the views of his party really were. He said they would be satisfied with a change of Ministers, and the Cortes being assembled with a view to some modifications of the Charter,—such as forming the Chamber of Peers on the same footing as the French Chamber, not hereditary. I observed, of course making the contemplated changes legally, under the present Charter: he said "No, that would take too long to effect, it must be a Constituent Cortes, with powers to make the necessary changes at once." I then asked him who were the men of note they had confidence in, and who they would advise Her Majesty to send for to form a Ministry:—this produced hesitation, but he said he thought Her Majesty ought to take the opinion of the Junta of Oporto on this subject. This I endeavoured to convince him was a proposition that he could not expect would be listened to,—and on parting I expressed my

great regret at finding him and his party so little inclined to come to a compromise, or to offer any terms of accommodation which the Queen could submit to:—that if hereafter they should become more reasonable in their demands, they would find Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires prepared to use his good offices in bringing about a reconciliation, and that I should most probably remain at Saldanha's head-quarters, and would be always ready to receive any communication they might have to make to me.

It will be evident from what I have stated to your Lordship, that neither party is in a state to advance, and that affairs may remain in their present posture for any length of time, if the two parties can obtain resources to maintain themselves; but which party has the best chance of doing this, I have not been long enough in the country to be able to offer any opinion upon.

Inclosure 1 in No. 49.

Count Das Antas to Colonel Wylde.

M. le Colonel Wylde,

Santarem, le 12 Novembre, 1846.

INSTRUIT par une personne respectable, que vous étiez parti de Lisbonne, pour joindre le Quartier-Général du Marquis de Saldanha, et persuadé qu'il peut vous être agréable de visiter cette Ville, où mon Quartier-Général se trouve pour le moment établi, j'ai l'honneur de vous prévenir, que non seulement vous pouvez y venir librement, et en toute sûreté, mais que j'aurais la plus grande satisfaction à vous y voir.

Je profite, &c.

(Signé) O CONDE DAS ANTAS.

(Translation.)

Monsieur Colonel Wylde,

Santarem, November 12, 1846.

HAVING heard from a respectable party, that you have left Lisbon to join the Head-Quarters of the Marquis of Saldanha, and thinking that you may wish to visit this town, in which my Head-Quarters are at present fixed, I have the honour to acquaint you that you may not only come here freely and in perfect security, but that I shall have the greatest pleasure to see you here.

I profit, &c.

(Signed) COUNT DAS ANTAS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 49.

Count Das Antas to Colonel Wylde.

Monsieur,

Santarem, le 13 Novembre, 1846.

EN réponse à la lettre que vous venez de me faire l'honneur de m'adresser, j'ai celle de vous annoncer que ce sera avec la plus entière satisfaction que je vous recevrai, ainsi que tout ce que vous aurez à me communiquer, selon le terme de vos instructions.

La lettre ci-jointe, que je vous avais adressée hier, et qui devait vous être remise aujourd'hui, vous montrera que, instruit de votre présence au Quartier-Général du Maréchal Saldanha, je prévenais votre désir.

Un Officier de mon Etat-Major aura l'honneur de vous recevoir, à midi, à Ponte de Asseca.

Votre, &c.

(Signé) O CONDE DAS ANTAS.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Santarem, November 13, 1846.

IN reply to the letter which I have just now had the honour to receive from you, I have the honour to inform you that I shall receive you with the most entire satisfaction, as well as all that you may have to communicate to me, according to your instructions.

The accompanying letter, which I wrote to you yesterday, and which should have been delivered to-day, will show you that having been informed of your presence at the Head-Quarters of Marshal Saldanha, I had anticipated your wishes.

A officer of my staff will have the honour to receive you, at noon, at Ponte de Asseca.

Yours, &c.

(Signed)

CONTE DAS ANTAS.

No. 50.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 22.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, November 16, 1846.

I RETURNED here from Cartaxo late on the 14th, and the next morning went to the Palace, and was immediately admitted to the honour of an audience with the Queen, who I found alone, and anxious to hear the accounts I brought. After I had been with Her Majesty for half-an-hour, the King came in, and I repeated to His Majesty what I had told the Queen, giving a full and detailed account of all that I had seen and heard since I left Lisbon, as reported to your Lordship in my despatches of the 12th and 16th instant.

The King desired me to come to him very often, and requested me to take every means in my power to make myself thoroughly acquainted with the state of public opinion, and the men of different parties here, which, he said, was necessary to a right understanding of their situation.

No. 51.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 26.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, November 12, 1846.

I HAVE received a communication from Mr. Consul Hunt, of St. Michael's, of which I have the honour to enclose a copy.

Your Lordship will perceive that the Government authorities have been put down, and a Junta of Government established in the island.

The Military and other employes of the Government have arrived here.

As Mr. Hunt expresses a wish for the presence of a British vessel of war for the protection of our trade with the Azores, I have given Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker a copy of his communication.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure in No. 51.

Consul Hunt to Lord Howard de Walden.

My Lord,

St. Michael's, October 31, 1846.

A JUNTA Governativa has been formed at this island in imitation of those of the Mother Country, which has taken measures for the security of its rule, in the imprisonment and deportation of military opponents, and the increasing of the garrison forces. It has issued a declaration that it will refrain from persecution of private individuals, and protect the persons, property, and trade of foreigners. I believe therefore that the present tranquillity will not be

disturbed, nor British interests be endangered, if no force be sent by the Portuguese Government to reduce the Island; but in that case some protection may be required, and it is my duty to submit to your Lordship as a precaution, necessary at a season when this port is filling with British ships, that if the Portuguese Government take such a step, and there be a ship of war at your Lordship's disposal, not required for more important service, she should be sent here for the purpose of affording such a protection.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS CAREW HUNT.

No. 52.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 26.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, November 12, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that Colonel Wylde arrived at Marshal Saldanha's head-quarters at Brigada on the 10th, at night. On the 11th the Marshal marched to Alcoentrinho, beyond Alemquer.

Count Das Antas had entered Santarem, and had written thence a remonstrance to the Duke of Saldanha, on having been deprived of his rank and honours, and with reference to a decree* of the Queen, ordering leaders of Guerillas to be tried and shot, threatening reprisals.

Colonel Wylde intends to seize the first opportunity of seeking an interview with Count Das Antas.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

No. 53.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 22.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, November 13, 1846.

ON the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 6th instant, instructing me to compliment Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government on the good judgment which they had shown in preventing the return of Senhor Costa Cabral and his brother to Portugal, I visited M. de Portugal at the Foreign Office, and made this communication in the best manner in my power.

After which, I showed M. de Portugal the official Journal of the Government of the 11th instant, in which, in the most conspicuous part of the publication, and in its leading article, it was denied that orders had ever been given to exclude the Count de Thomar from the country, or to arrest him in case he should enter the Tagus, and place him on board the guard-ship until he could be sent out of the kingdom, treating all such reports as dreams.

I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship an extract from the paper I put into his Excellency's hands, observing, at the same time, that the official Journal was now more than ever official under present circumstances, when all other periodicals had been suppressed, and this was the organ employed by Government as the direct and only medium of communication between the Government and the public.

His Excellency had not seen the "Diario do Governo," and appeared both surprised and displeased at the paragraph in question. He said it was absurd to deny that such steps had been taken to prevent the return of Count Thomar; he himself as Minister of Marine, had despatched the orders to that effect to the guard-ship at Belem.

I said I trusted His Excellency would take some steps to counteract the effect of this paragraph, because an official contradiction of this kind combined with the late nomination of Count Thomar to the Mission of Madrid, would indicate a pernicious change of policy.

M. de Portugal promised to take some steps with this view, but said that the editor, M. Castilho, wrote according to his own ideas.

* In No. 59.

Inclosure in No. 53.

Extract from the Leading Article in the "Diario do Governo" of the 11th November, 1846.

(Translation.)

AFTER so much despicable falsehood, we cannot be astonished at the dream of the Spanish journal, the "Clamor Publico," which declares that an order had been issued by Her Majesty for the arrest, and imprisonment in a fortress, of the Count Thomar, as soon as he should tread Portuguese territory, and to the Commander of the "Register" frigate, should he come by sea. These are dreams of the "Clamor" and of his correspondent, who is even not aware that the "Register" frigate is not the "Duqueza de Braganza," which is paid off, but the "Rainha."

We will leave him to his dreams.

No. 54.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 22.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, November 16, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship the copy of a Decree respecting the forced circulation of notes of the Bank of Lisbon, which has produced extraordinary agitation and alarm amongst all classes of commercial men in this capital.

Although the notes of the Bank were made a legal tender by previous Decrees of the Government, still it remained open for parties dealing together to agree on the manner of payment, as to whether it should be in bank notes or in metal. The general terms fixed upon were then silver, which has a standard value, while the greatest inconvenience was experienced from the changeable price of the notes, the discount of which varied every day.

By the present Decree all such compacts are made criminal; and as the credit of the Bank is certainly not on the rise, the merchant is reduced to the alternative of taking payment in a paper which may shortly be valueless, or of giving up business altogether. Many loudly declare their intention of closing their establishments.

The fifth clause, however, is the part of the Decree which is most complained of, because of its retro-active effect. It particularly affects the British houses here dealing in cotton goods, which are sold on credit, and generally under compact to be paid in Spanish metal. Dealers will now take advantage of the Decree—buying notes, which they will be able to procure at a very reduced rate—and pay metal prices in a depreciated currency.

Inclosure in No. 54.

Decree compelling parties to take Bank Notes in payment at their nominal value.

(Translation.)

Palace of Necessidades, November 14, 1846.

IT having come to my knowledge that, notwithstanding the very clear and positive arrangement of Article II of the Decree of the 23rd May last, pro-rogued by those of the 20th August and 1st October, of the present year, in

transactions, it has been attempted to elude this my salutary and necessary provision, contracts and agreements having been passed with fraudulent clauses, in order to exact payment in certain money, excluding thereby the said bank notes; the abuse having arrived to the excess of the refusing of the same notes in some shops and markets, while in other places different prices have been made in respect of the intrinsic quality of said currency preventing by these and other such means the forced currency I ordered the said notes should have; and it being further absolutely necessary that the execution of my said Decrees should no longer be eluded, but that, on the contrary, they should be real and effective, I have been pleased to decree and determine as follows.

Article I. Any person who from any motive, or under any pretence whatsoever, should reject the notes of the Lisbon Bank while they have a forced currency, and may be applied to any payment or transaction, will incur, besides the penalty of transportation, to which are liable those who reject the King's money, according to the Ordinance of the Kingdom, vol. iv. chap. 22, the fine of 50,000 to 500,000 reis, for the public treasury, regulated by the judge's discretion, according to the amount of the transaction, and to the fortune of the transgressor.

Art. II. Any person will be liable to the penalties declared in the preceding Article, who publicly, or privately, and in any transaction whatever, the consequence of which may be payment or obligation equal or superior to the lowest of the nominal value of the notes, should establish or exact prices only in metal, or should stipulate different prices in respect of the quality of money; and likewise any person who should stipulate or exact any amount under pretence of discount for the reception of said notes of the Lisbon bank, in any payment in which they might be used.

Art. III. The administrative authorities are especially charged with the care of the rigorous execution of this Decree, it being their duty to proceed, whenever there may be a complaint, and even *ex-officio*, to the necessary examinations and inquiries, in order to establish the proof of guilt, which will immediately be forwarded to the judicial power, without it being further required to repeat the same acts when they have been regularly established.

Art. IV. No bail shall be received for the crimes mentioned in the present Decree, nor will the intervention of the Jury be required in their judgment.

Art. V. All clauses and conditions of payment, in certain and determined money, which may have been stipulated, or may be henceforth stipulated, to exclude the notes of the Lisbon Bank, contrary to the provisions of the Decrees of the 23rd May, 20th August, and 1st October of the present year, will be considered as null and without effect; and both in judgment and out of it, such clauses and conditions will be considered as not having been made.

Art. VI. The provisions of the present Decree will be carried into execution from the day of its publication in the "Diário do Governo."

The Ministers, Secretaries of State of the several Departments, will thus understand it, and cause it to be executed, forwarding the necessary orders and instructions to all the authorities whose duty it is to see the immediate and faithful execution of this Decree.

(Signed) THE QUEEN.

VISCONDE DE OLIVEIRA.
D. EMANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.
JOSE ANTONIO MARIA DE SOUZA E AZEVEDO.
JOSE JACINTO VALENTE FARINHO.

No. 55.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 22.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, November 16, 1846.

COLONEL WILKES

Colonel Wylde will make his own report of his observations on the state of the belligerent parties in this district.

In the North I learn that Baron Casal's force has retreated from before Oporto, and has been followed up to near Chaves by Viscount Sá da Bandeira, at the head of the troops he had led from that city. Baron Casal made two attempts to cross the Douro, one at Carvalho, and another again at Regoa, and was driven back by the armed peasantry of the country. He then attempted to cross the the Pinhão, and was repulsed in the same manner.

I am informed that Baron Casal has requested permission of the Spanish Authorities to traverse the Spanish territory with the force under his command, from Chaves to Valença; I think it probable that this demand will be complied with.

I have reason to know, that supplies of various kinds have been afforded by the Spanish authorities to parties of Portuguese troops, and to the force of Baron Casal especially.

A Spanish steam-vessel of war, the "Peninsula," being stationed in the river at Oporto, received on board such fugitives as chose to demand refuge, and lately sailed with them to Vigo, where a sort of Portuguese Junta is established under the protection of the Spanish authorities, for the purpose of distributing money, provisions, arms, and accoutrements, to such troops on the side of the Government as may stand in need of them.

In the provinces of the North there can be little doubt that the large majority of the people is in a state of open revolt. The troops of Baron Casal have been everywhere harassed by the popular forces, and by the combined efforts of the troops under Viscount Sá da Bandeira to the armed peasantry. He has been driven to the very frontier of the country, and perhaps compelled to cross it.

Matters do not stand much better in the South than in the North. The victory gained by General Schwalbach at Vianna over the revolted troops of the Algarve appears to have been exaggerated, and had no results. Another reported victory, which was communicated by the Government to the public in a supplement to the "Diário do Governo," in the form of a telegraphic dispatch, has since been confessed to have been an invention from end to end. General Schwalbach appeared before Évora, and commenced an active bombardment of the town. His artillery in the course of three days sent a great number of balls and shells into the place, but without causing much damage, and without any loss of life. He retired from the place on the 10th instant, and is said to have marched on Elvas, of the fidelity of which important fortress some fears had been entertained.

General Bomfim is collecting levies and troops in the Alemtejo, and on the 10th instant was at a place called the "Torrecao," with about a thousand men. He was expected at Évora. With this reinforcement the forces in Évora will be able to take the field.

The Algarves are also arming generally, and making themselves strong in the more difficult points of the country.

The "Mindello" steam vessel of war has been sent to St. Michaels, to bring away the regiment there stationed. This regiment being noted as a liberal one, and as such having been persecuted by Senhor Costa Cabral, it is expected by the party in favour of the insurrection to render them efficient service, and is looked for with anxiety. A corvette has been sent out by the Government to try to fall in with and attempt the capture of, this steamer.

Lisbon is tranquil; the fortification of the lines of the city still goes on. Forced levies still continue to be made, and horses not already seized, are daily being detected in their concealment and carried to the Government depôts of cavalry. The service of the garrison is entirely performed by the Municipal Guard and the battalions of Public Employés and Volunteers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 22.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, November 17, 1846.

NOW that the force and means of resistance possessed by Count Das Antas are ascertained, and that it is seen by the attitude of Marshal Saldanha, that there is no immediate probability of a termination of this unhappy struggle in this country by a decisive engagement, it might have been supposed that the minds of the persons who direct affairs here would naturally turn to some other mode of settlement. The Government is condemned to inaction, while its forces are wasting away, and its resources are cut off. On the other hand, the insurrection being in possession of the country, has leisure for organization for its own purposes, while as respects the general interests of order and prosperity, the people will become daily more disdainful of the duties they owe to the Central Government, and habits of disobedience, confusion, and anarchy, will take root.

These and similar reflections have no force whatever with the persons whose counsels prevail here, and the resident members of the Government holding the most important portfolios provisionally only, cannot be considered in any other light than the executors of a Will which is not centred in the Cabinet. It is still stated and repeated by persons who are supposed to be of high authority and influence, that Marshal Saldanha will shortly disperse the forces of Count Das Antas, that the latter has the greatest difficulty in keeping his men together, that the peasants are retained by force; and that the regular troops await the first opportunity to pass over to the Marshal: that if the Duke cannot give the blow to the enemy that was expected, still, delay is fatal to such a cause. All revolutions, it is added, that do not advance, are lost.

The loyal professions of all the leaders of the party of the movement are discredited; and the Queen and King are still taught that the aim of the insurrection is to put down the Throne.

It is scarcely necessary to inform your Lordship that the persons who hold this language are bound up with the success of the present Government. They have taken so active a part in the coup d'état, and in persecution of the opposite party, that they see nothing before them but ruin and exile in the failure of that measure. In addition to which, these individuals are notoriously prepared to incur any risks on their own account, and resolved, I fear, also, that that risk shall be shared by the Crown.

Impartial persons capable of giving good counsels, and who are at the same time well informed, are not many in number, and their advice having hitherto always entailed upon themselves disgrace, they naturally would look upon a summons to attend to give their opinion, as a misfortune, as a sacrifice made in vain.

Immediately after the return of Colonel Wylde from the headquarters of the Count Das Antas, it was clear that the knowledge of the real amount and strength of the enemy's force and position, produced a temporary depression in the persons of influence about their Majesties; it has since been followed, within the space of only a few hours, by an animation and a buoyancy of spirit, so unnatural under the circumstances, that I cannot avoid attributing this change to some renewed hope of foreign succour, perhaps of Spanish intervention, which may have been again demanded, and which the Spanish Minister here may have promised.

No. 57.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 22.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, November 17, 1846.

IMMEDIATELY on the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 6th instant, instructing me to state to Marshal Saldanha, that his Excellency's reply to my note of the 21st ultimo, remonstrating against the application for Spanish intervention, did not contain any reasons of sufficient weight to counterbalance the objections which I had advanced to the entrance of Spanish troops into Portugal, I called on his Excellency, D. Manoel de Portugal, and made this communication verbally.

I found that his Excellency had not either read my note or Marshal Saldanha's answer; and as his health and his occupations enable him to give so little attention to the affairs of the Foreign Office, I have thought it right to place the opinion of Her Majesty's Government on record, by addressing the note to the Government, of which I have the honour to enclose a copy.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure in No. 57.

Mr. Southern to Don Manoel de Portugal e Castro.

Sir,

Lisbon, November 14, 1846.

HAVING transmitted to Her Majesty's Government the note which I had the honour to address to your Excellency's predecessor, the Duke de Saldanha, on the 21st ultimo, and his Excellency's reply thereto of the 23rd of that month, on the subject of Spanish intervention in the affairs of Portugal, I have been instructed to state to your Excellency that Marshal Saldanha's note to me does not appear to Her Majesty's Government to contain any reasons of sufficient weight to counterbalance the objections which I have advanced to the entrance of Spanish troops into Portugal.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN

No. 58.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 26.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, November 19, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I have learned, through a private channel, that the Government of Her Catholic Majesty, on being informed that Señor Gonzales Bravo had sent a Spanish steamer of war to Oporto, for the purpose of aiding the friends of the Government to bring about a reaction in that city, have very decidedly condemned his conduct on this occasion, and have desired him to attend in future scrupulously to the instructions he has received to preserve a strict neutrality.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

No. 59.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 26.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, November 19, 1846.

THE Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty have revived a Decree promulgated by the Emperor Don Pedro in the year 1833, by which persons taken in arms forming part of Guerillas, or irregular armed bodies, were made liable to be tried summarily by a court-martial, and shot.

I have the honour to inclose a copy of this Decree, and also of Count Das Antas' letter addressed to Marshal Saldanha in consequence of it.

On Colonel Wylde's return to the head-quarters of Marshal Saldanha, I propose likewise to send by him a remonstrance on the subject of this Decree. I entertain a well-founded hope that it will not be acted upon.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 59.

Decree ordering Insurgents taken to be shot.

(Translation.)

Palace of Necessidades, November 3, 1846.

THE present circumstances requiring that all the measures should be adopted which may be considered necessary to annihilate the rebellion and to re-establish in the country the tranquillity and peace on which depends public prosperity, I have been pleased to Order that the Decree of the 22nd August, 1833, establishing the proceedings against all individuals seized with arms in their hands in aid of the rebels, shall have full vigour and be put in practice; and likewise against the military officers who, having joined them, may have the command of any irregular force under any denomination whatever. The Ministers Secretaries of State for the several departments will thus understand it and cause it to be executed.

(Signed) THE QUEEN.

(Countersigned)

MARQUIS DE SALDANHA.

VISCONDE DE OLIVEIRA.

D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

JOZE ANTONIO MARIA DE SOUZA AZEVEDO.

JOZE JACINTO VALENTE FARINHO.

*Decree quoted above**Palace of Necessidades, August 22, 1833.*

TAKING into consideration that in the present circumstances it is highly necessary to consult public security, and deliver as soon as possible the Portuguese nation of the horrors of civil war with which a wicked faction pretend to annihilate it, I have been pleased to Order, in the name of the Queen, as follows:—

Art. 1st. The ecclesiastics or laity apprehended with arms in their hands, and likewise the military officers commanding irregular forces of any denomination, or who might have joined them, shall be immediately shot; with that end the commanding officer of the troops who capture them will form a court-martial, composed of three members, which having heard verbally the criminals, will give final sentence, the execution of which will only depend on the same commanding officer, if said officer deems it convenient.

Art. 2nd. All laws contrary to the provision of the said Decree are provisionally suspended.

Art. 3rd. The Minister Secretary for the War Department will thus understand it, and cause it to be executed.

(Signed) DOM PEDRO DUQUE DE BRAGANZA.

(Countersigned) AGOSTINHO JOZE FREIRE

Inclosure 2 in No. 59.

Count Das Antas to Marshal Saldanha.

(Translation.)

Most Excellent Sir, *Head Quarters of Santarem, November 10, 1846.*

IN the journal called "Diario do Governo" I read a decree, published by the order of your Excellency and of your colleagues, under date of the 3rd November, in which the name of Her Majesty the Queen has been daringly profaned, pretending to make the Portuguese people believe that Her Majesty could affix Her Royal signature to an act in which are atrociously violated all the rights of the Portuguese citizens, all the eternal rules of justice and of humanity; a shameful act, which, were it not refuted by the general clamour of a whole people in arms for their just defence, would dishonour the Portuguese nation, and would make it go back to the times of the grossest barbarity.

After your Excellency repelled the loyal and sincere attempts I addressed you in order to free the Queen and to pacify the kingdom, I had decided not to address myself again to your Excellency, but such an act obliges me to do so, to state to your Excellency that in case (which I do not expect) a single drop of Portuguese blood be shed in virtue of that act, if unfortunately, and by your Excellency's obstinacy, you make use of an atrocious means, for which I have as much horror as contempt, I shall be under the painful necessity of employing the most severe reprisals; and of the evils they may produce, of the blood which may be shed, your Excellency and your colleagues shall have to answer before God, before the Portuguese nation, and before the whole world.

(Signed) CONDE DAS ANTAS.

No. 60.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 26.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, November 19, 1846.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 16th inst., inclosing the Decree of the 14th inst. on the subject of the forced circulation of the notes of the Commercial Bank of Lisbon, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that Article V. of that Decree, which had a retroactive effect on the validity of bargains made for coin, has been rescinded by another Decree, of which I inclose a copy.

This step is due to the universal indignation which this measure produced on all classes of the commercial body of Lisbon.

A junction is to be made between the Bank of Lisbon and the Company of "Confiança Nacional." Both these societies are in the same state of suspension of payments, and I am at a loss to understand what advantage is to be derived by the public from this union; nor even to the *bond fide* holders of shares in these companies.

It is probable that the Directors and the Government have combined this measure with a view to some scheme of mutual accommodation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure in No. 60.

Decree.

(Translation.)

Palace of Necessidades, November 17, 1846.

IN consequence of a petition forwarded to my Royal Presence by several national and foreign merchants, representing that notwithstanding the provision of the Decree of the 23rd May, prorogued by those of the 20th August and 1st

October, several mercantile transactions had been entered into with clauses of payment in certain and determined money, in good faith and without the intention of defrauding the provision of the same Decrees, persuaded as they were that such transactions had not been prohibited or forbidden; praying that I should explain the provision of the 5th Article of the Decree of the 14th instant, as far as it refers to those transactions previous to the publication of the same Decree; and wishing to give a proof of the consideration I entertain for the Commercial Corporation, and being only desirous of proscribing abuse, and of repressing that bad faith which might have presided over such transactions, I have been pleased to declare that the provision of the 5th Article of said Decree of the 14th instant, be understood and executed only with respect to transactions entered into after its publication. The Ministers Secretaries of State for the several Departments, will thus understand it and cause it to be executed.

(Signed) THE QUEEN.

(Countersigned)

VISCONDE DE OLIVEIRA.
D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.
JOZE ANTONIO MARIA DE SOUZA AZEVEDO.
JOZE JACINTO VALENTE FARINHO.

No. 61.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 26.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, November 19, 1846.

SUCH intelligence as has reached me respecting the movements of the armed forces of the two conflicting parties in this country since my despatch of the 16th inst., is so uncertain, and rests on such dubious authority, that I forbear troubling your Lordship with it. Suffice it to say, that no event of any decisive character is even rumoured.

The insurgents are gathering force apparently, and forming round different centres, probably with the intention shortly of uniting in this neighbourhood. In the meantime all regular communication with the rest of the country is intercepted.

I have been told on tolerably good authority that Marshal Saldanha sent yesterday instructions to his colleagues to fortify the Fort of Alnada on the opposite side of the River, which is an indication that his Excellency expects to be besieged in Lisbon.

I have the honour to inclose a copy of a despatch which Marshal Saldanha has addressed to the King as Commander-in-chief, giving a report of his Excellency's proceedings from the day he marched out of Lisbon to the 13th instant.

This despatch in itself is not important, but the last paragraph in which Marshal Saldanha cites as an opinion of Colonel Wylde, that the movement in this country is not a popular and spontaneous one, but on the contrary, "an unheard-of, motiveless rebellion, got up by the intrigues of the persons at the head of it," will probably attract your Lordship's attention.

Colonel Wylde on the 13th instant, the date of Marshal Saldanha's despatch, had only been a few days in the country, and had not been able to form any opinion on the subject. Even had he done so, and communicated it to the Marshal, which he did not, this official appeal to him would have been highly indiscreet and impolitic. As it is, I fear it may impair the utility reasonably to be expected from Colonel Wylde's presence at Head-Quarters, with a view to seize any occasion of bringing about an arrangement, as amongst this susceptible people, it is probable that what falls from him, will now be listened to by the party opposed to the Government with mistrust.

Inclosure in No. 61.

Marshal Saldanha to the King.

(Translation.)

*Head Quarters, Quinta da Fonte Boa, near Santarem,
November, 13, 1846.*

Sire,

THE troops your Majesty intrusted to my command, were quartered at Bellas, Loures and Santo Antonio do Tojal on the night of the 6th; on the following day the Cavalry and the 1st Brigade of Infantry entered with me Sobral de Monte Agrazo and the others followed this movement.

On the 8th I went to Arruda, where the 2nd Brigade joined the Regiments, 10th Infantry and 8th Cavalry: on the 9th, I marched with a hundred Cavalry and two hundred Infantry upon Torres Vedras, where I ascertained that the chief of the rebels had assembled his forces in the strong position of Rio Mayor. There I also learned that the day before the remains of the rebels routed at Cintra, sixty or seventy in number, had crossed in the direction of Caldas, and on that same day I returned to Sobral.

The numbers to which the adherents of the rebels raised their force, determined my movement on Sobral; for, had the rebel force been as described, they might have attempted a movement on the Capital, and at Sobral, two leagues from the road to Teorrs Vedras, and two from the road to Villafranca, I was so placed as to be able to make them pay dearly for their boldness.

The information I received on the 9th, that the rebels had concentrated at Rio Mayor, decided the direction of my march, and at the break of day on the 10th, I put my troops in motion, and after a troublesome march across the mountains, we reached Abrigada at dusk. From that place we marched the following day upon Tagarro, with the intention of continuing through the Arco de Triumpho to the heights of Serra, and of showing ourselves on the right flank of the enemy. Our hopes, however, were frustrated, and it is but justice to the troops I command, to assure your Majesty that I never saw more displeasure or pain than that which was depicted on the countenances of all the brave men I command, when we ascertained that the enemy had fled before us to hide their shame in the fortifications of Santarem. No sooner was it known at Tagarro and Alcoentry, where the rebels had their out-posts, that we were at Abrigada, than, struck with terror, they fled in the greatest confusion to that town.

From Tagarro I changed my direction towards Cartaxo, and we were quartered for the night at Alcoentrinho and Manique do Intendente. Yesterday at noon we reached Ponte d'Asseca, and having crossed the bridge with twenty horse, I observed a herd of oxen driven by some guerrillas towards Santarem. I ordered the pursuit, and close to the town ninety-four oxen were taken. A guerrilha was killed, who was armed with a ridiculous lance, and a man, calling himself a soldier of the battalion commanded by the ex-Count da Taipa, presented himself, but, on account of his nudity, misery, and youth, I sent him to his home.

My troops occupy to-day the same positions on which they were placed in 1833 and 1834, remarkable coincidence that of occupying this day, the loyal forces against the anarchists, against those who dare threaten the Throne of the legitimate heiress of the Alfonsos, of the Sanchos, of the Johns, of the fortunate Manuel, the same positions they occupied against the usurper of her Crown.

I have the satisfaction of assuring your Majesty that all the towns through which I have passed give the clearest proof of the falsehood of the assertions made by the leaders of the rebellion; everywhere the inhabitants have presented themselves, giving the most evident tokens of joy when they saw themselves delivered from the power by which they were oppressed. Everywhere I heard the same history,—namely, that two or three anarchists in each place, joined by a few other evil doers, having nothing to lose, obliged, sometimes under pain of confiscation, at others even by violence, men of all ages to take up arms.

Yesterday the people told me at Cartaxo that during the morning two guerrillas had passed through that place, conducting twelve men bound with cords, who were thus forced to take up arms. Colonel Wylde, of Her Britannic

K

Majesty's Service, who since the 10th accompanies my head-quarters, has been a witness to all I have just stated to your Majesty, and is convinced, as well as myself, that far from its being a spontaneous popular movement, as the ex-Count Das Antas wished to inculcate, this rebellion, the most unheard-of and unfounded that ever existed, is merely the result of the intrigues of its leaders.

God preserve, &c.
(Signed) DUQUE DE SALDANHA.

No. 62.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Southern.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 24, 1846.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 19th instant, stating that the Portuguese Government have revived a Decree promulgated by the Emperor Don Pedro in the year 1833, by which persons taken in arms forming part of Guerillas, or irregular armed bodies, were made liable to be tried summarily by a Court Martial and shot. And I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government approve your intention to send by Colonel Wylde, on his return to the head-quarters of Marshal Saldanha, a remonstrance on the subject of this decree.

I have to instruct you to urge upon the Portuguese Government the expediency of rescinding a Decree which, if acted upon, must inevitably lead to retaliation, and produce a system of murder on both sides which will be afflicting to humanity and disgraceful to Portugal.

You will point out to the Portuguese Government that severities of this kind have never had the effect of preventing insurrection, nor of inducing a people in a state of insurrection to lay down their arms; but have only given to civil war a character of ferocity which has aggravated the calamities which must always be attendant upon such a contest.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 63.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Southern.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 26, 1846.

YOUR despatch of the 19th instant has been received at this Office, and Her Majesty's Government have seen with much regret from the contents of that despatch, that there was not at the time when you wrote it, any prospect of an early termination of the civil war which has broken out in Portugal.

I have, however, to instruct you to take every opportunity of impressing upon the Portuguese Government the urgent expediency of endeavouring to bring that war to a speedy termination by some amicable arrangement with the leaders of the discontented party.

It appears from the information which Her Majesty's Government have received, that the greater part of Portugal is in a state of insurrection against the Government, and that a considerable portion even of the regular army has taken part with the discontented; that the strong position of Santarem is in their hands, and that Marshal Saldanha with the Queen's forces is not strong enough to recapture that important place.

It behoves therefore the Portuguese Government well to consider, First, What are the questions really at issue between the Government and the great body of the nation; and secondly, what prospect there is that the Government can put down the insurrection by force of arms, and succeed in preventing it from bursting out again. It seems to Her Majesty's Government to be very

be insufficient for that purpose, and as no reinforcements can be drawn from the revolted districts, any sources of fresh supply must be extremely scanty; while, on the other hand, any defection among the troops at present faithful to the Queen, would at once decide the contest in favour of the other side; but a prolonged contest would be ruinous to the country, and an early defeat would be most dangerous to the authority of the Queen.

The practical question then is, whether the Queen can, consistently with the dignity and security of the Crown, consent to any arrangement which would be satisfactory to the nation, and would put an end to the civil war.

Her Majesty's Government are not sufficiently informed of the particular points in dispute to be able to give an opinion, or even to offer specific suggestions on this matter; but you are instructed earnestly to press upon the Government, and, if you should have an opportunity of so doing, upon the Court, that the Queen could of course feel no objection to give to the nation the most distinct and binding pledges, that it is Her Majesty's intention to govern according to constitutional forms, and in a constitutional spirit; and the best assurance and proof which Her Majesty could give of such an intention would be the appointment of an Administration consisting of men who, while on the one hand they should deserve to be trusted by the Crown, should on the other hand possess the confidence of the nation.

Unless some such arrangement as this can be made, and unless it is accompanied by a general amnesty for all political offences connected with this late outbreak, it is much to be feared that matters may take a turn, which all well-wishers to the Royal Family of Portugal would most deeply deplore.

You will make the contents of this dispatch known to Colonel Wylde, who will consider it as equally addressed to himself; and you will also communicate it to Sir William Parker.

The British Government must abstain from taking any other part in this civil war than that of a friendly mediator, desirous, by the employment of good offices, to heal the differences now unhappily prevailing between the Crown and a part of the nation in Portugal; and any endeavours which either you or Colonel Wylde, or Sir William Parker may be able to make for the accomplishment of that purpose, will receive the approbation of Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 64.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 26, 1847.

WITH reference to the assurances given you by the Spanish Government, as reported in your despatch of the 30th ultimo, that the Spanish troops should not enter the territory of Portugal, I have to instruct you to remind the Spanish Government of that assurance, and to state to them that Her Majesty's Government expect that this promise will be fulfilled.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 65.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 30.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, November 22, 1846.

YOUR Lordship will probably be aware, before this reaches you, of the intelligence which I received last night, viz., that the Viscount Sá de Bandeira has been utterly defeated by the Queen's forces under Baron Casal, in the province of Trás-os-Montes, the troops serving under the Viscount's command having deserted him at the commencement of the action.

K 2

This event, if correctly reported, will probably produce a decided effect upon Portuguese affairs, and give the Queen the opportunity of arriving at some satisfactory arrangement, which is perhaps more for her real interest, and for the general and permanent re-establishment of tranquillity, than the attempt to effect a complete triumph in favour of Senhor Costa Cabral and his adherents, who are certainly unpopular in the country, and seem to found their principal hopes of Government upon the fidelity of the military, which consists in Portugal of but a small force, and upon such assistance from Spain, as its present Government can directly or indirectly afford to them.

Ever since the appointment of Count Thomar indeed, as Her Most Faithful Majesty's Representative at this Court, I have been most anxious to counteract the purpose of his mission, which is no doubt to make the support which the Spanish Government now affords to Marshal Saldanha, by the presence of its forces on the frontier, (should it be necessary) still more direct and positive.

The assurances of M. Isturiz are satisfactory. He declares in the first place, that the nomination of Count Thomar is by no means so agreeable to him as the continuance of Baron Renduffe would have been.

He states in the next place, that he knows that the Count comes here with the intention of carrying out his own policy, which is not the policy of Spain, and that he shall take an early opportunity to convince him, that he has no chance of success.

He informed me, also, that he had written but lately a very strong letter to M. Gonzales Bravo, instructing him not even to have the appearance of being mixed up with any particular party.

On this last point I observed that Her Majesty's Government was surprised at M. Gonzales Bravo's return to his post at the present moment, considering that M. Bravo was politically connected with a particular set of persons in the neighbouring kingdom.

M. Isturiz seems to consider that the recent success of the Baron Cazal will probably have the effect of bringing the civil conflict in Portugal to a result favourable to the Queen's cause, and appears anxious to know what course Her Majesty's Government would pursue, supposing that the Queen's arms were ultimately unsuccessful, and that the party in rebellion went so far as to deprive Her Most Faithful Majesty of Her Crown.

No. 66.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 5.)

My Lord,

Madrid, November 28, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the Count Thomar, newly appointed Portuguese Minister at this Court, arrived at Madrid on the 26th instant.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

No. 67.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 10.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, November 28, 1846.

AFTER the arrival of Baron Cazal with his troops at Chaves, pursued by the corps of Viscount Sá da Bandeira, that general considered that his only chance of escape was being admitted into Spain. At Chaves, however, Baron Cazal was put in immediate communication with the Portuguese Junta at Vigo, and with the Spanish military authorities of the frontier. Through these sources he

Viscount Sá da Bandeira's force in strong positions at a place called Valpassos, the whole of the troops of the line under Viscount Sá, consisting of the 3rd and 15th Regiments, went over to him, and as they went, faced round and fired into the irregular troops which they had accompanied from Oporto, and from which they had just separated.

Nothing was left for the Viscount Sá da Bandeira but immediate retreat, which he effected in good order, towards Murça, until he was again attacked by Baron Casal, when his irregular troops were dispersed, and he himself compelled to make his escape as well as he could.

I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship copies of the despatch of Baron Casal to the Duke of Saldanha, and of a letter from Viscount Vinhaes to the President of the Portuguese Junta at Vigo.

This intelligence was immediately despatched by a Spanish steam-vessel from Vigo to Lisbon, which brought it to M. Gonzalez Bravo, the Spanish Minister. It has since been confirmed by the letters of Mr. Consul Johnston, of Oporto. I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship copies of these letters, in which Mr. Johnston communicates other information of the greatest interest, and which is not as yet known here, owing to the steam-packet from Southampton not having been able to communicate with Oporto in consequence of the state of the weather.

Hitherto Mr. Johnston, in his communications to Lord Howard de Walden and to myself, has always given us to understand that there was little apprehension of the Miguelites rising on their own account. At present it would seem that the efforts of General Macdonell, and other agents using the name of Dom Miguel, have been more successful.

In the present state of the country, and only in its actual state, could such a rising be formidable; but at present, when there exists, in point of fact, no Government at all in the country; when all the sources of authority and power are failing, and the contending parties are powerless against each other, and have scarcely force to keep themselves together, it may greatly increase the existing complication and protract its termination.

It is also possible that the apprehension of such a movement might, as it ought to do, produce a conciliatory effect upon the parties now in arms against each other, both of whom have so much in common, both of whom indeed proclaim the Queen and the Charter. An effort in this direction ought to be made, and I shall do my best to have this argument efficiently used; but such is the rancour and blindness of the party spirit now prevailing, that, I confess, I have little hope of success attending any such endeavours. The only probable effect will be that of giving greater earnestness to the demands of the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty for foreign intervention.

Colonel Fitch, an English gentleman, who, in his way from Madrid, passed through Elvas and the Alemtejo, has just arrived in Lisbon. He had an opportunity of seeing both the forces of General Schwalbach and Count Bomfim. General Schwalbach marched out of Estremoz on the 23rd instant. He had with him about 1200 infantry, and 250 horse, and 3 guns. The infantry are described as not being in a good state of discipline, and the soldiery are accused of wanton cruelty to the peasants in the fields. Count Bomfim had fewer in number, but his troops were in a better condition: his force amounted to 800 infantry, including the artillery-men of three guns, and 220 cavalry of a very superior class.

Count Bomfim marched out of Evora on the 25th, to follow the line of march of General Schwalbach, and with the intention of reaching the left bank of the Tagus, opposite Santarem, while General Schwalbach had orders to make for that river near Salvaterra.

General Schwalbach was to sleep at Coruche, three leagues from Salvaterra, on the night of the 27th, and Count Bomfim's head-quarters on the same night, were at Lavre.

Colonel Fitch states that much enthusiasm prevailed in Evora and wherever he went, for the side of the insurrection, but that the troops of Count Bomfim always cheered to the cry of "Viva a Rainha."

He was shown the site of General Schwalbach's batteries against Evora, which were placed at a very long range from the walls. That General had planted his artillery against a part of the town where he conceived no guns could be brought against him, as the level inside of the wall was very con-

siderably lower than the outside. The townspeople, however, assembled in great numbers, and raised an enormous mound against the walls in this point in one night, so that when in the morning General Schwalbach's artillery began to play, he found three guns mounted in face of his redoubts.

I had the honour of stating to your Lordship in my despatch of the 16th instant, that General Schwalbach quickly raised the siege of Évora.

Colonel Wylde will communicate to your Lordship his observations of the movements of the forces in the neighbourhood of Cartaxo and Santarem.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a proclamation, addressed to the people of the province of Alemtejo, by General Schwalbach when at Estremoz.

The success of Baron Casal in the north, whose force now doubled, will naturally play a most important part in the struggle going on, combined with the inaction and want of enterprise very generally exhibited by the insurgents, at present decidedly inclines the balance in favour of the military efforts of the Government. Nothing has, however, yet occurred which indicates a speedy termination of this unhappy conflict.

The heavy rains of this climate, at this season, and the want of all roads, impede and retard all military movements, and necessarily contribute to protract the present state of things.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) **HENRY SOUTHERN.**

Inclosure 1 in No. 67.

Baron Casal to Marshal Saldanha.

(Translation.)
Most Excellent Sir,

*Head-quarters of Villarandello,
November 17, 1846.*

I HASTEN to communicate to your Excellency, for the information of His Majesty the King, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, that yesterday, 16th, I left Chaves with all the brigade under my command, in pursuit of Bernardo de Sa, who had retired from the positions he held on the slope of the hill of San Lorenzo, advancing on the road to Mirandella; at two o'clock p.m. I met him at Valpassos, (four leagues from Chaves) and having made the necessary arrangements I attacked him so boldly that the result was the immediate surrender of the 13th and 15th Regiments of Infantry, which I found enthusiastically devoted to Her Majesty the Queen and to the constitutional charter. The Adjutant-General, the Quarter-Master-General, the leader of the guerrilhas, Ramon Palhares, Lieutenant-Colonel Julio Cesar de Figueiredo, and other officers, are amongst the prisoners. On our side we have had some killed and wounded, the number of which I have not as yet been able to ascertain: the enemy have suffered a great loss in the immense number of guerrilhas they had assembled; the Guerrilhero Veiga do Castedo, uncle to the other leader who was killed at Villa Real, was amongst the killed. Their ruin would have been complete, had not the night overtaken us. The valour of the brigade I command is beyond all praise. General Viscount Vinhaes was with me, and co-operated to the success of this famous day. I shall furnish your Excellency with a more detailed account, being unable to do so at present, as I have to pursue the enemy.

(Signed) **BARAO DO CAZAL.**

Inclosure 2 in No. 67.

Viscount Vinhaes to Senhor Pereira dos Reis.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Villarandello, November 16, 1846.

I HASTEN to communicate to you that the troops of this division have this day obtained a complete triumph over the enemies of Her Majesty's Throne and of the Constitutional Charter of the monarchy. Sá Nogueira having abandoned yesterday his positions in front of Chaves, waited for us to-day on the strong positions near Valpassos with a force of more than 2000 men. It was two o'clock P.M. when we saw his forces, and the necessary measures were taken. Having opened our fire upon them, the 19th and 15th Regiments fired in the air and came over to us, proclaiming the Queen and Charter. From that moment they joined our own soldiers, and both the former and the latter pursued the enemy with extraordinary courage. The popular battalions suffered a great loss, principally in killed. The combat against said battalions, against the municipal forces and artillery, who were entrenched behind the walls of the gardens and estates, was put an end to by the night; so that I cannot give a correct statement of the loss, which, on our side, I suppose to be insignificant. No expression can sufficiently praise the spirit and courage of our troops on this memorable day. To-morrow we are to continue our march with the considerable forces we now have, and it is to be hoped that very shortly this province will be completely subdued to Her Majesty's Government. I trust you will communicate the contents of this letter to Senhor Horteza, for I have no time to write to him. I again recommend that you will lose no time in remitting more money, our expenses having increased considerably in consequence of the force of this division being nearly doubled.

(Signed)

VISCONDE DE VINHAES.

Inclosure 3 in No. 67.

Consul Johnston to Mr. Southern.

My dear Sir,

Oporto, November 17, 1846.

ON the 12th instant four guns were sent southward with about 50 artillery-men. On the same day 200 men went to Penafiel, to relieve a party of the 15th Regiment, which marched on the following day towards Chaves.

On the 13th instant 150 men marched towards Coimbra.

The Serra convent is fortified, and two guns and a mortar are placed near the church of the Victoria, which commands the bridge.

Notwithstanding the blockade of the Douro, the "Duque do Porto" steam-vessel, which went out on the 6th instant, returned on the 14th. I understand that she brought 300 stands of arms from the Algarve.

The Duke of Terceira and his suite are still in the castle of S. João da Foz. The Duke is often grossly insulted by his guards.

The Baron de Casal and the Viscount de Vinhaes are in Chaves with 1200 men.

The troops of the Junta are at Fiães; as yet they have made no attack upon the Baron de Casal; it is said that they are waiting for guns. I believe that the regular troops are unwilling to act against him.

The Baron de Casal has, I believe, received arms, ammunition, and money, from Spain, but no horses.

The Junta and its officers complain much of the conduct of the Spanish authorities towards their opponents.

I am informed that the Baron de Vinhaes is at Braganza with about 200 soldiers and 1000 armed peasants.

The Conde de Reuss arrived here from England, on the 11th instant.

A small Miguelite guerilla has appeared at Castello da Paiva; and it is apprehended that an extensive Miguelite movement will take place shortly in

the Douro and in the Minho. Some families are leaving Regoa, Pesqueira, and other places in the Douro. I am informed that Mr. Reginald Macdonell, commonly called General Macdonell, was at Aronca on the 14th instant.

I am told also, that Mr. Macdonell, early in this month, was present at Penafiel, at an assembly of the principal Miguelites of that part of the country; that Senhor Carvalho, a member of the Municipal Chamber of Penafiel, called together the police, who assembled, supposing they were to be employed against guerrilhas, but upon his directing them to arrest Mr. Macdonell and his associates, all refused to obey the order.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) EDWIN J. JOHNSTON.

Inclosure 4 in No. 67.

Consul Johnston to Mr. Southern.

My dear Sir,

Oporto, November 20, 1846.

ON the 16th instant, the Baron de Casal came out of Chaves and attacked the troops of the Junta. The 3rd and 15th Regiments, and part of the artillery, upon the appearance of the Baron de Casal, went over to him, and immediately opened a heavy fire upon the popular force which they had just left. Sá da Bandeira sounded a retreat, and retired towards Murça, in less disorder than might have been expected; but near Murça his force was again attacked by the Baron de Casal, whose cavalry destroyed a great number of the battalion of artificers and many of the Municipal Guard.

The Municipal Guard made a stand, but only for a short time, and then all fled. Sá da Bandeira is said to be in Villa Real.

A party of the Municipal Guard (about fifty men and five officers) went to Pinhao, and there embarked. At Regoa they saw 150 guerrilhas, who gave "Vivas," and supposing them to be of their party, they disembarked. The guerrilhas, however, immediately fell upon them, stripped them of their arms and accoutrements, and part of their clothes, and compelled them to give "Vivas" for Dom Miguel; they then made them re-embark. Upon their arrival at Castello da Paiva, they were stopped and obliged to land by a large party of armed peasantry, who conducted them all to a person whom they called General Macdonell. This person spoke to them in Spanish, and told them that he was General Macdonell. He invited them to enter into the service of Dom Miguel, promising the officers that they should hold the same rank in Dom Miguel's army which they had in the force of the Junta; to the soldiers he offered a moidore each immediately, and eight vintems a-day. None of the party accepted his offer, and he allowed them to proceed on their voyage, saying that he would use force against none but those whom he might find in arms against Dom Miguel.

A soldier belonging to the party of the Municipal Guard said that he knew the person just mentioned to be General Macdonell, as he had kept guard over him when he was confined in the Castle of St. Joao da Foz some years ago.

It seems to be expected by both parties of the Constitutionalists that a considerable Miguelite movement will take place shortly in the Douro and Minho.

It seems to me so desirable that you should know what I have just mentioned, without loss of time, that I send this by a mounted express to Vigo.

I write in great haste, lest the messenger should arrive too late at Vigo for this to be forwarded to you by the packet.

I am, &c..

Inclosure 5 in No. 67.

Proclamation of General Schwalbach.

(Translation.)

People of the Alemtejo!

A REGICIDE, immoral, and disorderly faction, which since the death of the great man, Dom Pedro IV., has endeavoured to destroy the Throne and the Charter, sacred tokens which that philanthropic monarch restored to the Portuguese, and for which so many sacrifices have been made, and so much military prowess achieved; that faction has, with audacious insolence, again openly rebelled against the Throne and the Charter, disobeying the decrees of the Queen of the Portuguese, and the provisions of the fundamental law of the monarchy; thus promoting the misfortunes of the country, thrusting it into the horrors of a civil war, fatal to all classes of society. The instigators of so guilty a rebellion are too well known to all the Portuguese; so that no one can be deceived as to the object which has induced them to commit such an abominable crime; for, the greater number of them being indebted to the throne for the honours, offices, and fortunes they possess, ungrateful and treacherous, they rebel against the same throne, induced only by that insatiable ambition of acquiring more representation and larger fortunes, not being satisfied with what they already possess; and not for the good of the people, whom they despise, while they endeavour to delude and fascinate by empty promises, by the most abject falsehoods, and by insidious and anarchical discourses, the only weapon they brandish with force. The Portuguese people must know the deceit of such doctrines and the wickedness of such apostles; for every one knows that it is only with peace and tranquillity and obedience to the law, that the people can be happy; and not so with a war which must necessarily cause the loss of quietude and of property to the citizens, which prevents them from devoting themselves to their domestic occupations, and which endangers their own lives and the existence of their families. And what will be the consequence of so many sacrifices to those who allow themselves to be deceived by the factious party, and join their bad cause?—to satisfy the ambition of a hundred agitators, who, when once they attain their object, will keep for themselves the profit, and despise the indiscreet who serve them as so many ignoble tools which are to be broken when no longer useful. Such is people of the Alemtejo, the doctrine of the rebels who wish to compromise you in order to save themselves. Despise them, therefore; join the faithful troops—those who can take up arms and let the others remain quietly at home, avoiding giving any aid to the ungrateful rebels who with their criminal proceedings bring shame on the country in which they were born, and which has ever been a country faithful to its monarchs.

The forces Her Majesty has been pleased to entrust to my care shall only be employed in destroying the rebellion, in restoring order and tranquillity to this fertile province, but never against the rights and property of the Queen's faithful subjects. I shall repress licence, preserve the discipline of the troops, and no one has anything to fear except those who have joined or favoured the revolution against the Queen and Charter. Be mindful, people, of your true interests, despise the mischievous suggestions of the revolutionary party, and remember that on the immediate annihilation of that party depends your fortune and the fortune of your families.

I am about to begin my military operations against the rebels; I reckon on your aid, for your own convenience recommends that you should offer it to me.

Long live the Queen!
 Long live the Charter!
 Long live the King!
 Long live all the Royal Family!
 Long live all the faithful Portuguese!

(Signed)

VISCONDE DE SETUBAL.

Head-quarters of Estremoz, November 18, 1846.

No. 68.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 10.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, November 28, 1846.

COUNT TOJAL, who arrived here by the last steam-packet from London, was immediately invited by Senhor Louza Azevedo, the *ad interim* Minister of War and Finance, to take the latter portfolio off his hands.

Count Tojal did not tell me, and perhaps he himself was not aware, that the obstacle to his entering the Government, is the hope which now exists of its being shortly possible to form an Administration under the presidency of Senhor Costa Cabral. Great efforts are being made at this moment to conciliate the views of the Duke of Saldanha with this change, which, if he can be prevailed on, will be carried into execution immediately, under the auspices of Spain.

The readiness and abundance of Spanish military supplies on the frontier, and the victory of Baron Casal, owing wholly to the succours he received from Galicia and Castille, have given weight to the Spanish Minister at this Court.

No. 69.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 10.)

Extract.

Lisbon, November 28, 1846.

IN my despatch of the 19th instant I stated that M. Gonzales Bravo, the Spanish Minister, had received a reprimand for having sent a steam-vessel to Oporto, and had been instructed in future to preserve a strict neutrality.

A few days after the receipt of this reproof, a communication arrived from General Pavia, Captain-General of Old Castille, with a copy of the instructions which that General had received from Madrid, by which he was ordered to supply the Portuguese troops with any species of succour they might require.

Under the idea that the aid thus afforded by the Spanish Government is a species of intervention, and as such would not be approved by the British Government, information respecting these succours is forwarded to me from various quarters. Amongst others Count Bomfim has written to me a letter from Evora, of which I inclose a copy, sending to me likewise certain documents relative to this subject. I received the letter through the Foreign Office here. I learned afterwards that Count Bomfim's courier had been stopped, and his letters taken to Marshal Saldanha's head-quarters.

Inclosure in No. 69.

Count Bomfim to Mr. Southern.

Illmo. Exmo. Senhor,

Evora, 16 de Novembro, 1846.

NAS circunstancias extraordinarias em qui se acha este paiz, ainda qui en não tenha a pretensão de me dirijir á vossa Excellencia no caracter de authoridade reconhecida, cumpreme levar ao conhecimento de vossa Excellencia como Encarregado dos Negocios da nossa mais antiga alliada, que o Governo di Lisboa ou antes a facção que ainda alli domina, e que pretendeu reprimir os votos unanimes da nação, convencido de que não tem força para se sustentar procura por todos os modos obter a intervenção d'Espanha, para poder levar a effeito os seus nefandos projectos. Sobre tão grave assumpto ousa mesmo illudir a boa fe do Governo de Sua Magestade Britannica e ainda que me lisonjeio de que vossa Excellencia

prestaria bastante credito a minha palavra, com tudo para por em evidencia este inaudito facto, remetto os incluzos documentos, encontradso na mala d'um correio que foi hontem apreendido e por elles vera vossa Excellencia que o Barão de Rendufe, Ministro do Governo de Lisboa em Madrid, pedio ao Governo de Hespanha armamentos para Bragança, em consicuencia de que se retirarem precipitadamente diante de Visconde de Sá Bandeira as poucas forças que no norte de Portugal ainda obedecem ao Ministro Saldanha, sendo para recear que o Governo Hespanhol, cuja politica tem sido por muito tempo analoga a aquella que se pretende agora seguir em Lisboa, não somente dá armas aos nossos contrarios mas interfira mais decididamente na nossa questão nacional.

Excusado será fazer reffleções á vossa Excellencia sobre objeto de tanta transcencia; limitho-me pois á participar quanto fica exposto que por contrario a politica do generoso Governo Britannico e pelo terrível exemplo que produciria, poderia ter consequencias funestas para a independencia das nações, e destruiria completamente o equilibrio social que o illustrado Governo Britannico se tem empenado en faser conservar.

Por serem de suma importancia para nim os documentos que remetto rogo á vossa Excellencia a restituição delles.

Aprovicho, &c.

(Assignado) CONDE DO BOMFIM.

(Tanslation.)

Most Excellent Sir,

Evora, November 16, 1846.

IN the extraordinary circumstances in which the country is placed, although I have not the pretension of addressing your Excellency in the character of a recognised authority, I consider it my duty to inform your Excellency, as the Chargé d'Affaires of our oldest ally, that the Government of Lisbon, or rather the faction commanding there, convinced that it has no force to maintain itself, and endeavouring to put down the unanimous wish of the nation, is doing its utmost to obtain the intervention of Spain, in order to be able to carry into execution its criminal projects. The same faction even dares to mislead the good faith of the British Government respecting this important subject; and although I flatter myself that your Excellency would rely on my word, nevertheless, wishing to demonstrate this incredible fact, I inclose the documents found in the bags of a courier captured yesterday. By their contents your Excellency will see that Baron Renduffe, Minister of the Lisbon Government at Madrid, had applied to the Spanish Government for armaments for Bragança, in consequence of the retreat, before Viscount Sá Bandeira, of the small force which in the north of Portugal still obeys the Minister Saldanha; and it is to be feared that the Spanish Government, whose policy has been during a long period similar to that which it is now attempted to establish in Lisbon, will not only give arms to our adversaries, but that it will interfere in a more decided manner in our national question.

It would be needless for me to offer for your Excellency's consideration any remarks on subjects of so much importance, I will merely, therefore, make the preceding statement, which, being contrary to the policy of the generous British Government, and bearing in mind the terrible example it would be, the consequences might be fatal to the independence of nations, and would destroy the social equilibrium which the British Government is desirous of maintaining.

The documents I inclose being of high importance, I beg that your Excellency will return them to me.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) CONDE DO BOMFIM.

No. 70.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 10.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, November 29, 1846.

THE Duke of Palmella sailed the day before yesterday in the packet for Gibraltar, where he intends to wait until his family is prepared to follow him. He was accompanied by two of his sons-in-law, the Conde de Alcaçobas and the Conde das Galveas, both of whom are compelled also to leave the country with several of the principal noblemen of Portugal, some of whom are peers, such as the Conde da Ribeira Grande, the Marquis de Vallada, D. Nuno de Noronha, eldest son of the Conde de Arcos, &c., because they refuse to enter the volunteer corps.

No. 71.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 10.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, November 30, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Lordship a copy of the letter I addressed to Marshal Saldanha on the subject of the summary punishments threatened against prisoners taken with arms in their hands.

Colonel Wylde on going to the Duke's head-quarters, was good enough to take charge of this letter.

I learn from Colonel Wylde that Marshal Saldanha read the letter with attention, and promised that he would answer it in the sense I wished, but that he must first send it to the Ministry and the King.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure in No. 71.

Mr. Southern to Marshal Saldanha.

M. le Maréchal,

Lisbon, November 24, 1846.

I AM aware that I should not be quite in form in addressing your Excellency officially, but I trust the importance of the subject I have to bring to your Excellency's notice will plead my excuse for seeking this, the readiest and most efficacious mode of reaching the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty, in a matter closely connected with military proceedings.

It has been my very painful duty to submit to my Government, a copy of the decree published in the "Diario do Governo," ordaining the immediate punishment of death after summary trial before a court-martial on all persons found with arms in their hands, engaged in insurrection against the Queen's Government. I have also had to send to Lord Palmerston a copy of Count das Antas' threat of reprisals.

The contests which have unfortunately afflicted this country since the establishment of the Queen Donna Maria on her throne, although productive of many serious evils, have not been marked by that worst and most odious of the characteristics of civil war, cruelty to the captive, the clemency and generosity of the Portuguese captor, having been the object of general approbation throughout Europe, and having in fact passed into general opinion, as a national distinction of this kingdom.

Great Britain cannot be so closely allied to this country by ancient compacts, and still more by ancient habits of sympathy and intercourse with Portugal, without extending her interest somewhat beyond the independence of the country, and her general weal, even to her good fame and consideration amongst the other States of Europe. Now I have the

strongest reason to believe that no act of Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government would cause greater pain to Her Majesty's Government, or more surely alienate the sympathies of the British people from the cause of the Queen of Portugal, than a departure from the generous conduct hitherto pursued towards the prisoners of war in similar unhappy contests. The first indication of this change of policy, independent of language of a violent character, which of late has, I regret to say, been too generally employed, is the fatal decree to which I have referred, and which I trust has been published without the serious intention of carrying it into execution; at least such are the hopes I venture to entertain, not only because I consider sanguinary and summary executions alien to the spirit of humanity prevailing here, but because I cannot think that your Excellency, after having gained an enviable reputation for highmindedness and generosity, would at this hour, and on this occasion, when your Excellency has been placed at the head of the Government of Portugal, when the responsibility would necessarily fall on your Excellency, thus suddenly deviate from the principles and maxims which appear to have guided your Excellency's whole public life. Such an inhuman measure as the one in question could not, I am sure, have been revived by your Excellency really to be put in force at any time, and much less so at present, when His Majesty has just been named to the supreme command of the army, and when, if the practice of clemency and forbearance in the Portuguese army were thus suddenly to be changed, that change might unjustly and improperly be attributed by calumny to a quarter where I am well aware no other sentiments prevail than those of justice, mercy, and generosity. Although thus convinced that this decree is not to be acted upon, still it remains a law, and officially published as such, liable, whether acted on or not by the adherents of the Government, fatally to influence the actions of the leaders on the side of the insurrection, and drive them to deeds of vengeance and blood, for which they will alledge as their excuse the promulgation of this law, which may thus be the fruitful source of bloody feuds, of which many may become victims who now little dream of such a possibility.

These considerations, and many others which I am prepared to advance on a fitting occasion, will justify me in my own eyes, and effectively, I am sure, plead my excuse in yours for concluding this letter by supplicating your Excellency to take measures to cause the decree in question to be reconsidered, with a view to its being erased from the legislation of Portugal.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

No. 72.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 10.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, November 30, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship the decree by which a new bank, to be called the Bank of Portugal, is established, by means of the junction of the old bank of Lisbon and the company of *Confiança Nacional*. The notes of this bank are to have a forced circulation by law, and the severest penalties are to be inflicted on those who refuse to receive them at their full nominal value.

It is in vain to expect that this new establishment will enjoy that credit, without which a bank cannot be an institution of any utility. The decree itself shows that the concerns, by the union of which it was formed, are in a state of insolvency; but as this insolvency had been caused by the debts due to them from the Government, and which the Government cannot pay, the Minister considers he is bound to make them some recompense by legislation. This he effects by putting into their hands the supply of the circulating medium in paper of Portugal for thirty years.

Part of this advantage is likewise to be shared by other creditors of the Government, such as the Company of "Obras Publicas," &c., whose debts are to be added to the common stock.

Thus this new bank is composed of several insolvent concerns and its capital is a joint stock of the bad debts of each, with the addition of not an important sum from instalments on the shares of the Confiança Company, which instalments will be paid in notes of the old bank, which are at a serious discount.

A decree has appeared rescinding the one which limited the legal circulation of certain foreign coins, viz., sovereigns, Spanish ounces, and dollars, and five-franc pieces, to the end of this year.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 72.

Abstract of the Preamble and Decree of the 19th November, 1846, respecting the Union of the Bank of Lisbon and the Company "Confiança Nacional."

Preamble.

(Translation.)

ALTHOUGH a large portion of the public debt of Portugal is of ancient origin, it has doubtless been greatly increased since 1832 by the war of liberation and the subsequent annual deficit at the Public Treasury.

The terrible consequence of the increase of the deficit was thus generally feared, and many efforts were made to stop its progress. But it is no less difficult to increase the public receipts, not the result of the increase of national prosperity, than it is to reduce the expenses of the state during political vicissitudes.

The evil was so much more serious as that there were grounds for fearing that even at the greatest sacrifice the means could not be procured for meeting the deficit. It was feared that the extensive establishments which had furnished large sums to the Government, would become drained and their credit exhausted; that the Government, if compelled to apply to private individuals, would be under the necessity of accepting conditions, the result of which would be the ruin of public credit, at the same that the withdrawal of monies, which would otherwise be applied to commercial objects, would be a great evil.

Moreover, an extraordinary event occurred which brought the country to the border of a precipice, from which it became necessary to save it at any cost. The revolution, which had its origin in the Minho, in April last, produced an economical, political, commercial, and financial crisis, which paralyzed its social life. The holders of Lisbon bank-notes poured in on this establishment, and at once emptied its coffers. The creditors of the "Confiança Nacional" Company demanded the sums they had deposited in their hands, but in vain, for both capital and credit had been exhausted in loans to the Government. Upwards of 7000 contos (£1,575,000), furnished by these bodies to the Public Treasury, at an interest of 5 or 6 per cent. at par, were held as valueless. The fortunes of many persons were involved and a great number of families were menaced with a change from affluence to misery. The metallic circulating medium, being either locked up or exported, disappeared; and the bank no longer met the wants of commerce and industry. The opportunity was not neglected by usurers of increasing the calamity. The large sums which used to be received from Brazil, and which counterbalanced our foreign debt, failed in a great measure, and those sums which were received were re-exported for safety.

It was in this lamentable state of things that your Majesty, in your high wisdom, resolved to stay the torrent which menaced your Royal

It now becomes necessary to put down the insurrection, but in the meantime the Government does not neglect remedying, as far as possible, the evils of the financial crisis.

The provisional currency of the bank notes causes an uncertainty fatal to commerce. Your Majesty's Ministers consider therefore that this point ought to be definitively settled, so as to extend the circulation of these notes, and cause a consequent decrease in the discount on them.

If the resources which the State can dispose of are to be applied towards meeting its liabilities, this step ought to be taken without delay, in order to increase confidence and credit, whereby your Majesty's Government will with greater facility meet with the help it is so much in need of. It being now beyond a doubt, moreover, that the State cannot meet its liabilities at the time they fall due, and that its creditors will be under the necessity of submitting to great sacrifices, it would be unwise not to avail of the patriotic disposition evinced by all at this period.

The aid of the Bank is indispensable, not only to individuals, but also to your Majesty's Government. But this aid would not be practicable were not measures taken for regulating the circulating medium, and for re-establishing credit and confidence.

With this object, your Majesty's Ministers consider that the notes of the Bank of Lisbon should be made a legal currency, being increased to the amount of 5000 contos (£1,150,000), the sum of 18 contos in notes being withdrawn monthly; that till the end of June 1847, they shall be given in full payment of their nominal value, from that date till the end of December 1848, of two-thirds of their nominal value, and thenceforward until they are entirely withdrawn, of one-half.

The intimate relations which exist between the Bank of Lisbon and the Company "Confiança Nacional," in their commercial transactions, and the difficulty of giving both the benefit of the legal currency of the notes of the former, gave rise to the project of uniting them together. This was in consequence agreed upon by the two Companies at a meeting. It now remained to place other creditors on an equally advantageous footing. With this view the Bank will pay to their creditors on their shares upon the Sinking Fund, inscriptions of 5 per cent., taken at 62 per cent. These inscriptions being sold at 46, will answer to the rate of 74 and a fraction per cent. Thus the creditor of the State will sustain a loss of 26 per cent. on the amount of his loan.

The forced currency of the Bank of Lisbon notes is no doubt a hardship for the country, but nevertheless the reasons of its adoption are forcible.

The establishment formed by the union of the Bank of Lisbon and Confiança, will take a large amount of shares in the Sinking Fund, paying 161 per cent. in inscriptions on these shares.

For 4000 contos, being the sums owing to the Bank, or still to be furnished by it, at 5 or 6 per cent. interest, the new establishment will receive a like sum in those shares.

In fine, the new Bank will be a creditor of the State to the amount of upwards of 13,000 contos (nearly £3,000,000), which are not too fully compensated for by the concessions made to it.

Another reason for making the Bank of Lisbon notes legal currency is the total absence of both credit and resources of the Bank; owing in fact to the inability of the Government to pay what it owes the Bank, excepting by means of the above-mentioned shares in the Sinking Fund, and thus would it be unable to pay its notes, which would, if not made legal currency, be almost valueless.

A great difficulty to be encountered in these combinations, has been the payment of its promissory notes by the Confiança Company. The shareholders could not come forward with a sufficiently large amount, the total sum being 2,471,800,000 reis (£568,000). Nor could the Government pay its debts to the Company within the term that these notes become due. The only resource was that of prolonging the term, under the conditions of the payment quarterly of 5 per cent. on account of the capital, and of the interest as established.

Your Majesty's Ministers are also of opinion that the same practice as the above should be observed with regard to Treasury bills and scrips.

For the assurance that a decrease, rather than an increase, in the amount of the Bank of Lisbon notes in circulation, will gradually take place, it will be sufficient to know that the bank has a credit of nearly 3000 contos (690,000*l.*) against private individuals; that it may call upon the shareholders of the Confiança Nacional at any time for the first instalment; and that the payment of the promissory notes will not commence till March 1847.

The legal currency of notes for a lengthened term being therefore requisite, it follows that the legal existence of the bank, which, under the law of 7th June, 1824, was to terminate in 1854, should also be prolonged; and your Majesty's Ministers are of opinion that the new bank should be legally established for thirty years; that its capital should be elevated to 11,000 contos (2,530,000*l.*), which however it may afterwards reduce; and that it ought to be allowed the exclusive privilege of emitting notes payable at sight, inasfar as the rights of the Commercial Bank of Oporto are not affected; and that it should be named Bank of Portugal.

The change of name was considered necessary, in order that the notes of the Bank of Lisbon, being a forced currency, and those of the Bank of Portugal, being payable at sight, might be distinguished from each other.

The forced currency of the Bank of Lisbon notes is necessary to enable the Bank of Portugal to meet its heavy liabilities, to supply the place of metallic currency, and to save the Government, corporations, and individuals from bankruptcy and ruin; whereas the only evil now existing is the discount existing on these notes, which, as weighing on the whole country, may be considered as a charge consequent on the legal debts contracted by the State, and which it ought to defray.

Your Majesty's Ministers have therefore the honour to submit to your Majesty the following decree.

Decree.

HAVING considered the preamble of the Ministers, and having heard my Council of State, I have been pleased to decree as follows:

Article 1. The capital of the Bank of Lisbon may be raised to 11,000,000*8000* reis (about 2,530,000*l.*), but it may also be reduced, with the Government's approval.

Article 2. The said capital will contain—

1st. The present capital, 5,000,000*8000* reis (about 1,200,000*l.*), of the Lisbon Bank.

2nd. The present capital of the Confiança Nacional Company, 3,800,000*8000* reis (about 632,000*l.*)

3rd. The sum of 1,200,000*8000* reis, or about 200,000*l.*, in current money of the country, which must be delivered by the shareholders of the said Company.

Article 3. The same capital may also contain 1,000,000*8000* reis of promissory notes of the Confiança Nacional Company, or of titles of notes capitalized of the Lisbon Bank.

Article 4. When the 1,000,000*8000* reis of the preceding Article are not completed, the shares corresponding with the remaining sum shall be negotiated as the bank thinks proper.

Article 5. The 1,200,000*8000* reis to be delivered by the shareholders will fall due fifteen days after the publication of this decree; and in case of delay, the shareholders shall pay at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Article 6. The said 1,200,000*8000* reis can only be demanded in loans at 2 per cent. of the nominal of the shares of the Confiança Nacional Company, with an interest not less than three months.

Article 7. The shareholders of said Company who do not deliver said loans when applied for, will be subject to the penalty imposed by the 5th Article of the Regulations of the same Company.

Article 8. The shareholders of said Company will not receive the shares of the bank, until they deliver in full the respective amounts in money.

Article 9. From the publication of this decree, the active and the passive of the Confiança Nacional Company will be considered as amalgamated with the active and passive of the Lisbon Bank, which will take the name of Banco de Portugal.

Article 10. Up to the end of the year 1876 the Bank of Portugal will have the exclusive privilege of emitting, in the Kingdom, notes or obligations to pay at sight to the bearer; and no other corporations or persons will be allowed to emit in this manner.

The only exception is the emission of notes by the Commercial Bank of Oporto, in conformity with the Decree of the 13th August, 1845.

Article 11. The Bank of Portugal will likewise enjoy during the said period all the privileges and concessions granted by the Charter-Law, 7th June, 1824.

Article 12. All the deposits in money, judiciary or administrative, to be made in Lisbon, or in the other places where the bank may have branches, will go into the chests of the same bank.

Article 13. In the towns where the Bank of Portugal may, within the space of three years, establish economical chests, no other establishment of the same nature will be allowed.

Article 14. The concessions made by the Charter Law, 12th March, 1845, to the economical chests of the Confiança Nacional Company, are applicable to those which the Bank of Portugal may establish.

Article 15. At the end of each month the Bank will furnish the Government with an account stating the quantity of notes in circulation, the deposits, money, gold and silver in its possession, besides the numery: and in January of each year it will also remit to the Government a statement and result of the operations in the preceding year. All these documents shall be published by the Government.

Article 16. The General Committee of the Bank of Portugal will be formed by 120 shareholders.

Article 17. An organic Charter of the Bank of Portugal will state clearly the privileges and advantages granted by the present decree; its operations enumerated and its administrative organization established.

Article 18. The administrative regulations of the Bank will be subject to the approval of the Government.

Article 19. The notes of the Lisbon Bank are fixed at the sum of 5,000,000\$000 reis.

Article 20. The notes of the Lisbon Bank will still be received as current money for their nominal value till the 30th June, 1847, from that day to the 31st December, 1848, for two-thirds, and from that day until they are extinct by the Bank of Portugal, for one-half.

Article 21. The Bank of Portugal will extinguish the notes of the Lisbon Bank, at the rate of 18,000\$000 reis, (about £4,100), a month, to begin in January, 1847.

Article 22. The titles of the capitalized notes of the Lisbon Bank, may be paid by the Bank of Portugal in the said Bank of Lisbon notes, at the periods fixed when the holders are to be paid in specie.

Article 23. The payment of the capital and of the notes issued by the Confiança Nacional Company, will be made by the Bank of Portugal in loans of 5 per cent. every three months from 31st March, 1846.

The Bank of Portugal may anticipate the payments.

Article 24. The Bank of Portugal will make to the Government an advance of 300 contos of reis.

Article 25. The provisions of the decree of the 1st October are annulled and substituted by the 26th and 31st Articles of this decree.

Article 26. A special sinking fund of the debts of the States is formed, to contain:

1. The national rents, pensions, and monastic rights now belonging, or which may hereafter belong to the public revenues.

2. Any other present or future national property.

3. The sums for payment of the active debt of the extinct monastic corporations, and all other debts payable in conformity with the present decree.

4. The 120,000\$000 reis deducted from the rents of the custom-house, from the end of the present economical year.

5. Any bonds, policies, and inscriptions of the internal or external debt, excepting the extinction of the public debt which is determined by the law.

Article 27. The application of the said sinking fund will be only for the payment of:

1. The advances made to the Treasury by the Lisbon Bank, by the Confiança Nacional Company, and by other companies or persons, from the beginning of 1845 to the 24th May last.

2nd. The advance of 640 contos reis made by the Lisbon Bank from the 25th of said May to the 29th August.

3rd. The advance of 300 contos reis made by the Lisbon Bank according to the decree of the 22nd October last.

4th. The advance of 300 contos reis which the Bank of Portugal is to make in conformity with Article 24.

5th. The sums legally owed to the Company of Public Works of Portugal.

6th. The debt proceeding from the instalments of the pensioners of the State, since the last but one interruption of the payment to the 30th June of this year.

Article 28. A special decree regulates the alienation of the rents and other property belonging to the public revenues.

Article 29. The Tribunal of the Public Treasury will continue to administrate the properties, to promote the contracts of the produce and rents mentioned in Article 26; but all the amounts received shall be delivered to the Bank of Portugal.

Article 30. The Government, from the documents furnished by the competent officers, will see the sums delivered to the Bank of Portugal, and examine their application.

Article 31. A special convention between the Government and the Bank of Portugal will settle the interest the Bank is to receive for the reception, transfer, inscription, and responsibility of the amounts belonging to the sinking fund. This expense to be paid out of the same fund.

Article 32. For the debt of the Pensioners of the State mentioned in No. 6 of the 27th Article, shares are to be issued upon the sinking fund, payable at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum.

Article 33. For all other debts shares will be issued likewise on the same fund, with interest of 5 per cent., subject to the dispositions of the Decree of the 21st August last.

Article 34. A special commission will be charged with the emission of the shares mentioned in the preceding Articles.

§ 1. This commission will be formed of five members, two of them appointed by the Government, and three by the Directors of the Bank, selected amongst its members.

§ 2. The Bank of Portugal will put aside out of the product of the sinking, and deliver to the same commission, the necessary amount to make the payment intrusted to their care.

§ 3. The expenses of this commission to be paid out of the sinking fund.

Article 35. The shares on the sinking fund corresponding to the amounts to be received by the Company of Public Works, and to the advances made from the beginning of 1845, besides those realized by the Lisbon Bank, and by the Confiança Nacional Company, are to be taken by the Bank of Portugal, which will give its equivalent in inscriptions of 5 per cent. reputed at 62 per cent.

Article 36. In virtue of the stipulations entered into by the Confiança Nacional Company, and the Tobacco, Soap, and Powder Company, the Bank of Portugal will lend 300 contos of reis to the second of the said Companies, which will no longer emit notes, and will immediately call in those it may have in circulation.

Article 37. The particular responsibility of any corporations or persons for bills or scrip of the public treasury, proceeding from the advances made to Government from the beginning of 1845, or for promissory notes

of the Confianca Nacional Company, can only be made effective in the same terms prescribed by the 23rd Article for the payment of said promissory notes.

The Ministers will thus understand it and cause it to be executed.

THE QUEEN.

VISCONDE DE OLIVEIRA.

DON MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

JOSE ANTONIO MARIA DE SOUSA AZEVEDO.

JOSE JACINTO VALENTE FARINHO.

Palace of Necessidades, November 19, 1846.

Inclosure 2 in No. 72.

Decree relative to the Circulation of Foreign Coins.

THE justifiable motives which gave place to the Decree of the 23rd June last still subsisting, by which decree it was ordered that foreign coins should be provisionally received in the circulation of the country, I have been pleased—annulling that of the 1st October, which fixed the period of circulation—to determine that what had been ordered by the first-mentioned decree shall continue to be observed.

The Ministers will see it executed.

THE QUEEN.

VISCONDE DE OLIVEIRA.

DON MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

JOSE ANTONIO M. DE SOUSA AZEVEDO.

JOSE JACINTO VALENTE FARINHO.

Palace of Necessidades, November 14, 1846.

No. 73.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 10.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, November 30, 1846.

I FORWARDED to your Lordship in my despatch of the 17th instant, a copy of my note to his Excellency Don Manoel de Portugal, Her Most Faithful Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs *ad interim*, in which I informed his Excellency that Her Majesty's Government did not consider the reasons alleged by Marshal Saldanha in support of his demand for Spanish inter- vention, in his note to me of the 23rd ultimo, of sufficient weight to overbalance the arguments used in my remonstrance addressed to Marshal Saldanha on that subject.

Don Manoel de Portugal has thought fit to send a reply to the notification I made to his Excellency of the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, and I have now the honor to inclose to your Lordship a copy of it.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY SOUTHERN

Inclosure in No. 73.

D. Manoel de Portugal to Mr. Southern.

Lisboa, 25 de Novembre, 1846.

FOI com muito sentimento que vi pela nota que V. M. me dirigio em data de 14 do corrente que, segundo V. M. nella me participa, recebera ordem do seu Governo para me communicar que a nota em que o Marechal Duque de Saldanha, em 23 do mez passado replicára á de V. M. de 21, ácerca da aproximação das tropas Hespanholas á fronteira de Portugal, não pareceria ao Governo de Sua Magestade Britannica conter razões sufficiente pezo para contrabalançar as objecções que V. M. tinha opposto ácerca da entrada de tropas Hespanholas em Portugal.

M 2

Permitta me V. M. que antes de tudo en ratifique huma equivocação que seguramente existe nesta sua ultima nota.

O Marechal Duque de Saldanha não tratou naquella que dirigio a V. M. de justificar a immediata entrada das tropas Hespanholas em Portugal, mas tão somente o pedido que o Governo de Sua Magestade fizera ao Governo Hespanhol de fazer approximar algumas tropas do seu exercito da hossa fronteira.

Este pedido está justificado pelas criticas circumstancia em que então se achava Portugal, e estão exuberantemente expostas na citada nota do mesmo Marechal, e he fundado nada menos que no Tratado da Quadrupla Alliança.

Segundo o rigoroso theor do mesmo tratado pedio o Governo de Sua Magestade a V. M. a appareição da esquadra do commando de Sir William Parker no Tejo, e recorre ao Governos Hespanhol e Francez.

Não havia tempo para pedir e esperar os soccorros que o Governo Britannico como fiel alliado de Sua Magestade, não faltaria a prestar-lhe nem a extrema urgencia das circumstancias davo occasião a que previamente se consultasse o Governo Britannico, o que alias as estipulações do tratado não exigião. Nem mesmo podia caber na comprehensão humana que o Governo de Sua Magestade, lealmente empenhado em salvar o Throno da Mesmo Augusta Senhora, empregasse em taes delongas hum tempo precioso quando, a não serem as energicas e promptas medidas tomadas pelo Marechal Duque de Saldanha, e o espirito de fidelidade a Sua Magestade que se desenvolveu na capital onde os coripheos da rebellião estavam em manifesta conspiração, muito se ariscávão a ser tardios os soccorros da Gram Bretanha, e a mesma appareição da esquadra Britannica no tejo.

Estas razões, franca e lealmente expostas, justificação superabundantemente o Governo de Sua Magestade para as destruir, não basta allegar que não tem pezo; he preciso tirar-lho, demonstrando effectivamente a inefficiencia dellas; mas a força e verdade em que se fundão tornão impossivel essa demonstração.

Renovo, &c.

(Assignado) D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

(Translation.)

Lisbon, November 25, 1846.

IT was with great regret that I saw by your note of the 14th instant that, as you acquaint me, you had received orders from your Government to inform me, that the note which Marshal the Duke of Saldanha addressed to you on the 23rd ultimo in reply to yours of the 21st, relative to the approximation of Spanish troops to the frontiers of Portugal, did not appear to Her Britannic Majesty's Government to contain reasons of sufficient weight to counterbalance the objections which you had made to the entrance of Spanish troops into Portugal.

In the first place, permit me to correct an error which appears in your said note.

Marshal the Duke of Saldanha did not, in his note to you, seek to justify the immediate entrance of Spanish troops into Portugal, but merely the demand which Her Majesty's Government made to the Spanish Government to cause the approximation of some troops of the Spanish army to our frontier.

This demand was justified by the critical circumstances Portugal was in at that time, which were fully explained in the Marshal's note, and was grounded on the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance. In accordance with the strict tenor of that Treaty, Her Majesty's Government requested the entrance of the squadron under Sir William Parker in the Tagus, and applied also to the Spanish and French Governments.

There was not time to demand and await the help which the British Government would doubtless, as a faithful ally of Her Majesty, readily lend her; nor did the great urgency of the case allow of the British Government being consulted, which moreover is not required under the stipulations of the Treaty; nor can it be conceived that Her Majesty's Government, loyally engaged in saving the Throne of Her August

Majesty, would waste a precious time in such delays, when, were it not for the prompt and energetic measures taken by Marshal the Duke of Saldanha, and the spirit of fidelity to Her Majesty which was evinced in the capital, where the partisans of the Rebellion were openly conspiring, there would have been much danger lest the succours of Great Britain, and even the arrival of the squadron in the Tagus, should be too late.

These reasons frankly and loyally exposed, fully justify Her Majesty's Government. To destroy them, it is not sufficient to allege that they have no weight; it is necessary to prove it, by effectively demonstrating their inefficiency, but the force and truth on which they are based render such a demonstration impracticable.

I renew, &c.

(Signed) D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

No. 74.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 10.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, November 30, 1846.

SOON after the departure of the last steam-packet I had another visit from * * * * who I had again reason to believe came to me directly from * * * He described * * * as under great uneasiness on account, he said, of the manifest part that the English were taking in favour of the insurrection.

I told * * * * I should be very glad if he or * * could point out to me any mode of reducing the many British residents who took an interest in Portuguese affairs to the state of neutrality and tranquillity which became foreigners, with respect to the agitation of political questions in Portugal. That some had taken one side and some another, I was but too well aware.

* * * * then came to what I conceive to have been the true object of his visit. He said that it was not mere English merchants who were suspected of looking too favourably on the cause of the insurgents, and he then drew a paper from his pocket, which he said was a translation from a secret report which had been made to a member of the Diplomatic Corps, by a person having access to the best sources of information; and of which he said he had requested a copy to show to a person, that person being, it was clear * * *

On reading this paper, which I inclose to your Lordship, I could not conceal the expression of my astonishment that men of the world, and men who ought to be acquainted with affairs, could for a moment pay any attention to such manifest absurdities, composed of idle gossiping reports passing current among the vulgar, or else malicious inventions, as was most probable in this case, of parties who had a purpose to serve by calumny.

* * * * said that the person to whom this report had been made, had confidence in the author of it, and he had only communicated it to me, because he thought it right I should know what was generally said in Lisbon.

I feel confident that this report was got up with a view to act upon me, under the idea that some feeling of jealousy or doubt might be thus originated.

Observing, however, since, that this attempt has failed, and that Colonel Wylde and myself co-operate with the most perfect harmony, and with a complete unison in our language and views, these parties have changed their tactics, and I have latterly had the honour of being joined in the abuse levelled against him by the agents of those who are enemies to any conciliatory measure, or idea of mediation, with which it is commonly supposed we are charged.

For a similar reason the Duke of Palmella has been persecuted; and in the calumnious inventions of the police, and in the placards which the authorities have permitted everywhere to be posted up, Colonel Wylde and the Duke are mixed up together.

I inclose two specimens of these disgraceful compositions.

Inclosure 1 in No. 74.

Paper communicated to Mr. Southern.

Traduction littérale d'un rapport de ce matin (19 Novembre).

IL y a tout lieu de croire que le Colonel Wylde intrigue en faveur des démagogues. Sa mission de famille dégénère en mission de Cabinet. Ce Commissaire s'arrêtera en Portugal. Il a acheté hier deux chevaux; et il paraît qu'il a hâte de retourner auprès de Saldanha et de Das Antas.

Il y a de l'argent et en grande quantité fourni par les Anglais aux révoltés.

Les révoltés de Santarem promettent de payer tout après avoir triomphé.

Finalement, on craint généralement que les Anglais ne veulent en Portugal un Gouvernement Septembriste, pour miner avec le secours secret de celui-ci, l'ordre en Espagne, et faire que là aussi il y ait un Gouvernement exalté, avec le secours duquel on puisse y détruire l'influence Française.

(Translation.)

Literal Translation of a Report of this morning, 19th November.

THERE is every reason to believe that Colonel Wylde is intriguing in favour of the demagogues. His family mission has degenerated to a Cabinet mission. This Commissary will remain in Portugal. Yesterday he bought two horses, and it seems he is in haste to return to Saldanha and Das Antas.

Money has been furnished to the rebels by the English, in large quantity.

The rebels of Santarem promise to pay all after they shall have triumphed.

Finally, it is generally believed, that the English wish for a Septembrist Government in Portugal, that by its assistance they may undermine order in Spain, and make an Exaltado Government there too, by the aid of which they may destroy French influence.

Inclosure 2 in No. 74.

Placard.

AMIGOS da Carta e da Rainha, vigilancia!

O Duque de Palmella esse homem que poz a dos dedos da sua completa ruina o throno da Rainha e a nossa liberdade; esse homem que nunca tem sido para Portugal senão origen de infortunios; esse homem que pretende—traidor!—assentarse no throno dos nossos Reis, O Duque de Palmella d'accordo com a Inglaterra a quem quiz e quer vendernos-fez que viesse a Lisbõa o Coronel Inglez Wylde, para servir de protector aos rebeldes, enganar a nossa Rainha e persuadir-lhe com perfidos conselhos que desfaza o que foi feito nos sempre gloriosos dias 6 e 7 de Outubro, que perdoe aos rebeldes os enormes crimes que tem comettidos, que le conserve as honras e autoridades de que são indignos e que desconheça etal rez castigue os bons e leas serviços que lhe temos prestado! Amigos da Rainha e da Carta! não ha nada mais abominavel do que taes conselhos. A Rainha os regetou e tambem os regetou o Duque de Saldanha, mas o Coronel Inglez, colligado com o traidor Palmella e com os otros fautores dos rebeldes, com esses que lhe estão mandando dinheiro informações e conselhos ainda continua a empregar em nosso danho, seus indignos e criminosos artificios.

Se a Rainha, se o Saldanha, se os Ministros dessem ouvidos a aquelles malvados, cahião em um lazo horrivel e a causa da Patria estava perdida. Alerta pois amigos da Carta e da Rainha, erguei alto

a voz e protestae contra essas infames pastellarias que solo podem ser aprovadas por traidores. Palmella que saia dentre nos, e se não quizer e si acaso se obstinar em levar ao cabo a traição caia sobre elle irremissivelmente justa vingança. . . Seus consorios de todos nos são bem conhecidos, retiresse com elles ou tenham com elle a mesma sorte! . . A paciencia tem limites e estes ja estão passados. Se as authoridades, sea qualquer o motivo, deixarem fazer o que devem fazamos, nos o que nos cumpre!

(Translation.)

FRIENDS to the Charter and Queen be vigilant! The Duke of Palmella, that man who has placed the Queen's Throne and liberty within an inch of complete ruin; that man who has been, for Portugal, the origin of all misfortunes; that man who pretends—traitor!—to place himself on the throne of our Kings—the Duke of Palmella in intelligence with England, to whom he wished and still wishes to sell us, caused Colonel Wylde to come to Lisbon to protect the rebels; to deceive our Queen; to induce her, by perfidious counsels, to undo what was done on the ever-memorable days of the 6th and 7th of October; to forgive the rebels the enormous crimes they have committed; to preserve to them the honours and authority of which they are unworthy; and to disown—perhaps to condemn—our good and loyal services. Friends to the Charter and Queen! there is nothing more abominable than these counsels. The Queen has rejected them, the Duke of Saldanha likewise rejected them, but the English Colonel, leagued with the traitor Palmella and with the other protectors of the rebels—with those who send them money, information, and counsel,—still continues to employ against us his unworthy and criminal artifices.

If the Queen, if Saldanha, if the Ministers should lend an ear to these wicked men, they would fall into a horrible snare, and it would be the ruin of the country's cause. Be watchful, therefore, friends to the Charter and Queen! Raise your voice and protest against such infamous contrivances, which can only be approved of by traitors. Palmella must leave us, and should he insist on accomplishing his treason, just vengeance must necessarily fall upon him! His colleagues are well known to all of us, let them retire with him, or the same fate awaits them. Patience has its limits, and these limits have already been passed. If the authorities, whatever be their motives do not act as they ought to act, let us do what we are bound to do.

Inclosure 3 in No. 74.

Placard.

CARTISTAS! O Inglez Palmella, o raposa Magalhães, o Inglezado J. d'Atouguia, e outros taes tratão com um Coronel Inglez de nos vender á Inglaterra. Isto é verdade e as authoridades ja não podem ignorar-a.

Fora com os traidores, fora com os marotas.

Se não quirem deixamos a bem saiam a mal. a pau ou a tiro.

Fujam ou morram!

(Translation.)

CHARTISTS! The Englishman Palmella, the fox Magalhaes, and the would-be Englishman, J. d'Atouguia, and such others, together with an English Colonel, are endeavouring to sell us to England. This is the truth, and the authorities can no longer be ignorant of it.

Out with the traitors, out with the rascals!

If they will not leave us of their own accord, they must go by bad means by the stick or by shots.

They must either fly or die!

No. 75.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 10.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, November 21, 1846.

MR. SOUTHERN forwarded to your Lordship by the last packet a copy of the Duke of Saldanha's dispatch to the King, dated the 13th instant, from Cartaxo, in which my name was mentioned in a way calculated to do much harm in case of either party hereafter wishing to come to terms through our mediation.

I therefore thought it advisable to write to the Duke a private letter, remonstrating with him in the most mild and conciliatory manner, and pointing out the indiscretion of making use of my name in the manner he had done, and I have the honour to inclose herewith, copies of my letter to the Duke, and of his reply, which I received last night; the latter is so far satisfactory that it assures me he will not make use of my name in so indiscreet a way for the future.

I trust I need hardly state to your Lordship, not only that I never expressed to the Duke of Saldanha the conviction he attributes to me, but that I never, either in public or private, gave expression to sentiments which could induce him to suppose I had come to such a conclusion.

When I waited on the King with Sir William Parker, to invite His Majesty to visit the "Hibernia," the Admiral informed His Majesty that he had received orders to send a steamer to Oporto, to endeavour to obtain the release of the Duke of Terceira, when I took occasion to observe, that the Decree of the 3rd of November had rendered this more difficult than it otherwise would have been, and I ventured to express a hope that it would not be carried into execution. His Majesty immediately replied that it would not, that it had only been issued in expectation of the country being overrun with Guerillas, as in Don Miguel's time, when Don Pedro had issued a similar decree, but as the insurgents had not adopted this system, the decree would not be acted upon.

In consequence of this declaration of His Majesty, I am in hopes, in concert with Mr. Southern, of obtaining some pledge from Marshal Saldanha, to the same effect; which may serve to strengthen the hands of the officer sent to Oporto to obtain the Duke of Terceira's release, and directly the next packet arrives, I shall repair to Saldanha's head quarters for this purpose, taking with me an extract of your Lordship's letter to Mr. Southern of the instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. WYLDE,
Colonel.

Inclosure 1 in No. 75.

Colonel Wylde to Marshal Saldanha.

(Extract.)

Lisbon, November 19, 1846.

THE candour and kindness with which your Excellency has hitherto treated me, induces me to hope that you will not be offended at my frankly expressing the great pain that part of your dispatch, published in the "Diario" of yesterday has caused me, in which you mention my name. and upon reflection, I am sure your Excellency will see the great harm it is calculated to do me in the opinion of my own Government, for I appeal confidently to your judgment to say what opinion you would have of the discretion of an officer whom you had sent into a foreign country, a great part of which was avowedly in a state of insurrection, were he, withing three days of his arrival, and forty-eight hours after leaving the capital and traversing the distance from Lisbon to Cartaxo only, to express publicly his decided conviction that the insurrection was only the fruit of the intrigues of the Chiefs, and not a spontaneous popular movement.

The publication of the opinion you thus erroneously attribute to me places me also in a false position with regard to both parties in this country, for your Excellency is aware, that by my instructions I am directed, should a fitting opportunity occur, to offer the mediation of the British Government for the pur-

pose of bringing about a reconciliation between the contending parties, but how could I inspire confidence in either, if I had already expressed publicly my conviction that one party was entirely in the wrong.

I am sure your Excellency is aware how sincerely anxious I am to be of service to the Queen's cause, and to be guided as much as possible by your opinion as to the best mode of accomplishing this object, and therefore that the feelings I have expressed in this letter arise from the belief that the paragraph in question tends materially to lessen my power to be useful to you hereafter, and will also, I am convinced, be highly displeasing to my own Government; and as a proof of the effect it is likely to have in England, I have already had the reporters of the English newspapers with me to know if I had expressed or sanctioned the publication of the opinion attributed to me in the "Diario," and if not, if I would allow it to be contradicted officially, which, however, I thought it right to refuse.

Trusting that your Excellency will forgive my writing my sentiments to you as frankly as I have done in this letter, and believe in my earnest desire to merit your esteem, and a continuation of the friendship with which you have hitherto been kind enough to honour me.

Inclosure 2 in No. 75.

Marshal Saldanha to Colonel Wylde.

My dear Wylde,

Cartaxo, November 20, 1846.

I HAVE just received your letter of the 19th. You are perfectly right, and I was wrong, because I considered you only as a Military Commissioner overlooking your diplomatic character. I am really sorry for it. You were delicate enough even to tell me, that if I thought your visit to the ex-Count Das Antas might be injurious to us, you would not go. I give you my word of honour nothing could be more painful to me than having given cause and right to complain of me. When I was writing, reports from Santarem assured me that the chief of the rebels had formed the whole of his troops, and in a very inflammatory speech had said all sorts of nonsense to make his followers believe you had gone there not only to offer the mediation of England, but to intercede for us. I hope this untoward event will not diminish the good feeling, sincerity, and friendship that has always subsisted between us, and assuring that I will never more think of Colonel Wylde without remembering his diplomatic capacity.

Most sincerely yours,
(Signed) SALDANHA.

No. 76.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 10.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, November 30, 1846.

HAVING heard from Marshal Saldanha that there was a probability of some movement of the forces of both parties in the course of a day or two, I left Lisbon, and joined his head-quarters on the 26th, when I found his troops in precisely the same positions I had left them, with the exception of a small column of 700 men of cavalry and infantry, which he had detached to scour the country about Caldas and Rio Maior, of the Guerillas of armed peasants who were levying contributions in that neighbourhood. This operation has succeeded completely, the peasants having fled before a handful of cavalry, the only part of the column that could come up with them either at Caldas or Rio Maior.

The news of the defection of the two regiments, the 3rd and 15th of the line, which formed the principal part of Sá da Bandeira's force, and of their having passed over in a body to the Baron de Casal has been fully confirmed. It appears that the first action at Val Passos, near Mirandella, during which this event took place, did not end so decisively as might have been expected under such circumstances, but Casal subsequently came up with them again near

Murça, when the rout was complete, and Sá da Bandeira is said to have reached Oporto accompanied by only two or three officers of his staff.

The first news of these events appears to have been received at Santarem, about the 23rd, for on that night Das Antas is known to have called a council of war, which broke up without coming to any decision. The next night a second council was called, when it was decided to detach the 6th regiment, and the 150 students to Coimbra, and they marched the same night, and as Saldanha's column has not fallen in with them they will arrive there without difficulty.

In consequence of this information, Saldanha determined to recall the Baron de Setubal, (Schwalbach) from the Alemtejo, and to concentrate all his force between Santarem and the North, so as to cut off Das Antas's communications, and to shut him up in Santarem, where he must soon get straitened for want of both money and provisions.

Schwalbach arrived at Salvaterra, close to the Tagus, in pursuance of the Marshal's plan, on the 27th, but receiving intelligence that Bomfim had followed his movement, and was within a league of him, he asked Saldanha's permission to make a forced march to his rear, and endeavour to surprise the insurgents, and for this purpose, Saldanha sent him a reinforcement of 600 Infantry and 100 Horse, but when on the march he received certain intelligence that Bomfim was actually crossing the river to join Das Antas at Santarem, he retraced his steps, and crossed the river also, and would arrive at Cartaxo last night or to-day,

No. 77.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 13.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, December 9, 1846.

I HAD an interview with the King to-day, at which I communicated to His Majesty the views and wishes of the British Government, as expressed in your Lordship's despatch of the 26th ultimo, to Mr. Southern, received this day, and I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship that His Majesty authorized me to assure my Government that it was the firm intention and determination of the Queen and himself, the moment the present struggle was over, to adhere to the Constitution, and govern entirely on its principles.

I said I trusted His Majesty was prepared to receive favourably any overtures that might come from the other side, if they should take the initiative. He said certainly; but I might rest assured that they would not do so.

No. 78.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 13.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, December 2, 1846.

ON its being known that Admiral Parker was about to send Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops" to call off Oporto, I received an application from the relatives of Count Das Antas, begging the favour of a passage to Oporto for the Countess Das Antas, who had been obliged to conceal herself, and could not leave Lisbon by the packet. She was to be accompanied by her sister-in-law and Dr. Frederico Pereira, Count Das Antas's brother, and British Judge Conservator at the time of the suppression of that Court.

In answer to this request, I explained that this was a matter wholly in the province of the Admiral, but that I would communicate Madame Das Antas's wish to him on the condition that Dr. Pereira would undertake to use all his influence with his brother, and at Oporto, to procure the liberation of the Duke of Terceira, and generally to urge on his brother the practice of humanity and generosity towards any prisoners that might fall into his power.

On mentioning this subject to Sir William Parker he cheerfully offered to give the abovementioned persons a passage to Oporto.

The party embarked on board the "Cyclops" at night, on the 30th ultimo.

No. 79.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 13.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, December 3, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of the answer which I have received to the letter inclosed in my dispatch of the 30th ultimo, which I addressed to his Excellency Marshal Saldanha on the subject of the summary punishment of death threatened to be inflicted by this Government on all peasants and other civilians taken in arms.

The Count Das Antas having been deprived by Decree of all his titles and honours, is called in this document "Xavier," his Christian name.

Inclosure in No. 79.

Marshal Saldanha to Mr. Southern.

(Extract.)

Cartaxo, November 29, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the reception of your dispatch of the 24th inst., and although I am not at this moment acting as Minister for Foreign Affairs, its object is of such a peculiar nature, that I consider myself bound by my present situation to answer it myself, instead of referring it to Don Manoel de Portugal.

Her Majesty's Government in publishing the Decree to which you allude, never intended that it should be carried into execution for the shedding of blood, its main object being to intimidate and to prevent others from joining those who had already taken arms against Her Majesty, but in order that the severe measures enacted by the Decree should not be executed orders were issued to all the Commanding Officers of columns to this effect, so much so, that in the affair at Cintra, several Guerillas being taken, not one was put to death in virtue of the Decree. When we arrived before Santarem, a Guerilla was taken as he was leading some cattle to the rebels, he said himself as belonging to ex-Count da Taipá's party, after a few questions put to him, I sent him away; Colonel Wylde was present on the occasion: another prisoner was made a few days ago, a most audacious fellow, he had already served in the capacity of Secretary to Bomfim, during the revolt of Almeida, and was now one of the most influential characters amongst them, his name Joao Bernardino da Silva Borges; at the time he was taken, he was not only armed but drew his sword against the officer who took him. It might be here the proper place to mention how differently Xavier has acted, but I consider it beneath me to enter into such details; allow me therefore to assure you, that the continuation of the Decree will not be in the least conducive to the shedding of blood, as also that it never was the intention of Her Majesty's Government that it should ever have such an effect, the facts that I have referred, and many others, prove the accuracy of this most frank assertion,

Thanking you most sincerely for your kind expressions towards me, I avail myself of the present opportunity of assuring you of my high consideration and esteem.

No. 80.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 13.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, December 3, 1846.

IT is clear that the defeat and dispersion of Viscount Sá da Bandeira by Baron Casal had produced a deep impression upon the insurgents in Oporto, and if, during the first few days of the receipt of the intelligence, the forces of the Government had marched on Oporto, they would have met with but slight resistance.

That occasion was however lost ; Baron Casal had not appeared even in the neighbourhood, and it was doubtful whether he intended to attack Oporto at all, or attempt to pass the Douro, and march on Coimbra and Santarem.

The Miguelite rising, which has so suddenly acquired importance, may require his permanence in the North, and prevent him from either meeting the insurgents or joining the force of Saldanha.

There are now three parties in the field, and each hostile to the other. Hitherto the Miguelites have fought under the banner of the constitutional opposition ; but now it appears that the insurgents attack the Miguelites, as they attack and are attacked by the Government forces.

By the inclosed dispatch of Viscount Sá da Bandeira, your Lordship will perceive that he has had an affair with the guerilla of Macdonell, on the banks of the Douro ; and by Mr. Johnston's letter of the 30th ultimo, it is seen that the Canon Montalverne had marched with 300 insurgents to put down a Miguelite guerilla at Villa do Conde.

With regard to the Miguelite insurrection, as yet there is only one thing certain, namely, that it will increase the misery and confusion of the country. This is the immediate consequence. It ought to afford an occasion for a reconciliation between the two contending members of the Liberal party ; I am afraid, however, no such result will be brought about, from the exasperation at present existing between these two rival constitutional factions.

Inclosure 1 in No. 80.

Extracts of Letters from Consul Johnston to Mr. Henry Southern.

Oporto, November 30, 1846.

A MIGUELITE guerilla having appeared at Villa do Conde, the Conego Montalverne with his corps of about 300 men went in that direction this morning.

I am told that Macdonell is at Guimaraes, on his way to Vianna, but I have no information respecting his movements upon which I can rely. The Spanish General Garcez is with him. Manoel Passos arrived here on Saturday night. Macdonell's force being between us and the Minho, I think it will not be safe to send letters to Vigo, from or for Oporto.

According to the best information which I can get, the force now in Oporto is as follows :

3rd Artillery	.	.	.	60
Fuzaleiros da liberade	.	.	.	250
Guarda Municipal	.	.	.	300
Veteranos	.	.	.	100
Cavalry	.	.	.	40
				<hr/>
				750
				<hr/>
3 battalions Guarda Nacional	.	.	.	700
2 „ Artistas	.	.	.	500
1 „ Fisco	.	.	.	350
1 „ Movel	.	.	.	300
1 „ Academicos	.	.	.	200
Guarda Barreiras	.	.	.	120
Garda d'Alfandega	.	.	.	60
Bombeiros (have side-arms only)	.	.	.	160
				<hr/>
				2,390

December 1, 5 P.M., 1846.

"I have just heard that a Miguelite Junta has been formed at Braga, of which Senhor Franc. Jeronimo (a well known Lawyer of Oporto) is Secretary; that D. Miguel Vaz. Guedes and the Commander Pimentel are members of the Junta; and it is believed that the Baron de Villa Ponca and his brother, Señor Antonio Teiceira will become members of it.

"The Baron de Cazal is said to have moved out of Chaves, and to have sent part of his force to Regoa.

November 21, 1846.

"Sã da Bandeira did not go to Villa Real, but embarked at Pinha, and arrived here with a small party last night. On his way he was attacked by Miguelite Guerillas. He routed them, and took prisoner a man calling himself a major, who wore some orders.

"At different points on the Douro are Guerillas, who stop all boats, but it appears that they take only arms. The number of men in these Guerillas is said to be no less, in the whole, than 2500.

November 24, 1846.

"By an intercepted dispatch, dated 11th instant, of the Baron of Rendufe to Marshal Saldanha, it appears that the Baron had applied to the Spanish Government for 500 stand of arms and ammunition, to be delivered at Bragança. This supply was no doubt intended for Vinhaes.

"We hear this morning that a large Miguelite guerilla is in Penafiel, and that a guerilla is to enter Braga to-morrow, and to proclaim Pedro V.

"The real Chiefs of the Miguelite party in Oporto entirely disapprove, as I am informed, of the formation of guerillas, and say that the time for them to move is not yet come.

"The fortifications of this place still continue. The impressments are numerous. The Junta gives out that the 15th Regiment have returned to their service."

November 28.

Macdonell passed through Vizella on Thursday last, with 600 men, all well clothed and armed, followed by several ammunition cars. He seemed to have plenty of money, and paid for everything, and his followers committed no robberies. Melhundes followed him, with about 400 men. He (Macdonell) went to Guimaraes, where he was met by about 300 armed Miguelites, and was received with great rejoicings. Yesterday, he entered Braga, and was joined by Guerillas from different parts of the country. From Almoerevas (Muletteers) and others, who saw the different parties, it appears considerable allowance being made for exaggeration) that Macdonell's force cannot be less than 3000 men, most of whom are well armed. I believe he intends to take possession of Vienna. It is likely that many of the farmers and peasantry, and men who were officers or soldiers in Don Miguel's army, will join him; but as none of the men of note of the Miguelite Party have taken the field, although he may, in the present state of the country, do great mischief, he is not likely to collect such a force as could stand against the Constitutionalists if they were at united.

Inclosure 2 in No. 60.

Extracts of Letters from respectable persons in Oporto opposed to the Junta.

November 18, 1846.

"I HAVE the Lisbon papers to the 9th instant, and am convinced that you are far from being well informed as to the real state of things here, if you think that, with the force I see by the 'Diario' is marching against Oporto, they can carry it 'sans coup férir,' and the less so, as some men are coming with that force whose appearance will make people believe that the intention there (at Lisbon) is that of re-establishing the Cabralista Party which is so detested here, and to renew the system followed by José da Silva Cabral. The Duke's coming here was also an error.

"The Government has not paid much attention to the Miguelite party, and it

will have to repent it, for the Miguelites are daily increasing in the midst of these muddy waters.

"Yesterday we heard at Arintes (a league and a half from Oporto, south of the river,) a sharp firing which sounded in the direction of Carvoeiro. I am not as yet aware of the cause, but I know that a considerable Miguelite guerilla was organizing there."

November 27, 1846.

"I am really alarmed at your own and the Government's indifference with respect to the Miguelite party: for believe me, it is more to be feared than people suppose. ALL the Minho influenced by the gentry, who have their property in that part of the country, follows that banner which is already displayed. Up to yesterday no man of note, except Macdonell, had shown himself openly, but everything is well planned; there are persons who will give money,—perhaps the very Wine Company whose directors are, for the greater part, Miguelites.

"I also consider you blind, as I said in my last, respecting what is going on here. The Junta have shown much energy and talent, and still more so since the arrival of Sá da Bandeira. Their only error, in my opinion, is their allowing the newspapers to lie as they do, and their impressing people, right and left, to oblige them to take up arms. I have seen in one of the papers that they annul the privileges, as far as I can understand it, even of those who, being Portuguese subjects, fill the Consular offices."

November 28, 1846.

"They are getting on here with the fortifications; and they take up people right and left for the battalions, so much so that no one can escape; indeed, people are hunted down like wolves in the public streets, and a decree has been published doing away with privileges. The worst of all this is that Miguelism is advancing with gigantic strides, and a great deal of trouble will it give. According to Sá Bandeira's official report, Macdonell is at the head of the movement, and Don Miguel has been proclaimed in several places, and they even say at Lamego."

*Extract from a Letter of a friend of the Junta, dated Oporto,
December 1, 1846.*

"Macdonell and his Miguelites, principally headed by priests, are at Braga, from whence the authorities and the few constitutional popular troops there existing have retired.

"None of the conspicuous partisans of Don Miguel have as yet appeared in the movement, whose real nature is still doubtful. They are not of great importance for the present, but if the Liberals continue long at war, that party may take advantage of their disunion."

Inclosure 3 in No. 80.

Viscount Sá da Bandeira to a Member of the Junta.

(Translation.)

Head Quarters,

Most excellent Sir,

Casa Pia (Oporto), November 21, 1846.

HAVING left Murça on the 17th, as I stated in my last dispatch, I arrived at Foz do Pinhão on the following day, and there embarked, in order to come to this city, along the Duero, some of my forces marching at the same time on the left bank of the river to Regoa. Having arrived near that place, I learned that a Miguelite guerilla had disarmed there a detachment belonging to my troops, allowing it afterwards to continue its march. In consequence of this, I ordered some troops to land on both sides of the river; and after some firing, we entered Regoa without any opposition, said guerilla having retreated as soon as we made our appearance.

I slept in that town with due precaution, and having completed the means

of transport, I continued my march on the following day as far as Porto Manço, a little below Caldas de Arego. There I met with a guerilla strongly posted, their numbers being about 500 men, commanded by Macdonell, and they immediately opened a sharp fire upon us. I landed a part of my force, in order to dislodge them; and after some hours' firing, the guerillas were obliged to retreat, leaving on the field seventeen killed, and nine prisoners, an officer among the latter, Macdonell himself having had a very narrow escape. Our loss has been a soldier of the Municipal Guard killed, and two of the Artists' Battalion wounded.

After this affair I continued my march to Vimiero, the men and officers having behaved with their wonted courage; and the following day I arrived here without any other occurrence.

(Signed) SA DA BANDEIRA.

No. 81.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 13.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, December 3, 1846.

SINCE the date of my last dispatches, the revolution has not advanced; the spirit of the popular movement seems to have declined under the combined effects of delay, inactivity, and extreme bad weather. The defection of the regular troops from Viscount Sá da Bandeira has animated the Government party, and as it is supposed that such examples are fatal, distrust would seem to be generally infused among the forces of the insurgents.

Still they have lost none of their strongholds—still the greater part of the country is in their favour, and only obeys the orders of the Government while the Queen's troops occupy the spot.

The Miguelite rising under Macdonell is an additional complication, though probably its ultimate results are not much to be dreaded; still it must distract the attention of the Queen's forces, and confirm the alienation of the districts it occupies from the influence of the Government authorities. As yet the principal Miguelite families have not declared themselves: they look upon Macdonell's attempt as a wild and impracticable scheme, and profess to be ignorant of its origin and means of support.

No. 82.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Southern.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 16, 1846

WITH reference to your despatch, of the 2nd instant, I have to acquaint you, that Her Majesty's Government approve of your having, at the request of the relations of the Count Das Antas, obtained from Sir William Parker a passage to Oporto for the Countess Das Antas, her sister-in-law, and Dr. Frederico Pereira, Count Das Antas's brother, upon the conditions stated in your dispatch.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 83.

Colonel Wyld to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 19.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, December 9, 1846.

THE only event of the slightest importance that has occurred here since my last, is the occupation of Valença on the Minho, by a party of sailors and marines, landed from one of the Queen's frigates, and this is important only, inasmuch as it will prevent the insurgents from making use of the artillery it

contained, or the powder, of which it is believed there was a considerable quantity in the magazine.

I cannot learn with any certainty, whether the small force which took possession of Valença without resistance, was landed from the frigate at Vigo, and marched across the Spanish territory which intervenes, or went up the Minho.

Bomfim was detached by Das Antas on the 3rd towards Thomar, with, it is said, about 1800 men, to oppose the columns of Lapa and Fereira, united under the command of the last named officer, and who had driven the guerillas before them into Ourem; and there is a report, that an action had taken place between Bomfim and this force, near Aldea da Cruz, between Ourem and Thomar, but to-day, no official accounts had been received, or anything known beyond the fact of firing having been heard in that direction on the afternoon of the 5th.

A small insurgent force detached from Evora, has entered Setubal unopposed, there being no troops there.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. WYLDE,
Colonel, R. H. A.

No. 84.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 19.)

(Extract)

Lisbon, December 9, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the blockade of Oporto, in itself difficult at this season for the ships of any navy, has been lately neglected by the Portuguese vessels of war appointed for that purpose, which have been principally anchored quietly in Vigo.

Under the orders of M. Reis, President of the Portuguese Junta at Vigo, the Marines and part of the crews were disembarked there, and marched through the Spanish territory to Tuy, in front of the fort of Valença.

The Governor of the fort, though a Septembrista, entered into an arrangement for the surrender of the place without resistance, aware, as is stated, that if not reinforced it would fall into the hands of the Miguelites. The Spanish authorities supplied the expedition with arms, ammunition, and other necessities.

On the other hand, the strong place of Campo Maior, on the Spanish frontier, not far from Elvas, declared for the revolt on the 30th ultimo. At present all the Alemtejo, with the exception of Elvas, is in the interest of the Count Das Antas's party, and obeying the orders of Count de Mello, whose centre of operations is the centre of Evora. From this place he has detached a force which has fallen upon Alcacer do Sal and St. Ubes, whence the authorities have been driven.

Another force of some 350 men, composed of retired soldiers, under the orders of Mantas, has been sent down from Santarem to raise the country in front of Lisbon. The troops of the Government have been compelled to retire to the fort of Almada, to which place a reinforcement has been sent from the garrison of Lisbon, composed of some of the Naval Battalion, and about a hundred men of the Volunteer Battalion of Artillery of the Charter, who draw lots as to which should be sent on this service.

The insurgents in St. Ubes are commanded by a Colonel Avellar, formerly Administrador of St. Ubes, displaced by the Cabrals, and who performed the same part in the revolution last spring.

I have the honour to enclose a letter from Mr. Consul Smith with respect to the alarm felt by British residents in St. Ubes at the approach of the insurgents.

The Government sent the steamer "Conde do Tojal" to St. Ubes, which arrived in time to withdraw the authorities, but the Public money could not be removed, the greater part, in copper, being left on the Quay in boxes.

I have the honour to enclose a translation of extracts of letters from the head-quarters at Santarem, of the 4th, 5th, and 6th instant.

I enclose the first number of a periodical secretly printed in Lisbon by the

friends of the insurgents. It is called the "Echo of Santarem," and contains all the rumours of the day, and is the expression of the feelings and belief of the party.

Nothing has as yet occurred which promises a speedy termination of the existing conflict.

Inclosure 1 in No. 84.

Mr. Consul Smith to Mr. Southern.

Sir,

Lisbon, December 9, 1846.

IN pursuance of the course agreed upon at the interview which I had the honour to have with you yesterday, I proceeded at once on board Her Majesty's ship "Hibernia," and made known to Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker the communication I had received from the British Deputy Consul at St. Ubes, acquainting me that in consequence of the approach of an insurgent force, and the flight of the authorities, the British residents in that town had been thrown into a state of alarm, and that they had drawn up a representation to that effect, which though referred to as an inclosure, was not sent with the despatch, owing probably to the haste and confusion caused by the sense of impending danger.

Having stated these particulars to the Vice-Admiral, he requested me to communicate them to him in writing, which I accordingly did without loss of time; and the inclosed is a copy of my despatch to him on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. SMITH.

Inclosure 2 in No. 84.

Vice-Consul Rego to Consul Smith.

Sir,

St. Ubes, December 7, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a representation addressed to me by some British subjects, who are greatly alarmed at the approach of the forces from the South, particularly as all the authorities are evacuating the town and port, thus leaving the place quite defenceless and exposed. You will therefore be pleased to take this into your consideration.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EMMANUEL REGO.

Inclosure 3 in No. 84.

Consul Smith to Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker.

Sir,

Lisbon, December 8, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Excellency that I have received a communication from Mr. Rego, the British Deputy Consul at St. Ubes, stating that in consequence of the approach of the insurgent forces from the South, the British residents in that town, amounting to about thirty families, are in a state of the greatest alarm, particularly as all the authorities have retired, and the place is quite defenceless and exposed.

I hasten to bring this subject under your consideration, in order that you may take such steps as you may judge proper for the protection of the British residents at St. Ubes.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. SMITH

Inclosure 4 in No. 84.

Extract of Letters from the Head Quarters at Santarem. (From the "Echo da Santarem" of December 8.)

(Translation.)

Santarem, December 4, 1847, 9 o'Clock, A. M.

CASAL entered Villa Real on the 28th, and has remained there. The Miguelites have increased in Tras-os-Montes, and principally in the Minho, and are in possession of Braga, Guimarães, and Penafiel.

Oporto is invincible, and possesses a large force, composed of municipal guards, a regiment of fusileers, artillery, and old soldiers who have presented themselves, altogether near 3000 men, besides a legion of 4000 men which will shortly begin to operate. The fortifications are completed.

Coimbra is being fortified, and has already 14 guns, and upwards of 6000 men within its walls, including four battalions of sharpshooters, well organized.

The day after to-morrow the force which left this will probably reach Almada, and will there be increased, in order to expel the few soldiers who are still in the Alemtejo.

In a few days the brave mountaineers will be in Cintra, reinforced and well armed.

From Oporto, Coimbra, and all other places, we have good news. The Miguelites however are rapidly increasing in number.

Casal is in Tras-os-Montes without attempting anything.

No. 85.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 42.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, December 12, 1846.

IN acknowledging your Lordship's despatch of the 26th ultimo, I have to state that I have since, both personally and by writing, executed your Lordship's instructions, and I likewise pressed upon M. Isturiz's consideration the difficulty there would be in following out the policy which he assured me he intended to pursue, as long as he had a Minister at Lisbon who had taken so decided a part in the internal affairs of Portugal. I must say that M. Isturiz has never wavered in the slightest degree in giving me every possible assurance of the neutral policy he should pursue.

I have, however, at various times informed your Lordship and M. Isturiz, that I believed there were two parties, as regarded Portugal, in the Spanish Cabinet, or at all events, that his colleagues did by orders to their subordinates on the frontier, what he professed that he would not do: but three or four days ago I expressed this conviction to his Excellency. Very opportunely, I received shortly afterwards a copy of an intercepted letter from Baron Renduffe, which I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship; while I also learnt, from the most credible authority, that certain Portuguese soldiers having been landed at Vigo, were armed and equipped by the Spanish authorities, and marched across the Spanish territory to Valença, being accompanied by a troop of Spanish Lancers.

It appeared to me that these circumstances justified my writing to M. Isturiz, and I inclose to your Lordship a copy of my note.

Inclosure 1 in No. 85.

Mr. Bulwer to M. Isturiz.

(Extract.)

Madrid, December 11, 1846.

I HAVE received various assurances from your Excellency, private and official, of the most explicit kind, that it was not the intention of Her Catholic Majesty's Government to interfere in the smallest degree, directly or indirectly,

in the affairs of Portugal. I have not hesitated to assure Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that the most perfect confidence could be placed in such declarations coming from your Excellency, the first Minister of Her Catholic Majesty's Crown.

Nevertheless, I have at various times indicated to you my belief that proceedings were carrying on in your Cabinet contrary to the policy you professed, and contrary, on my word I believe, to the true interests of the Spanish Monarchy. I have now the proofs in my hand that such was the case. A correspondence has been carried on directly by the Portuguese Minister at this Court with Her Catholic Majesty's Minister of War, who has not hesitated, at the Portuguese Envoy's demand, to grant to one of the contending forces in that country, arms, munition, and such supplies of all kinds, as have been required from him.

If this was done by your Excellency's consent, it would be contrary to all the communications with which you have honoured me. I shall not suppose such a case for a moment. If it has been done, however, without your consent, I have no hesitation in saying that such conduct is dangerous to the peace of Spain and the throne of its August Sovereign, who may find herself engaged in difficulties of the most serious description with Foreign Powers, without ever having been made acquainted with the circumstances that led to them.

How are other States to know the policy of the Queen of Spain? How is the Queen of Spain herself to know the foreign policy of her own Cabinet but through the Minister of Foreign Affairs? It appears notwithstanding that there is one open and acknowledged policy, calculated on the best interests of Spain, which is pursued by your Excellency, with the legitimate consent of your Queen, and that there is another occult policy, carried on by your side, and under a shadow of the Throne, founded, I must suppose, (for on what other grounds can it rest?) on false notions as to the interests of a particular party in Spain.

It is not surprising, you will allow me to observe, that the conduct of your Minister at Lisbon is, as I am informed, contrary to your instructions.

Your Excellency is too well versed in the gravity and importance of such matters not to see that affairs ought not to be thus managed, and cannot be thus managed without leading to serious complications; and I feel myself obliged, therefore, to call upon you to make known to Her Catholic Majesty the fact which I have asserted, so that Her Majesty may be pleased to make known to the Queen of Great Britain which is the real policy she sanctions: that which corresponds with General Sanz's acts, or that which corresponds with your Excellency's assurances. Spain is too great and noble a country not to have a policy, whatever that policy may be which she avows.

I am not surprised after what I have already stated to have to add that I have also learnt, on the best authority, that on the evening of the 2nd of December, a Portuguese vessel arrived at Vigo, that the next morning about 200 men were landed from it, immediately equipped and armed from the Spanish frigate, "Isabella," and that then, at about ten o'clock the same morning, they proceeded across the Spanish territory to Valença, being accompanied on their march by a detachment of Spanish lancers; while the Spanish troops which had been for some time in cantonments at Pontevedra, have received sudden orders to march towards the Portuguese frontier; and, according to general rumour in that part of the country, the whole of the disposable force of the Captain-General of Galicia, amounting to about 8000 men, will be immediately concentrated on the frontier, with the view of carrying into execution any further orders which may be received from the Government at Madrid.

Under such circumstances it cannot surprise your Excellency that I repeat my desire to know what is the real policy sanctioned by Her Catholic Majesty with respect to the affairs of Portugal. Does Her Catholic Majesty approve the correspondence that has been carried on by General Sanz, and of the orders he has given in connexion with it? Does Her Catholic Majesty approve of the proceedings which I have pointed out to your Excellency, have so lately taken place at Vigo? Has her Catholic Majesty sanctioned the congregation of a large body of troops on the immediate frontier of the neighbouring kingdom; and if so, with what view? It is important that Her Majesty and Her Majesty's Government should know Her Catholic Majesty's views on these points.

No country can be more interested in the well being of Portugal than Great

Britain. No Government can have more sincerely at heart the happiness and royal security of Her Most Faithful Majesty than the English Government. The two nations are bound together by solemn compacts. The two Crowns are united by ties no less intimate and sacred.

But neither the safety of the Portuguese Throne, nor the peace and prosperity of Portugal can be maintained by small and furtive attempts of a particular set of individuals in one country to give support to a particular set of individuals in another. Such interference, on the contrary, is equally likely to disparage the Crown and to foment the civil war in the neighbouring kingdom. No measures of such a kind can be productive of advantage, and if the state of Portugal was thought by Spain to require some great resolution, that resolution should be stated and taken in the face of day, when Her Majesty's Government would have to determine what course was most befitting its own dignity, its own interest, and its own peculiar obligations.

Inclosure 2 in No. 85.

Baron Renduffe to the Spanish Minister of War.

Excellentissimo Senhor,

Madrid, 10 de Novembro, 1846.

A JUNTA Governativa de Bragança carece instantemente de quinhentos armamentos completos de Infantaria ou de Caçadores, e bem assim de huma porção de cartuxame, porque aquelle districto se acha quasi exaustão destas munições de guerra. Como pois este auxilio seja mui pressante, e como muito converia que esse armamento e munições fossem concentrados em Puebla de Senabria com recommendação de serem entregues á ordem da mesma Junta; permita-me vossa Excellencia que directamente sollicite que polo Ministerio de vossa Excellencia se passem as convenientes ordens a este respeito, o que tudo considerará o Governo de Sua Magestade Fidelissima como huma nova prova do interesse que o Gabinete de Madrid manifesta pelo prompto restabelecimento da ordem em Portugal.

Aproveito, &c.

(Assignado)

BARAO DE RENDUFFE.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Madrid, November 10, 1846.

THE Governing Junta of Bragança is in immediate want of 500 complete sets of arms for Infantry or Chasseurs, and also of materials for cartridges, for this district is almost wholly exhausted of the munitions of war. As the need of this supply is very pressing, and as it would be very desirable that the arms and ammunition should be concentrated in Puebla de Senabria, with directions to deliver them to the order of the said Junta, your Excellency will permit me to request that the proper instructions to this effect may be expedited through your Excellency's Ministry, which the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty will consider as a new proof of the interest that the Cabinet of Madrid manifests for the prompt restoration of order in Portugal.

I profit, &c.

(Signed)

BARON RENDUFFE.

No. 86.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 24.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, December 13, 1846.

SINCE writing my despatch of yesterday's date I saw M. Isturitz. He said he was preparing an answer to my note. He said that he thought it right to observe, that if the Miguelite insurrection increased in Portugal, it would give a new character to the state of things in that country, and that then it would be necessary for Spain to take up a new position; but in such case he should think himself bound to give me due notice of the course he should find it proper to pursue.

No. 87.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 24.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, December 13, 1846.

THE accounts which are current here of a Miguelite insurrection in Portugal are so formidable, and the plans of Count Montemolin are considered to be so connected with it, that it is possible Her Catholic Majesty's Government may altogether change the policy which they have hitherto professed, and express an intention, under certain contingencies, to cross the Portuguese frontier, in aid of Queen Doña Maria's cause.

No. 88.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 28.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, December 14, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that, in consequence of the application made to Admiral Sir William Parker, as reported in my despatch of the 9th instant, Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Scourge," Captain Caffin, was dispatched to St. Ubes for the protection of British property.

I have the honour to inclose Mr. Consul Smith's report on this subject, together with a letter addressed to Captain Caffin by Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at St. Ubes, which gives a picture of the state of things in that town, which is applicable to many others.

The Guerilla force in possession of St. Ubes and Palmella, which Captain Caffin describes as ill-equipped and in want of ammunition, amounted to about 350 men. They retired from St. Ubes on the approach of General Schwalbach with his force, which entered St. Ubes on the night of the 11th instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 88.

Consul Smith to Mr. Southern.

(Extract.)

Lisbon, December 14, 1846.

YOU are already aware, that in consequence of a representation from the British Vice-Consul at St. Ubes, communicated to Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Scourge" was dispatched to that port on the 10th instant.

When the "Scourge" was approaching that port, at about 3 P.M. on the same day, the fort at the entrance fired a blank cartridge at her, and soon after-

wards a shot. Captain Caffin, supposing that it was done in ignorance of the Flag (the White Ensign), ordered the Red Ensign to be hoisted, upon which the firing immediately ceased. Captain Caffin, on landing, went at once with the Vice-Consul, Mr. Rego, to the authorities, and demanded satisfaction for what had happened, when they expressed their regret at the occurrence, which they stated was owing to their ignorance of the White Flag; and it was agreed, that if sufficient powder could be found for the purpose, the Flag should be saluted with 21 guns before the "Scourge" left the port; but the rebels, having heard that the Queen's forces under General Schwalbach were approaching, fled precipitately, and the salute was not fired.

The rebel force consisted of about 400 men, commanded by Jose Estêvão de Magalhães. They had but little powder, and were badly armed, and fled in such confusion, that the President of the Junta formed at St. Ubes, Doctor Alvares da Silva, was left behind, and had to take refuge on board the "Scourge."

Mr. Rego adds, that the guerillas raised a contribution of about 1000 milres at St. Ubes and Azeitao, but that several people refused to give anything. General Schwalbach entered the town at 11 o'clock on the night of the 11th, and met with not the least resistance. It was reported that "Avillar" and two other chiefs were met about a mile from St. Ubes, and the authorities were immediately advised of it. Mr. Rego supposes that they were endeavouring to get back secretly for the purpose of taking refuge on board the "Scourge."

I am happy to be enabled to add, that the British residents at St. Ubes have not suffered any molestation from the guerillas.

Inclosure 2 in No. 88.

Vice-Consul Rego to Commander Caffin.

(Extract.)

Setubal, December 10, 1846.

AS you are desirous to be informed of the political state of this place, I beg to make you the following report. This town followed the movement that took place in the North in May last, and when the Queen changed Her Ministers in October last, it remained passive, and followed the orders from Lisbon, because at that time we had here a part of the 8th Regiment,—a very steady and distinguished corps.

The individuals who had figured in the movement in May, and had formed a National Guard, seeing that the 8th Regiment would not pronounce, went on to Evora, and there pronounced. After this, the Government ordered the 8th Regiment away, and a moveable Battalion to be formed in this town. They were very rigorous in forcing citizens to enter this Corps. When the Guerillas approached, representations were made to the Government who occasionally sent here and to the neighbourhood a moveable column, but it returned to Almada. The Guerillas approached by degrees, and at last came to Azeitao and Palmella, so that the authorities again strongly urged upon the Government to send them assistance. The Government sent them a steamer, and I understand with orders to defend themselves as long as they could; but when they saw that they could no longer do so, to embark in the steamer, and take all public monies to Lisbon.

I calculate the Santarem Guerillas to be about 150 foot and 40 on horseback. In Setubal they demanded 350 rations, but you know it is the practice of armies to exaggerate their numbers. Those now at Setubal do not exceed 120, some of whom have been obliged to join them now as National Guards. They say they will altogether amount to about 500, many of whom are still in Alentejo, seeking for arms and money which has been denounced to them. There is no possibility of my learning their numbers.

There are few hearty Chartists in this place. Many of the better orders

There are some men who have performed most important services by keeping the place quiet, and they will be accused by one party as rebels, and by the other as partisans of the Government, but when matters become settled the respectable citizens will bear witness to their good services.

I believe I thus give you a true and sufficient view of the state of things here, and am ready to answer any further questions you may be pleased to ask.

No. 89.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 28.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, December 14, 1846.

NO event of importance has taken place since the date of my last report, though there is a movement in the insurgent force at Santarem, which perhaps may indicate a resolution to bring the question to an issue. On the 9th instant, Senhor Mouzinho D'Albuquerque, now Count Das Antas's Chief of the Staff, marched out of Santarem with 1000 Infantry and 100 Horse; it is said that this is a reinforcement for Count Bomfim, who is seeking or pursuing the brigade which Marshal Saldanha sent to the North, towards Coimbra, and with which it is supposed the column of Colonel Lapa has joined, after it abandoned the attack on the Castle of Ourem.

Marshal Saldanha remains for the present in his positions of Cartaxo, Valle, and Povoá de Izente, in front of Santarem. Colonel Wylde proceeded to his Excellency's head-quarters this morning.

No. 90.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 28.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, December 17, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that no change of importance has taken place since the date of my last despatch.

Marshal Saldanha is still in Cartaxo, though he is about to remove his head-quarters to Rio Maior, a point which will give him more command over the movements of Count das Antas, and enable him better to protect his left flank, and thus impede the march of any force in the direction of Lisbon by the coast road near Torres Vedras.

The brigade of Colonels Ferreira and Lapa retreated from Leiria before the division of Count Bomfim, with whom Colonel Mouzinho d'Albuquerque had effected a junction. Count Bomfim it is understood is at Caldas, and the brigade of Colonels Ferreira and Lapa at Alcoentre.

Count das Antas is fortifying Santarem.

At Oporto it appears the dilatory movements of Baron Casal have given the townsmen ample time to prepare for their defence. Viscount Sá da Bandeira is actively employed in organizing the new levies, and daily exercises them at the guns in the lines, and in small expeditions in the immediate neighbourhood.

Baron Casal is with his troops at Moreira and Padrão, and appears to meditate an attack on the Foz, the castle in which the Duke of Terceira and his companions are confined.

Intelligence from Oporto comes up to yesterday afternoon.

The tranquillity of Lisbon has not been disturbed; but numerous arrests are taking place every day.

No. 91.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 28.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, December 19, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to inclose extracts from the correspondence of Mr. Consul Johnston, of Oporto, relative to the state of the two insurrections in the north.

I am happy to find from the reports I have received from several quarters, that the Miguelite movement in the Minho does not appear to increase in importance. It occupies, however, already a most extensive and valuable district.

I have been informed that very positive instructions arrived here from London, purporting to come from Dom Miguel, to the chiefs of the former Miguelite party, directing them to put themselves at the head of the movement. At the date of our latest intelligence from Oporto, however, the Miguelite insurgents were avoided by the persons of importance supposed to belong to that party.

I have the honour to inclose a copy and translation of a manifesto which has been published by the Junta of Oporto, being a long and laborious statement of the causes of grievance which have arrayed a great part of the country in arms against the Government of the Queen.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 91.

*Extracts of Letters from Consul Johnston, of Oporto, to Mr. Southern.**December 11, 1846.*

A PERSON who is just arrived from Braga states that Macdonell is still there, that most of the gentry who went to him on his arrival there are leaving him, and that his money appears to be failing.

Macdonell has caused Dom Miguel to be proclaimed in many places, and I believe his emissaries have everywhere been well received except at Vianna. On the 5th, a detachment of Macdonell's guerilla attacked Vianna three times, but were repulsed. Macdonell was not present. He is, I believe, still at Braga with about 2000 men. At Guimarães there are about 400 armed Miguelites, and small parties from different parts of the country are reported to be going towards Braga. Macdonell is said to have declared that he does not wish to have a large force in the country in his favour. Very few persons of any note are known to have encouraged him. The revolutionists say that he is secretly supported by the Chartists, who wish him to get such an apparent strength as may justify them in calling for foreign interference. Macdonell gives out that Dom Miguel is certainly to marry the daughter of the Marquis of Loulé; on this account Guimarães was illuminated on the 4th. The Miguelites in Oporto generally seem to think that the Infanta Donna Isabel Maria is at the head of the Miguelite movement. I am told that a rising of the Miguelites in the Douro is expected.

The Baron de Casal was at Vallongo yesterday, and I am told to-day that he is to be joined by the Baron de Vinhaes, with the corps of Pessunha. The Baron de Casal, has taken so much time to come here, and has been so long almost in sight of Oporto without attempting to enter it, that whenever he may make his attack, now, I think, he will be resisted. Had he come on the 9th, or even yesterday, upon any point of the lines, I believe he might have entered without much opposition. The reasons which he has given for not coming sooner are, as I am told, that there were differences between himself and the Visconde de Vinhaes about the command of the forces when in this district, and that he was in want of money, ammunition, arms, and equipments for his men, the 3rd and 15th Regiments being unable to move for want of shoes and

clothing. I am informed that he says he has received all these necessities from Spain, and that his troops are now paid, clothed, and in the best spirits.

A few days ago the Junta took 40 contos from the Bank, alleging that they had ascertained that an agent of Marshal Saldanha had an order on the Bank for that sum, and that he was to use it according to the orders which he might receive from the Baron de Cazal.

The "Duque do Porto" steamer is sent out to watch for a yacht which is reported to have been sent from Lisbon to Caminha with money and ammunition for the use of the garrison of Valença, which was entered a few days ago by part of the crews of the vessels lately off Oporto.

Oporto, December 12, 1846.

FROM Braga I have no news of importance. Macdonell is still there. The common people continue to repair to him, and some deserters from the force here have gone to him; but he only takes the arms of these men, paying for them, and then dismisses them.

Oporto, December 14, 1846.

SA DA BANDEIRA has seized every opportunity of putting his raw troops in action, sending out small parties, and throwing shot and shell at Cazal's fires by night, and at his outposts by day, and having got over the feeling which they had at the first alarm, they are not likely to abandon their posts upon Cazal's attack, should he ever attack them. Many of them who were at first reluctant to go to the lines, having now, as they imagine, done service to the cause of the Junta, begin to take an interest in it, and to consider it as their own.

Macdonell remains at Braga. The peasantry resort to him, but the gentry avoid him. Those whom he had at first are falling off, and unless Carlism appear in some force in Spain, his guerrilha will probably not long hence dissolve itself. He has done nothing except proclaim Dom Miguel king at most places in the Minho, but, except at Vianna, he has not been opposed by the people, or the Carlists, or Septembrists.

Inclosure 2 in No. 91.

Manifesto of the Junta of Oporto.

(Translation.)

Palace of the Junta, Porto, December 8, 1846.

THE Junta of Provisional Government of the Kingdom considers it its duty to address to the civilized nations of Europe, a brief and sincere exposition of the motives which have impelled the Portuguese nation to take up arms in defence of its liberty and of its injured rights; and likewise of the loyal intentions of the Junta in whose hands this brave people have deposited all authority, during the captivity of Her Majesty Donna Maria II.

Europe has seen all the efforts the nation has made since 1820, in order to establish and consolidate its constitutional liberty. But after the most heroic feats, when it seemed that the nation (desirous of repose) could enjoy the benefits of the constitutional system, acquired at the expense of so many sacrifices and of so much blood—a perverse faction, taking advantage of the weakness of our political institutions, began to undermine, by degrees, the representative system, tearing one by one the constitutional rights, and ended by destroying completely our civil liberty, after having annihilated political liberty.

The nation struggled, step by step, against this fatal system of sophistry, of fraud and corruption, by means of the press and at the Cortes; and such was its success in the elections of 1845, that the Lisbon Government was obliged to throw aside the constitutional mask, surrounded the electoral assemblies with soldiers, pointed everywhere the bayonet against the breasts of the electors, and fired on them rounds of musketry.

P

The blood of the citizens was shed in several assemblies, and from that time the people learned that there was but one resource—insurrection! Such was the cause of the Revolution of the Minho, which civilized Europe admired and applauded to, and which ended by the most wonderful generosity and moderation of which an ill-used people could give an example.

The faction, however, saw the whole nation in arms against their excesses and extortions, and yet they were generously forgiven at the moment of victory; but instead of coming to a reconciliation with the country, they again attempted to oppress it by treason; and with that view they dared to surround Her Majesty's palace, and after detaining the Queen in the most painful coercion, they obliged her to dismiss an honourable Administration, and to appoint a new one, at the head of which appeared a General of lamentable celebrity for his political inconsistency, and for the violence he has shown at different times in upholding the most contradictory and repugnant opinions.

This General formed his Ministry and the Administration of men well known to be the tools of the ominous Administration of Costa Cabral.

And as if to show to the country and to the world the little respect he had for Her Majesty, he obliged her to retract her royal word, pledged by the memorable Decree of the 10th February, 1842, countersigned by the Duke of Terceira,—a royal promise, ratified by another Decree of the 27th May, 1846, countersigned by the Duke of Palmella, and in consequence of which the nation laid down their arms in June, thus crowning the noble Revolution of the Minho.

The new Administration, without the least motive or pretext, merely from the conviction that the nation, ever loyal and brave, would resist a counter-revolutionary Ministry which pretended to disrespect the Crown and to oppress the country, suspended all the constitutional guarantees, and even the press—unwarrantable measures, which were accompanied by the most disgusting commentaries laid down in phrenetic proclamations, such as were never written by any tyrant.

The madness of the Saldanha Administration did not end here. Those men, after renewing the laws of death (*fusilamentos*) with which the Cabral Administration had threatened the country, went so far as to deprive the Crown of the right of forgiving.

This last fact, strange as it may seem in the history of constitutional monarchies, was enough to destroy all doubt that Her Majesty had been placed in a state of coercion by the ungrateful General; for a Queen of Portugal could not possibly forget her royal word, the daughter of Pedro IV. could not possibly declare herself an absolute sovereign, the grand-daughter of João VI. could not possibly transform herself into a fierce and sanguinary princess, who, with a cynism (which would dishonour the Heberts) in the midst of civilized Europe, would cruelly ask for the heads of the best citizens, the blood of her people, and who would with pleasure promote civil war in the middle of an innocent nation asking for peace and justice.

The Portuguese nation respects her Sovereigns, and is the most submissive to the law. It cannot, however, overlook an injury to its honour, nor can it see liberty threatened. And it was only when legal means were of no avail, that it took up arms to brandish them with that courage of which they have before given proofs.

The Junta hopes that, with the aid of God, victory will crown the arms of the defenders of liberty, and that it will only vanish when the last of its defenders falls, the last of the Portuguese worthy of the name.

The city of Oporto had the honour of beginning this sacred war, and at the cry of this city, all the nation has taken up arms with valour. The enemies of the country only possess a few leagues out of the capital, and the insignificant ground trod by the soldiers on one of the extremities of the kingdom.

In the capital, tyranny trembles. In order not to fall, it is obliged to employ all the resources of an expiring Government. All the prisons are filled with the most illustrious citizens, and the constitutional nobility, with their respectable chief, have been forced to seek an asylum in foreign lands.

In the northern provinces, the rebel troops have left behind them long traces of blood. The prisoners of war. the old men. women. children. have

perpetrated with the consent of Her Majesty the Queen. Out with the traitors who wish to represent her as an accomplice of their phrenzy.

If Her Majesty has not yet made use of her prerogative to save the nation, it is because the tyrants keep her in the most painful captivity. Otherwise the Queen would have never allowed her Royal Consort to descend from his elevated position to become the *employé* of a perverse Ministry, or to draw his sword in a civil war, and against the greater part of his subjects. Neither would Her Majesty have allowed the heir to the Crown to accept the command of any other regiment but that of Cazadores 5th Infantry, which, under Count das Antas, and under the Emperor, fought for liberty.

The sanguinary faction, unable to crush the energy of the nation, has endeavoured to spread dissension among her children, organizing guerrilhas to proclaim a prince of the house of Bragança, now an exile in Italy.

Fortunately, however, the most distinguished men that served under that prince until the Convention of Evora-Monte, are aware that the only object of that diversion is to divide the Portuguese people, which the tyranny they have suffered during the last four years had united in defence of country and liberty. They have found foreign leaders for that odious undertaking. Portuguese—not one.

The factious, abandoned by their countrymen, expected that the partial insurrection of the Minho, while it increased the difficulties and deprived us of our resources, would serve as a pretext for an armed intervention from some foreign power, who, under the pretence of combating Dom Miguel, might wish to combat the faithful subjects of the Queen, the soldiers of Dom Pedro, the defenders of liberty.

But Europe sees through this wily plot, and will not allow foreigners in arms to deprive us of liberty, that liberty we have acquired at the expense of so much heroism and of generous blood.

But the Junta solemnly declares that, with the aid of God, and with the courage of the honourable citizens, it considers itself strong enough to free the Queen from coercion, and to restore the representative system, uniting all the Portuguese family under the law and around the constitutional dynasty.

But were national independence threatened (which the Junta does not expect) the Portuguese nation will strive for it as it did in the difficult but glorious times of Dom João I., João IV., and João VI.

The Junta trusts it will be able to crown with success the noble undertaking intrusted to its care. The Junta hopes that, once the Queen and the capital delivered, a Government will be established, just, constitutional, humane, and national; a Government which no doubt will respect the laws, honour and liberty of the country, and will heal the wounds inflicted by the faction now acting against our liberty.

The Junta hopes that this sincere declaration will be received with benevolence by civilized Europe, where the misfortunes of the Portuguese people will meet with sympathy, and where our efforts to consolidate the cause of constitutional monarchy have been duly

(Signed)

JOZE DA SILVA PASSOS, *Vice-President.*

ANTONIO LUIS DE SEABRA.

FRANCISCO DE PAULA LOBO D'AVILA.

JUSTINO FERREIRA PINTO BASTOS.

SEBASTIAO D'ALMEIDA E BRITO.

No. 92.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 29.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, December 19, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a translation of authentic papers, which contain a minute account of the circumstances attending the taking of the Fort of Valença by the Portuguese detachment which marched through Spanish territory from Vigo.

These instances of interference on the part of the Spanish authorities cause a very general irritation among the Portuguese people.

P 2

The communications I receive to this effect from different parts of Portugal are very numerous, and prove to me, in the most decisive manner, that this kind of aid produces in the end considerably more evil than good to the Queen's cause. It is rapidly giving a national colour to the present contest, and may be said to have been one of the proximate causes of the resuscitation of Miguelitism in those parts of the country, as it also undoubtedly tends to draw nearer the insurgents in the Minho and Tras-os-Montes to the adherents of the permanent but dormant cause of Carlism on the north-east frontiers of the two countries.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 92.

The Civil Governor of Oporto to the Secretary for the Foreign Department.

(Translation.)

Most Excellent Sir,

Oporto, December 10, 1846.

IN consequence of some very accurate information I have received, I beg to state to your Excellency, that there are five pieces of artillery at Vigo, taken there from Lisbon, with the object of bringing them into Portugal; and also that a steamer has been sent to Corunna and Ferrol for the purpose of bringing back ammunition which is to be delivered to the rebels. I further know as a fact, that the enemies of liberty intend to land on the coast of Portugal, and that their force being insufficient, they are to be aided by some Spaniards under the appellation of volunteers. Any one of the two facts stated above clearly shows that the Spanish Government protects the rebels, and interferes directly in our political dissensions. Which I communicate to your Excellency that your Excellency may act as may be considered convenient under these important circumstances.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ANTONIO XAVIER DE BARROS CORTE REAL,
Civil Governor.

Inclosure 2 in No. 92.

The Secretary at War to the Secretary for the Foreign Department.

(Translation.)

Most Excellent Sir,

War Office, Oporto, December 9, 1846.

THE surprise which the loss of the fortress of Valença had caused me, and being, moreover, unable to understand how that disagreeable event had come to pass, induced me to send to Vianna my aide-de-camp, in order to ascertain the circumstances of the case. I have this moment received from him a statement, the copy of which is annexed, and by which your Excellency will see that there is no doubt that the Spanish authorities openly and clearly aided the treason which caused the loss of the fortress, allowing the enemy to cross the Spanish territory in arms from Vigo until they entered Valença, thus performing a real act of intervention, which is prohibited by the treaties in force between our country and Spain. This fact cannot but be considered by your Excellency as giving ground for a formal protest against it, and no doubt your Excellency will communicate it to the foreign Governments through their Ministers in Portugal, in order to avoid in future the direct and partial interference of the Spanish Government in our political dissensions, so long as the Queen's throne, revered by us, be not in imminent danger. This partiality of the Spanish Government in favour of the Lisbon Ministry (which is struggling against the liberty of the country), is the more scandalous, as the Portuguese Government have ever shown themselves impartial to Spain during the several revolutions through

which that country has passed. The foreign Powers whose interests and opinions are connected with those of Portugal, cannot but give all their consideration to this fact, in order to intimate to the Spanish Government that it is bound religiously to respect in future the political treaties subsisting between the two countries.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed)

FRANCISCO DE PAULA LOBO D'AVILA.

Inclosure 3 in No. 92.

Lieutenant De Castro to the Secretary at War.

(Translation.)

Most Excellent Sir,

Oporto, December 9, 1846.

IN compliance with the orders I received from your Excellency, I went to Vianna in the steamer "Duque do Porto," and arrived there on the morning of the 7th instant. I delivered the letters to the chief of the staff, Manoel da Fonseca, and having stated the object of my commission, I began to investigate with due care the manner in which the fortress of Valença had been taken. I met at Vianna Manoel Boaventura de Brito, and a lieutenant of the 7th Infantry, both of whom had left Valença, the former a little before, and the latter shortly after, the capture of the place; and from them I ascertained all the circumstances relating to this event, and which I now beg to state to your Excellency.

On the 2nd instant, the Governor of Valença, José Maria de Souza, said, in the presence of the Administrador, of Manoel Boaventura de Brito, and of some others, that the neighbourhood might soon be overrun by the Miguelite guerrilhas; and that being unable to defend the place, he would sooner deliver it into the hands of the Queen's troops than to the Miguelites. Some one observed that, although he was of the same opinion, he saw no indication of guerrilhas, but that even supposing that to be the case, the place could well defend itself. They suggested to the Governor that he should invite some of the influential men to come forward to preserve public tranquillity; after which the Governor sent Manoel Boaventura de Brito to Vianna, in order to take to Valença a reinforcement, without which he could not be answerable for the safety of the fort. Soon after the emissary had left, the Governor called together a council of four officers, namely, Alexandro Pinto de Souza, Colonel of Artillery, Casemiro José de Carvalho, Lieutenant of Artillery, Alexandro Pestana Vasconcellos, Adjutant of the place, and Antonio Teixeira Pinto, Lieutenant of Artillery. He proposed whether he ought to give up the fortress to the Lisbon forces. The two first officers voted against the proposition, the other two in favour, and the Governor then decided the question. He therefore despatched an official letter to the forces stationed at Vigo belonging to the blockading squadron. In the mean time, he sent for the above-mentioned Lieutenant of the 7th Infantry, and ordered him to form his detachment, and to place it in his (the Governor's) house, and being asked whether there was anything new, he replied in the negative. When the Lieutenant was about to distribute some muskets to those of his soldiers who were unarmed, he heard some cheers and a few rockets, and soon ascertained that about 300 men had entered through the gate of Gaviara, part of that force belonging to the naval battalion, and the rest being sailors, armed with swords, pistols and muskets, which force, in consequence of the letter written by the Governor, had come from Vigo to Tuy, from whence crossing the river, they entered the town through the gates overlooking the water. The Lieutenant of the 7th asked the Governor what was to be done, and was desired to remain quiet, since he was to continue as the Governor of the place. Nevertheless the Lieutenant thought it his duty to retire to Vianna, as he could no longer trust the man who, from cowardice or from treason, had delivered the fortress to our oppressors in the most shameful manner. Mont Alerne had marched from Vianna at the head of his battalion on the night of the 2nd, and could have arrived at Valença four hours before the time required by the Governor. On his reaching Caminha, he heard that the place had been given up at 6 o'clock in the evening of the 3rd, but

refusing to believe it, he continued his march until he received orders to retire. Such is the statement I have to make respecting the loss of the fortress of Valença.

With respect to the other part of my commission, I have to state, that I called together all the commanders of the different corps and the authorities, and having asked their opinion as to the probability of retaking Valença with a force sent from Vianna, they all agreed that it was not possible to attempt it, for it would expose Vianna to be taken by the Miguelites, while, on the other hand, we had but little probability of recovering Valença at a single blow. There was also a doubt expressed as to the possibility of holding Vianna against the force of the rebel Casal, but I explained to them the disastrous consequences of their abandoning the place, and showed them that their retreat might always be made good. They then said that they were ready to resist the Miguelites, however large their numbers; and as to Casal, they would resist him to the last extremity. I left the garrison of Vianna decided to defend the place, and full of enthusiasm, and I took on board sixteen prisoners taken in a sally against the Miguelites, who had appeared before the place, with the absurd idea of taking possession of it.

I have now only to add, that it being publicly known that the Spanish authorities have openly protected the attempt that led to the loss of Valença, aiding and allowing the enemy to land at Vigo, and to cross, in arms, through the Spanish territory; the authorities and several citizens of Vianna, alarmed at the partiality shown by the Spanish authorities, ardently hope that the Junta will take such measures as to avoid the repetition of the fact, protesting against the open violence of the subsisting Treaty,—such are the sentiments I am requested to convey to your Excellency.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ALFONSO DE CASTRO,
Lieutenant, A.D.C.

No. 93.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 29.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, December 19, 1846.

I RETURNED from Saldanha's head-quarters, which still remain at Cartaxo, on the evening of the 16th. Bomfim, who has about 200 men, and whom the latest authentic information left at Leiria, is manœuvring to get round Saldanha's left flank, and make a sudden march upon Lisbon by the Contra road, with the hope of creating some movement in his favour in the city.

Das Antas remains at Santarem with four battalions of regular troops and some 2000 or 3000 peasants; but the former are the only troops he could take the field with.

The force of both parties, however, is so nearly equal, and the loss of a battle would be such utter ruin to either, that I cannot believe they will risk it.

I saw the King on my return to Lisbon, and informed His Majesty that my opinion was the same as it was after my first visit to Cartaxo and Santarem, namely, that I saw as little probability as ever of the question being decided in the field. His Majesty lamented the state of anarchy and disorder the country was fast sinking into; and he is perfectly willing that the Chambers should be assembled the moment the state of the country will admit of it.

No. 94.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Southern.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 30, 1846.

WITH reference to the statement made in Colonel Wylde's despatch of the 19th instant, of the conciliatory disposition of the Portuguese Court, I have to instruct you to encourage this tendency as much as you can, and to avail yourself of every proper means in your power to induce the revolted party to propose such

conditions of arrangement as the Queen may, consistently with a due regard to her dignity, be advised to entertain.

It seems evident that the present contest will not easily nor soon be determined in the field; and it is obvious that the prolongation of the existing state of things must be productive of most injurious results to the industry and wealth of the country.

I have addressed to Colonel Wylde an instruction similar to that contained in this despatch.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 95.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 30.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, December 19, 1846.

I INCLOSE your Lordship M. Isturiz's answer to my note of the 11th instant, and my reply to his communication.

In a recent conversation, M. Isturiz expressed a strong desire that Her Majesty's Government would adopt some course for quieting the disturbances and settling the pretensions of the different factions in Portugal without delay, saying that the Spanish Government wished to see tranquillity re-established in that country by British influence; for that if it were not so, Spain might herself, sooner or later, be obliged, if called upon by the Queen of Portugal, to combine some measures with Her Most Faithful Majesty for tranquillizing a country, the peace of which is so intimately connected with that of its neighbours.

In replying to these observations, I have confined myself to stating that though I could not say precisely what course Her Majesty's Government might itself adopt with respect to Portugal, I have felt certain that it would consider any active interference with Spain in the affairs of that country as an event that might produce the gravest consequences.

Inclosure 1 in No. 95.

M. Isturiz to Mr. Bulwer.

Muy Señor mio,

Madrid, 12 de Diciembre, 1846.

HE recibido la nota que se ha servido V. S. dirigirme con fecha de ayer, por la cual, invocando las seguridades que he tenido la honra de darle, con respecto á la intencion del Gobierno de Su Majestad de no intervenir en los negocios de Portugal, se queja V. S. de que, á peticion del Representante de Su Majestad Fidelisima en esta Corte, se haya mandado por el Señor Ministro de la Guerra facilitar armas y municiones á una de las partes beligerantes en Portugal; de que, segun ha sido informado, la conducta del Ministro Plenipotenciario de Su Majestad en Lisboa es contraria á mis instrucciones, ademas de que su regreso á dicha Corte no es conforme con lo convenido entre nosotros; y de que mis instrucciones al precitado Representante de Su Majestad, se hallan en contradiccion ma infiesta con las órdenes expedidas por el General Sanz á las autoridades militares de las provincias limitrofes. A estos cargos añade V. S. el de haber sabido por conducto seguro que en la mañana del 3 del corriente, desembarcaron en Vigo de un buque de guerra Portugues 200 hombres, quienes, despues de haber sido armados y equipados por la fragata Español "Ysabel," atravesaron el territorio Español acompañados por un destacamento de Lanceros, con objeto de cercar la Plaza de Valença, mientras las tropas acantonadas hace algun tiempo en Pontevedra, recibian orden de marchar á la frontera, donde debia concentrarse toda la fuerza disponible de Galicia; con cuyo motivo se

estiendo V. S. á varias consideraciones y solicita le manifieste que política es la que se propone seguir el Gobierno de Su Magestad.

Contestando en 25 de Octubre ultimo á una nota de V. S., el dije:—
 “Me complazco en poder reiterarle por escrito la seguridad de que la aproximacion de tropas Españolas á la frontera de Portugal, solicitada oficialmente por la Legacion de Su Magestad Fidelisima en esta Corte, no tiene mas objeta que la conservacion del orden y de la tranquilidad en España, y de que bajo ningun pretexto traspasarán aquellas los respectivos limites ni tomarán parte en las discordias del vecino reino.” Esto dije á V. S. entonces y esto lo repito ahora; á estos principios están arregladas todas las órdenes dadas por las Secretarias del Gobierno de la Reina, mi Augusta Soberana, y mientras no se articulen hechos contrarios á ellas, toda queja, toda acusacion carece de base.

Á estos mismos principios están arregladas de una manera estricta y severa las instrucciones dadas al Ministro Plenipotenciario de Su Magestad en Lisboa, y decir vagamente que su conducta es contraria á ellas, sin designar los hechos en qué se funda una acusacion de tal gravedad, impide dar una contestacion amplia y concluyente. Cuando dicho funcionario volvió á supuesto, consta á V. S. que habian cesado los motivos de su temporal licencia.

Con respecto al tránsito de una fuerza Portuguesa por territorio Español, permitame V. S. le observe que el hecho le ha sido referido de un modo inexacto; pues si bien es cierto que de los buques de la Marina Real Portuguesa, surtos en Vigo, desembarcó fuerza que atravesó el territorio Español con direccion á Valença, no fué para sitiarla, sino para ocuparla, y esto por haberlo solicitado así espontáneamente; por escrito y del modo mas apremiante, el Gobernador de aquella plaza, á fin de que no cayese en poder de los Miguelistas. Sobre este punto, necesito sin embargo, ser explícito con V. S. Mientras la deplorable lucha de Portugal se limite á los partidos contendientes de la Revolucion contra el Gobierno de la Augusta Reina Fidelísima, él de Su Magestad podrá, con mas ó menos riesgo, con mas ó menos conciencia de su propio interés, mantenerse neutral; pero cuando la lucha degenera en lucha de dinastía, pretendiendo sustituir la de Don Miguel de Portugal á la de su legítima Reina Donna Maria de la Gloria, será imposible que el Gobierno de la Reina Donna Isabel II, desconozca sus deberes, apenas terminada la guerra civil, vivas todavia las pretensiones de la vanca que disputaba su Trono, y lo que es más y ciertamente incomprensible, cuando estar pretensiones aparecen acogidas por demostraciones ostensibles en la capital de la Gran Bretaña.

A la ilustracion de V. S. es imposible se oculte que el actual estado de cosas en Portugal es insostenible. La prolongacion de la lucha entre los principios liberales, la degeneracion de ella en intereses Miguelistas y la multitud de incidentes peligrosos y desagradables que de un momento á otro pueden surgir de semejante situacion en un reino vecino, con fronteras en donde calles de un mismo pueblo son unas Españoles y otras Portuguesas, habrán de precisar, mas tarde ó mas temprano, al Gobierno de la Reina, mi Señora, á pensar en su propia seguridad y á tornar la actitud que corresponda á su dignidad y decoro. Pera si, desgraciadamente semejante caro llegara, no dude V. S. que de cualquiera resolucion le seria dado el competente aviso, con toda la franqueza propia del Gobierno de una nacion que desdeña toda política furtiva y mezquina.

Nadie como yo aprecia las cualidades personales que á V. S. adornan y por lo mismo acepto con particular satisfaccion los sentimientos individuales con que se sirve V. S. corresponder á los muy distinguidos que yo le profeso, y cuya expresion renuevo á V. S. con las seguridades, &c.

(Firmado)

XAVIER DE ISTURIZ.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Madrid, December 12, 1846.

I HAVE received the note which you have been pleased to address to me under yesterday's date, in which, invoking the assurances which I had the honour of giving you with respect to the intention of Her Majesty's Government not to interfere in the affairs of Portugal, you complain of the Minister of War having issued orders to supply one of the belligerent parties in Portugal with arms and ammunition, at the request of Her Most Faithful Majesty's Representative at this Court; of the conduct of Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Lisbon being contrary to my instructions, according to the information given to you, besides his return to the aforesaid Court being at variance with the understanding come to between us; and of my instructions to Her Majesty's above-mentioned representative being in open contradiction with the orders issued by General Sauz, to the military authorities of the bordering provinces. To these charges you add that of your having learnt from the best authority, that on the morning of the 3rd instant about 200 men were landed at Vigo, from a Portuguese vessel of war, who, after having been armed and equipped from the Spanish frigate "Isabel," marched across the Spanish territory, accompanied by a detachment of Spanish Lancers, for the purpose of besieging the Fortress of Valença, while the Spanish troops, which had been for some time in cantonments at Pontevedra, had received orders to march towards the Portuguese frontier, where the whole disposable force in Galicia was to be concentrated: on which grounds you expatiate in various observations, and request me to state what is the policy which Her Majesty's Government intend to pursue.

In replying to one of your notes, on the 25th October last, I stated, "I have the pleasure of being able to reiterate to you, in writing, the assurance that the approach of Spanish troops to the frontiers of Portugal, officially requested by Her Most Faithful Majesty's Legation at this Court, has no other object than the preservation of order and tranquillity in Spain, and that those troops will, under no pretext whatsoever, move beyond the respective limits, nor take any part in the discords of the neighbouring kingdom." This I told you at that time, and I repeat it now; all the orders issued by the Ministerial Departments of the Government of the Queen my august Sovereign, are in accordance with these principles, and so long as no facts contrary to them are pointed out, every complaint, every accusation, is groundless.

The instructions given to Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Lisbon, are also in strict and severe conformity with these same principles, and your remarking in a vague manner that his conduct is contrary to those instructions, without pointing out the facts whereupon so grave an accusation is founded, prevents me from giving an ample and conclusive reply thereto. You are well aware, that when the aforesaid functionary returned to his post, the motives for his temporary leave of absence no longer existed.

With regard to the transit of a Portuguese force through the Spanish territory, you will allow me to observe, that this occurrence has been incorrectly reported to you; since, although it is true that some force was landed from the vessels of the Royal Portuguese Navy, lying at anchor in Vigo, which proceeded towards Valença across the Spanish territory, it was not for the purpose of besieging, but only of taking possession of it, in consequence of this occupation having been spontaneously solicited, in writing and in the most urgent manner, by the Governor of that fortress, in order to prevent its falling into the hands of the Miguelites. Upon this subject I must, however, speak frankly to you. So long as the lamentable struggle in Portugal remains confined to the revolutionary parties contending against the Government of the August Most Faithful Queen, it will be possible for the Government of Her Catholic Majesty, with more or less danger, with a greater or less consciousness of its own interest, to remain neutral; but should the struggle degenerate into a dynastical con-

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test, by attempting to substitute the dynasty of Don Miguel of Portugal for that of its legitimate Queen, ~~Donna~~ Maria da Gloria, it will be impossible for the Government of the Queen Donna Isabella II not to fulfil its duty, when the civil war has only just been finished in Spain, when the pretensions of the branch which disputed Her Majesty's Throne are still alive; and, what is still more remarkable and certainly incomprehensible, when these pretensions are apparently countenanced by ostensible demonstrations in the capital of Great Britain.

It cannot certainly escape your enlightened judgment that the present state of things in Portugal cannot last much longer. The protracted struggle between the liberal principles; its degeneration into Miguelite interests; and the multiplicity of dangerous and disagreeable incidents which may at any moment arise from such a state of things in a neighbouring kingdom, the frontiers of which are such that there are villages in which some streets are Spanish and others Portuguese; must necessarily, sooner or later, compel the Government of the Queen, my Sovereign, to think of its own safety, and to assume the attitude which becomes its dignity and decorum. But should any such case unfortunately arrive, you may rest assured that you will be duly made acquainted with any decision adopted on the subject, with all the frankness becoming the Government of a nation which scorns all furtive and paltry policy.

No one more than myself appreciates the personal qualifications which you possess; and I therefore accept with particular gratification the individual sentiments with which you are pleased to correspond to the most distinguished ones by which I am animated towards you, and the expression whereof I renew to you, with the assurances of my most, &c.

(Signed) XAVIER DE ISTURIZ.

Inclosure 2 in No. 95.

Mr. Bulwer to M. Isturiz.

Sir,

Madrid, December 18, 1846.

IT is perfectly true that the note you wrote to me on the 25th of October contained the words you state, but it is also true that you told me then and at various times, that the Spanish Government would in no way whatsoever interfere in the civil struggle in Portugal; and you added that M. Gonzalez Bravo had received instructions not only not to be a partisan, but to avoid the appearance of being a partisan in that country.

The assurances of your Excellency were, in short, on various occasions, such as betokened a strict impartiality, and the least I could have expected would have been, that, if your Excellency thought there were motives for departing in any way from this course, you would have informed me of such motives, and of the exact conduct which they induced you to pursue.

With respect to Her Catholic Majesty's Minister in Portugal, and his return to that Court when he was withdrawn, it was certainly understood that he was not to return, though the mode chosen for removing him was, very considerably and justly, the one which could be least personally offensive to his feelings. The cause, I admit, was his conspicuous hostility to the Ministry of the Duke de Palmella, and that personage, then in office, is now in exile. Still, as long as I understood that your Excellency's policy in Portugal was that of abstaining from all participation in its internal affairs, I had reason to believe that the same motives existed for M. Gonzalez Bravo's not returning to the Portuguese Court that had existed for the order you sent him to repair to Madrid; and I was certainly astonished, and Her Majesty's Government was astonished, at his resumption of his post at Lisbon.

Your present despatch seems to throw undoubtedly a new light upon this matter, inasmuch as that you appear to adopt the conduct of General Sanz, and to confine your assurances within the limits you imposed upon yourself by writing on the 25th of October.

Of this fact I shall of course inform Her Majesty's Government.

With regard to the passage of certain Portuguese troops over the Spanish territory, towards Valença, I must first state that the word *besiege*, to which you refer in my note, had been erased in the original copy, and was replaced through error in the copying. This error, however, is of no great consequence as to the leading parts of the case; and I must observe that your Excellency does not inform me how far the Spanish troops accompanied those of Portugal, whether or not they traversed with them the Portuguese territory, and whether or not they are now forming part of the garrison of that place.

The rest of your Excellency's note is still more important than the preceding observations to which I have as yet replied, since your Excellency now states that the struggle in Portugal having ceased to be a struggle between two parties for power, under Her Most Faithful Majesty Donna Maria, and having become one between two dynasties, it is impossible for the Government of Queen Isabella not to recognise its duties, more especially when the pretensions of those who dispute Her Catholic Majesty's throne are still alive, and, as it would appear by recent demonstrations, favoured in the capital of Great Britain.

Your Excellency does not tell me what, under these circumstances, you consider your duty to be, though perhaps, in a case of this kind, it would be desirable that the utmost clearness and frankness were displayed; while I beg to express my extreme surprise at the phrase which you have thought proper to insert respecting the sentiments lately testified in London, if it alludes in any way to the conduct of Her Majesty's Government, inasmuch as that I have more than once told your Excellency the opinions of Her Majesty's Government as to Don Carlos's cause and the language which, not long since, was held by Her Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs respecting it.

At all events I shall lose no time in communicating to Viscount Palmerston your Excellency's declaration, that if the civil troubles that at present exist in the neighbouring kingdom long continue to afflict it, Spain may take some new attitude respecting them; and I shall bear in mind your Excellency's pledge that, in such case, Her Majesty's Government will receive due notice of Her Catholic Majesty's intentions.

It would be superfluous for me to express, in the meantime, my conviction that Her Majesty's Government would consider the active interference of Spain in the affairs of Portugal as an event of the utmost gravity.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

No. 96.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 31, 1846.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 12th instant, I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government approve the note which you addressed to M. Isturiz, on learning that the Spanish Minister of War had, at the request of the Portuguese Minister at Madrid, furnished arms and ammunition to one of the contending forces in Portugal.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 97.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 31, 1846.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 13th instant, I have to acquaint you that the accounts referred to therein of the Miguelite insurrection in Portugal are very much exaggerated, as you will by this time have learnt; and I have to instruct you to state to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, if any question about military interference by Spain in Portugal should arise, that the British Government expect and require that the Government of Spain should take no step of that kind, without the previous concurrence of the British Government.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 98.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 4, 1847.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 19th ultimo, I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government approve your reply to the note which you received from M. Isturiz, in answer to that which you addressed to him, on learning that the Spanish Minister of War had, at the request of the Portuguese Minister at Madrid, furnished arms and ammunition to one of the contending forces in Portugal.

I have to instruct you to state to the Spanish Government that it is now pretty well ascertained that the Miguelite movement in Portugal has no support from any respectable or leading persons connected with the Miguelite party in Portugal, and that many persons suspect that it has been secretly encouraged by those, who thought it might afford a pretext for Foreign interference, in the civil dissensions now existing in Portugal; and consequently the Miguelite movement cannot be considered by Her Majesty's Government, as forming any justification whatever for an interference by Spain, in the internal affairs of Portugal.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 99.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 5, 1847.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, December 24, 1846.

COLONEL WYLDE will report to your Lordship the circumstances of the very complete victory which Marshal Saldanha has gained over the division of the insurgents commanded by Count Bomfim at Torres Vedras.

There is little doubt that this victory, if followed up with vigour, will put an end to the struggle as far as regards the contest between regular troops. The example of defection given by the troops at Val de Passos has been followed more or less at Torres Vedras; and though Count das Antas has still an army, it cannot

No. 100.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 5, 1847.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, December 25, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship, a copy of the Supplement to the "Diario do Governo," of the 24th, which contains the only official account which has been published of the action at Torres Vedras.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure in No. 100.

Supplement to the "Diario do Governo" of December 24, 1846.

(Translation.)

WE did not wait in vain:—the most complete victory has crowned the loyal arms under the command of the invincible Marshal Duke of Saldanha.

The rebel force which dared to advance as far as Torres Vedras, commanded by the ex-Count Bomfim is completely annihilated. A poor refuge did they meet with in the castle, whither those who did not fall before the valour of the brave defenders of the Queen Donna Maria Segunda, and the Constitutional Charter, had retired.

The Government has just received the official information that they all delivered themselves at discretion at about midday.

The banners of the Regiments of Infantry, Nos. 2 and 6, and Light Infantry, No. 5, are in the hands of the loyal and heroical division: 900 Infantry, 400 Light Infantry, and 220 Cavalry have laid down their arms.

One field piece, one howitzer, eight pair of mules, all the ammunition and other effects were delivered up.

Amongst the prisoners are, the ex-Count Bomfim; Luiz Mouzinho d'Albuquerque, seriously wounded; ex-General Celestino; Ex-Count Avillez the Chiefs and other Officers of all the corps, and many heads of guerillas, such as Lauret, Fernando de Souza Botelho, &c.

It appears that ex-Count da Taipa left at the commencement of the action to call ex-Count das Antas.

Thus terminated the promised movement of the rebels on the capital; not one escaped to carry the intelligence to the President of the Supreme Junta of Oporto—ex-Count das Antas.

The Chiefs and Officers made prisoners are being marched down to the capital.

Shortly will be published the details of this brilliant action; the glory of which, however, does not make us forget that it was won at the expense of Portuguese blood.

No. 101.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 10.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, December 29, 1846.

THE complete defeat of the division of insurgents under Count Bomfim at Torres Vedras, though it will probably be attended with decisive results, in a military point of view, has not produced such depressive effects on the hopes of the enemies of the Government as might have been anticipated. They state that they never relied on the troops except with the object of procuring immediate success, and that

all they require is to transfer the seat of the contest to districts where the armed peasant can contend against regular soldiery. That, as the whole country is with them, they can raise forces everywhere, the numbers of which are only limited by the arms they can procure to put into their hands.

The plan, I understand, at present is to hold out at Coimbra, until compelled to retreat on Oporto, and avail themselves of the disaffection of the provinces of the North, of the warlike character of their inhabitants, and their abundant resources to maintain themselves in open insurrection, and in the rest of the kingdom establish a system of passive resistance and disobedience to the Authorities of the Queen, until the Government of Lisbon, deprived of its resources, and its influence limited only to the environs of the capital, is either obliged to yield or falls before internal commotion.

The elements of this dangerous species of resistance no doubt exist, but it is very dubious whether open insurrection can long be maintained before the victorious march of an army so numerous for Portugal, as that which Marshal Saldanha will be able to lead to the North. The great fear is that these forces, destitute of legitimate supplies, will, as is too much the custom of Portuguese soldiery, and especially of troops in the state of this army, be driven to live upon the country, and by their devastation and violence produce a fatal irritation among the people. The resources and means of supply from the capital, which were too limited even to keep the troops of Marshal Saldanha in a moderate supply of food only a few leagues from the capital, will diminish at every step he recedes from the centre of Government and enters upon a country much more decidedly hostile even than the neighbourhood of Santarem.

This very general and rooted hostility against the Queen's Government, as far as the inhabitants of the provinces are concerned, is based, no doubt, in part on a kind of passive attachment to old institutions; but it has been chiefly caused by excessive or unequal, or misunderstood taxation, by the increase of the burdens on property and products, the oppression, corruption, and injustice practised in every town and village by the few individuals in the place, in whose hands all authority was placed by the late Government of the Queen, on the condition of complete submission in the choice of Representatives in the Cortes.

While taxation has been greatly increased, while it has been imposed in unaccustomed forms and with irritating circumstances, nothing has been done to favour the development of the resources of the country. Heavy rates have been levied for the making of roads, and there is not a tolerable road in the whole country. Produce perishes on the spot, or whole districts lie uncultivated and abandoned for want of an outlet, even in those parts of the country where roads might be made without difficulty. While the means of seeking a market for produce are so few, and so embarrassed by local taxation, exterior commerce has been almost suffocated, not only by a system of high duties for the protection of a few manufactures, and the production of a scanty revenue, but by the high port-dues in Portugal, and, what is worse, by an inquisitorial system carried on against masters of merchantmen and their crews, under pretext of preventing smuggling, which induces all persons, who can do so, to avoid contact with a Portuguese Custom-house.

These considerations will in part explain the existence of an extreme spirit of hostility against the Queen's Government. Other causes, however, have prevailed, such as the idea that the taxes, which are levied with so much difficulty, when they arrive at Lisbon, are not employed in the legitimate objects of Government.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of Marshal Saldanha's official report of his victory at Torres Vedras.

Inclosure in No. 101.

Marshal Saldanha's Despatch relative to the Attack on the Insurgents at Torres Vedras on the 22nd December, 1846.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Head Quarters, Torres Vedras, December 25, 1846.

WHEN I received the communication that Lisbon, on account of the brilliant state of the volunteer and municipal guard, was judged capable of de-

sending itself against the forces of the rebels which might dare to attack it, the united forces of the ex-Count Bomfim, Mouzinho D'Albuquerque, ex-General Celestino, and the Chief of Guerillas, Fernando de Souza Botelho, occupied Alcobaça and Caldas.

I did not lose a moment after receipt of these accounts (which gave me much satisfaction), and on the 19th marched, with the forces under my command, towards Caldas, my vanguard passing the night at Tagarro and Cercal. In these places I united the next morning all my forces, waiting for information from detachments of cavalry, which I had sent towards Caldas and Bombarral.

From Cercal and Tagarro three roads open on Caldas, Cadaval, and Candieiros, on the high road of Rio Maior and Leiria. After mid-day I obtained the certainty that the enemy had taken the road which leads from Caldas to Torres Vedras, upon which I immediately proceeded to Cadaval, where my troops bivouacked.

The following day we arrived at Amial, one league from Torres Vedras. Here I obtained the certainty of the enemy being in that town.

The weather during these marches, and particularly last night, was horrible, and so continued the next day.

I was again obliged to bivouack the troops. On the 22nd, at half-past ten in the morning, we arrived at the position occupied by the enemy.

The lines of Torres Vedras, famous in military history not only in Portugal, but also in the whole world, formed the barrier which, for the first time, checked the rapid flight of the French eagle. It was there where the armies of Napoleon met with an invincible obstacle.

Torres Vedras is the strongest part of these lines. The heights of St. Vincent, covered by a magnificent redoubt, in a very good state, that of Forca, and that of Dos Saes, on the right bank of the river Cezindro, are flanked by the fire of the castle, which may be considered as the true citadel of those works, whose gorges it defends. Between these heights and the town runs the river Cezindro, crossed by three bridges, preceded by extensive paved roads, and all are faced by the fire of the castle, and flanked by that of the redoubts. This very strong position had been conveniently occupied by the rebels, whose chiefs had repeatedly told the inhabitants of the town, that even if the forces under my command were four times their number, I should be beaten, if I were to attack such a position.

It is not for rebels to estimate the valour which animates the breasts of the loyal men engaged in the holy and just cause we defend. But without the enthusiasm which animates us, without the conviction that to our efforts the Crown of the Queen, the continuance of her dynasty, and of the Constitutional Charter are confided, the assertion of the rebel chief might be more exact.

At half-past eleven the rebels opened their fire. So soon as I had reconnoitered the position, I saw that victory depended on the possession of the grand redoubt of St. Vincent, and after the 1st and 8th battalions of Caçadores had withdrawn their sharpshooters, I ordered Colonel Fernando da Fonseca Mesquita e Solia, Commander of the 1st Brigade, to take the redoubt with the bayonet. This was executed by the 1st Brigade in the most glorious manner. The redoubt was defended by the 6th Caçadores, three Companies of 6th Infantry, and many Guerillas.

The horrible state of the roads had detained the march of our artillery, notwithstanding all efforts of the Brigadier Leão and all the artillery corps, aided most efficaciously by Major Carvalho, the commander, and the officers of the Engineers, and only at three o'clock in the afternoon could we open our fire on the enemy. I then gave the necessary orders to attack the town at four o'clock simultaneously by the three brigades of infantry, sustained by some cavalry.

The 8th and 10th Regiments, which had advanced in line, supporting Caçadores No. 1, before the taking of Fort St. Vincent, suffered for a long time, uncovered, a front and flank fire, with a firmness and courage worthy of the highest praise. These two corps had the glory of being the first who entered the town by the outer bridge, with part of the regiment No. 8 of Cavalry, and three of the Queen's Lancers. Col. Mesquita e Solia, at the head of some of the Queen's Grenadiers, and followed by his brigade, and a party No. 3 Cavalry,

and the Queen's Lancers, with the greatest intrepidity entered by the bridge on the right.

The 4th Brigade only entered the town at nightfall. The enemy, beaten on all sides, having lost a great number of prisoners and killed, and seeing cut off the forces which occupied the redoubt da Forca, retreated into the castle with all his remaining forces, including 220 horses. From that moment many of the soldiers of the different corps which had dispersed came over to us, as also the three companies of Infantry No. 2, which had occupied the Fort of Forca.

I immediately took possession of all the roads leading to the castle, cutting off its communications, and so we passed the night. Before daybreak I advanced two pieces of six and two mortars, which at ten o'clock were in position to batter the castle, and at one I intimated to the Commander of the forces there united to surrender in an hour, with the only condition to guarantee their lives.

The ex-General Valdez replied that the gallant manner in which the people under his command had behaved deserved their being permitted to go out with military honours, the officers retaining their baggage, and the soldiers their knapsacks, to which I acceded, and at mid-day, 900 Infantry, 400 Caçadores, and 220 horses; the ex-Count Bomfim, Mouzinho, severely wounded; ex-General Celestino, all the chiefs and officers of Caçadores, 5th and 6th Infantry, 2nd and 6th of different corps of Cavalry, and a great number of Guerilla Chiefs, such as Lauret, Fernando de Souza Botelho, and other conspicuous characters, among the anarchists, surrendered, deposing their arms.

In this manner the God of battles permitted the efforts of the loyal subjects of Her Majesty to be crowned with success.

It is quite impossible to form a true idea of the valour shown by our troops on this memorable day, without seeing the position, and inspecting the ground on which they fought. And if it were possible that such conduct could receive additional lustre, it certainly would derive it from recollection of the roads we passed during four days, and the tempestuous nights during which we encamped.

But so much glory cost us very dear, as your Majesty will deign to observe by the list of the losses we sustained on that day, and which I have the honour to lay before your Majesty.

To-morrow I shall have the honour of waiting on your Majesty with the names of those individuals whose brilliant conduct on that day, deserves the munificence of Her Majesty.

Sir! the holy cause which we defend, made a decisive step with the victory of the 22nd, but our task is not yet accomplished, and boldly can I assure your Majesty, in the name of the brave men I command, that we shall not rest until the legitimate authority of Her Majesty the Queen, be re-established throughout the kingdom, and that we only anxiously wish, at the cost of every sacrifice, to establish the Constitutional Throne on such firm grounds, as cannot be shaken in the most distant degree, by the caprice of any party.

God save Your Majesty.

(Signed) DUKE OF SALDANHA.

Loss killed and wounded, total 386 men and 47 horses.

No. 102.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 6, 1847.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, December, 30, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of a decree which has been promulgated in the official journal of this morning, by which Trial by Jury is abolished in Portugal.

The decree is supported in the unofficial part of the "Diario," by a declamatory article in favour of the system of legislation, which formerly prevailed here.

on a different footing from that contemplated by Articles XVII and XVIII of the Treaty of 1842, and in consideration of which the British Government was induced conditionally to give up the exercise of the rights connected with the Conservatorial Court.

By this measure, and the assumption of dictatorial authority by the Queen, under the Decree of the 27th October last, the subjects of Her Most Faithful Majesty are put entirely at the mercy of the Executive Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure in No. 102.

Abstract of Report and Decree for the Suppression of Trial by Jury.

EXPERIENCE having shown that the present system of Trial by Jury has not worked well, it appears that the only means of insuring the punishment of the greater offences are, the entire suspension of the jury, and the committing the decision of fact to the Juizes de Direito, and to tribunals more independent of the influence of the parties concerned, and which offer all the requisite guarantees of learning, experience, and weight of character.

In the present state of revolt and anarchy, ordinary means of coercion are ineffectual: outrages are perpetrated which it is useless to bring before a jury, when it is sufficient that one-third and one individual of the number may be influenced by fear or favour, a matter easily to be effected by the trick of challenges, with or without cause assigned, so that the accused escape with impunity: it is thought expedient, therefore, to submit to Her Most Faithful Majesty a Decree to the following effect:

Article I. Enumerating the offences withdrawn from Trial by Jury, to wit:

Homicide.

Cutting and wounding with intent to murder or to do grievous bodily harm.

Robbery of money and other articles, the property of the State or of individuals.

Rebellion.

Sedition.

Conspiracy.

Malicious arson.

Wanton injury to lands or plantations.

Rescue of prisoners.

Intimidation of witnesses or judges.

Breaking of prison.

Resistance to legitimate authority.

Illegal assumption of public authority.

Forgery, or the use of false seals of State, or of papers on public service, of coin having legal currency, of negotiable paper, of notes of the Banks of Portugal, Lisbon, and Oporto, of public signatures and writings, of commercial bills of exchange, and promissory notes.

The passing or possession of any of these forged articles or instruments.

Escape from prison, with or without force, with the assistance of the jailor, or other person without the prison.

Carrying or possessing fire-arms not belonging to the State.

Art. II. and III. Providing for the place of trial of the foregoing offences.

Art. IV. Providing for the trial of the offences enumerated with preference to all others.

Art. V. For the taking down in writing of the depositions of witnesses, and the answers of prisoners.

Art. VI. That cases now pending and unsentenced are to be tried under this law.

Art. VII. In case of other offences not herein provided for being charged against the prisoners, in addition to offences under this law, all are to be tried without jury, but without accumulation of penalties.

Art. VIII. Judges of Appeal to be judges of law and fact as appears on the record.

Art. X. This Decree to be in force till repealed or amended by the Legislative Body.

No. 103.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 6.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, December 30, 1846.

AN Order of the Civil Governor of Lisbon has appeared in the "Diario do Governo" of this day, by which it is proposed to strengthen the previous Regulations respecting the forced circulation of bank notes, and to prevent the actual difference of prices according to the value of the currency in which the payment is made.

Inclosure in No. 103.

Circular of Civil Government enforcing the legal tender of Bank Notes.

(Translation.)

Sir,

*Civil Government of Lisbon.
Lisbon, December 29, 1846.*

HIS Excellency the Civil Governor having heard that notwithstanding the provisions of the circular of the 7th inst., published in the "Diario do Governo," No. 292, relative to the forced currency of bank notes as legal tender in this kingdom, some sellers of produce and merchandise continue to demand payment in metal, or establish higher or lower prices according to the currency in which the payment is made, whence proceeds a most scandalous abuse in contravention to law, and to the said explanatory circular, which remains unpunished, against the provisions of the 2nd Article of the Decree of the 14th November last; and his Excellency desiring that you, as far as you are concerned, as well as your subaltern employes, should enforce a prompt and entire fulfilment of the said provisions, has charged me to instruct you, without a moment's loss of time, and notwithstanding the publication of the comminating Articles of the above Decree, and in execution of the circular already mentioned, personally to intimate to all store or shopkeepers within your district, through the Police Officers, what are the penalties they incur, and which will be infallibly applied to them, if they refuse to accept, under the law, the notes of the Bank of Lisbon given them in payment for any transaction, as currency, at their nominal value; and in order that ignorance of such intimation may not be pleaded, the police officers who convey it, shall require of the parties a signed declaration on the Paper of Intimation, to the effect that they are aware of its object, and, therefore, liable to the penalties imposed in the Law of the 14th November last, should they infringe it; of such declarations you will transmit a copy to this Civil Government, and retain in your archives the originals, to be made use of in the event of well-founded charges being made.

(Signed)

ANTONIO DIAS DE AZEVEDO,
The Secretary-General.

No. 104.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 5, 1847.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, December 24, 1846.

MARSHAL SALDANHA attacked Bomfim at Torres Vedras the day before yesterday, the 22nd, and gained a decisive victory, taking a great many prisoners, besides those who passed over during the action, and forcing Bomfim and the other Chiefs who were with him to take refuge in the old castle, which he surrounded, and the next morning, after some firing, summoned to surrender at discretion, giving them an hour to consider of their answer, at the end of which time they accepted his terms, and the Count de Bomfim, General Celestino, Don Fernando de Villa Real, and Mouzinho D'Albuquerque, and about 1500 men, surrendered themselves prisoners, with two pieces of cannon.

I learn that it was a hard fought action on the 22nd, having commenced at eleven o'clock in the morning, and not being concluded until near five in the afternoon. The insurgents had intrenched themselves, and defended the town obstinately. About 750 guerillas and men of the 8th Caçadores, principally the former, passed over to Saldanha during the action. The Marshal's loss is stated by himself at 25 Officers, and 250 men *hors de combat*.

The Count de Bomfim had previous to the action about 3500 men, of whom 280 were cavalry, and two pieces of artillery. Saldanha's force was probably about 4000 infantry and 500 cavalry; but I cannot state it with any certainty, in consequence of his having detached two weak brigades a day or two before the action, one to reinforce the garrison of Lisbon, and another to a strong position about two leagues to his right on the road Das Antas was said to be advancing from Cadaval, where he was on the night of the 21st.

The Count de Bomfim is said to have been at or near Mafra on the 19th, with the intention of marching upon Lisbon by Cintra, but hearing of Saldanha's moving towards him, he probably got alarmed, for he retired to Torres Vedras.

No. 105.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 6.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, December 29, 1846.

THE Count Das Antas has evacuated Santarem, after spiking the guns he had in position there, and has marched towards Coimbra. He is said to have reached Alcobaca the day before yesterday, the 27th, though if his intention is to make a stand at Coimbra, his object in taking this road does not appear very obvious.

Marshal Saldanha marched to Rio Mayor yesterday, and as the weather had become fine, it is not probable that he will meet with any impediment to his advance until he arrives at the Mondego, the bridge over which at Coimbra has been fortified by the insurgents, and may be defended or destroyed.

Count Bomfim, General Celestino, Count Fernando de Villa Real, two Guerilla Chiefs, and 145 officers, who surrendered at Torres Vedras, arrived here on the 25th, and have been sent on board the "Diana" frigate. I have been informed, on good authority, that they (the chiefs at least,) were well treated on the road. How they have been treated since they embarked, I have not been able to ascertain correctly.

Mouzinho was dangerously wounded in the lungs towards the end of the engagement, and is still at Torres Vedras, where he has been visited and treated with every kindness by Saldanha.

The insurgent bulletins, printed here secretly, still speak confidently of the ultimate success of their cause. Two battalions of the Queen's troops took possession of Santarem yesterday, without the slightest opposition.

No. 106.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 6, 1847.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, December 30, 1846.

THE chiefs and officers made prisoners in the engagement at Torres Vedras have been placed on board the frigate "Diana," in the Tagus, where they are kept in close confinement, and, I am told, very harshly treated.

I am informed that it is the intention of the Government to send these gentlemen to the coast of Africa. As this punishment implies the loss of health, if not the sacrifice of life, the report has filled the very respectable and, indeed, distinguished families to which they generally belong with the deepest affliction.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

No. 107.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 10.)

Extract.)

Madrid, January 2, 1847.

SINCE the last dispatch I wrote to you on the affairs of Portugal, these affairs have taken, as your Lordship will probably be already aware, a new and decided turn.

Count de Bomfim having been completely defeated by the Duke de Saldanha, and having since, with all the officers who were with him, surrendered as prisoners at discretion, there can be little doubt that the Count Das Antas will be soon deserted by his followers, and that Oporto, if not already in the hands of the Queen's forces, will shortly be so.

In the meantime General Macdonell, as far as I can learn, does not appear to have made much progress as far as getting together any considerable force, or being joined by any persons of importance; though the escape of Don Miguel from Rome, which Count Thomar has announced to me in the inclosed, seems evidence of a plan of which the presence of the Pretender is to form a part.

The accounts which I have received state that the Spanish troops which for a moment had been marched in considerable numbers towards the neighbouring kingdom, and stationed in its immediate vicinity, have retired to their regular winter quarters. M. Isturiz gives me to understand that this was in consequence of my representations.

I may here observe that Count Thomar called upon me the other day and requested to know whether, if a Portuguese vessel in power of the insurgents were to enter a Spanish port and be claimed by him, I should interfere to endeavour to prevent the Spanish Government attending to his demand. I told Count Thomar that he was Her Most Faithful Majesty's Minister at this Court, and that I should certainly not interfere to prevent any just demand of his from being attended to. That I had interfered in the first instance to prevent an active intervention on the part of Spain in Portuguese affairs, because such would be the commencement of a system destructive to the independence of Portugal, and to the tranquillity of the two countries, since, in such case, whatever party was dominant for the moment in Spain or Portugal would be perpetually interfering to place a similar party in power in the neighbouring kingdom; and that I had more recently written to Mr. Isturiz on the subject of the indirect assistance which the Captains-General on the frontier had been affording, partly for the reasons I have stated, but more especially because Mr. Isturiz had been repeatedly giving me assurances of a different kind.

Inclosure in No. 107.

*Count Thomar to Mr. Bulwer.**Madrid, 29 de Dezembro de 1846.*

O ABAIXO assignado, &c., tem a honra de communicar á Mr. Bulwer, &c., que por noticias fidedignas de Roma de 10 do corrente mez, mandadas ao Visconde da Carreira, Ministro de Portugal em Paris, havia as mias bem fundadas suspeitas de que o ex-Infante D. Miguel, depois de ter feito correr o boato de se achar doente, se havia evadido de Roma, para vir por-se á frente da revolução do Minho, que tem por fim usurpar de novo a Corôa de Sua Magestade a Rainha de Portugal a Senhora Donna Maria II.

O Enviado da mesma Augusta Senhora na Corte de Madrid considera uma tal noticia de tanta transcendencia, que julga do seu dever não demorar esta communição á Mr. Bulwer, á fim de que como Representante de uma Corte que

(Translation.)

Madrid, December 29, 1846.

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to communicate to Mr. Bulwer, &c., that, from credible information sent from Rome on the 10th instant to Viscount da Carreira, Portuguese Minister in Paris, well founded suspicions were entertained of the ex-Infant Don Miguel having disappeared from Rome, after having spread the rumour of his being ill, for the purpose of placing himself at the head of the revolution of the Minho, which aims at usurping again the Crown of Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal Donna Maria II.

The Envoy of this August Sovereign at the Court of Madrid thinks the aforesaid news to be of so much importance as to make him consider it his duty not to delay the communication thereof to Mr. Bulwer, in order that, as the representative of a Court so intimately united with Portugal, and which has always lent to that nation the most effectual co-operation, he may be pleased to act on such important a matter as he may think most proper, and as is to be expected from his well known capacity and zeal on behalf of the maintenance of the rights of the aforesaid August Sovereign.

The Undersigned, &c.
(Signed) CONDE DE THOMAR.

No. 108.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 14, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 2nd instant, stating that Count Thomar had requested you to inform him, whether if a Portuguese vessel in the power of the insurgents were to enter a Spanish port, and were to be claimed by him, you would interfere to prevent the Spanish Government from attending to his demand; and I have to state that I approve of the language which you held in the conversation which you had with Count Thomar upon this subject.

But I have to observe to you that Count Thomar's question may possibly have been meant to include the surrender of political refugees from Portugal coming on board a Portuguese vessel into a Spanish port; and Her Majesty's Government conceive that such refugees ought not to be given up.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 109.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 11.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, January 5, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship extracts from letters I have received from Mr. Consul Johnston at Oporto respecting the state of that city and the provinces of the north.

I learn from authentic sources, that the excesses committed by the troops of Baron Casal in the affair at Braga, and after their success, has produced great irritation in the provinces of Minho and Tras-os-Montes, and has greatly augmented the Miguelite resistance to be expected in those districts.

Your Lordship will perceive in Mr. Johnston's letters that some negotiation is contemplated between the Liberal insurgents and the so-called Miguelites; and I learn that this project is farther advanced than Mr. Johnston seemed to suppose. Two Miguelites are to be admitted into the Junta of Oporto; and the basis of the compact is the abandonment of Don Miguel on one side and the deposition of Queen Donna Maria on the

other. According to this plan the future Sovereign is to be the Prince Don Pedro, eldest son of their Most Faithful Majesties, who is to rule with a Liberal Representative Government, in which the proprietors and chiefs hitherto called Miguelites are to take a distinguished part.

These plans are as actively agitated now at Lisbon as at Oporto, since the defeat at Torres Vedras.

I understand, however, on good authority, that Marshal Saldanha is to enter Coimbra to-day, the inhabitants having sent a deputation to Condeixa to offer him the keys of the place. In this case the plans of coalition between the two parties of insurgents will have but little time for ripening, and we shall shortly hear of the siege, and probably the reduction, of Oporto.

Colonel Wylde left Lisbon on the 2nd for the head-quarters of Marshal Saldanha, which he expected to find at Leiria.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure in No. 109.

Extracts of Lettels from Consul Johnston of Oporto.

Sir,

Oporto, December 21, 1846.

YESTERDAY it was reported by an officer who came over from the Baron do Cazal with a serjeant and two privates, that the Baron had halted at Villa Nova de Familição, and that one of the causes of his moving was a quarrel between the 3rd and 15th Regiments. His men seem to be losing their confidence in him. I have just heard that he has given as a reason for not having attempted to enter Oporto, that he was afraid his men would plunder the town. I am told that the two guns which were on their way to him from Valença have been taken by a party sent out from Vianna.

There was a large Miguelite guerrilha at Oliveira de Azimeis on the 18th. It was dispersed, and several of the men were killed. It is said that General Lemos and the Morgado do Cavo (the Viscount de Beira's son-in-law) were at the head of it. A detachment has been sent out from this garrison towards that place. Melhundreds' guerrilhas are doing duty; they are active serviceable-looking men, and there are about 400 of them. I hear from persons who mix with the "populares" that they, and especially the men of the town, murmur at the hardships to which they are exposed, and say that the turn of the poor is coming, and that they will be revenged on the rich. I myself heard something like this said by some men a little while ago, but paid little attention to the matter; the feeling, however, seems to be more common than I supposed; and if the present state of affairs last much longer, obliging these men to remain in arms, and increasing their discontent, and they finally prove the stronger party, it is likely to occasion much mischief.

An officer and fifteen men have just now come over from Baron do Cazal. They report that the 3rd and 15th Regiments are much dissatisfied at their not having been allowed to attack Oporto, and that they are likely to come over.

December 21, 8 P.M.

Cazal surprised Macdonell in Braga. The loss on the side of the Baron was, in killed and wounded, fifty-five men, of whom four officers. Cazal's men took only one prisoner, a major; to none of the others who fell in their hands did they give quarter; and at 9 o'clock on Sunday-night the number of Miguelites who had been killed was found to be 139.

I am told that the real cause of Cazal's sudden departure, was a despatch he received from Viscount de Vinhaes calling him to Traz-os-Montes, in consequence of Padre Casimiro having raised Traz-os-Montes in favour of Don Miguel. I believe it is true that Padre Casimiro is

stirring, but I do not think any of the chiefs of the Miguelites will move, unless the Carlists appear in force in Spain. Such an appearance is expected by them, and should it take place, the Constitutionalists here will probably find it convenient to settle their own affairs amicably.

December 25.

The Baron de Cazal is still at Braga. Macdonell is at Guimerães collecting his guerrilhas. It is said that he intends to attack Cazal.

December 28.

I am informed that in consequence of the defeat of the Conde do Bomfim at Torres Vedras, Count das Antas is retiring rapidly to Oporto; but the Junta has desired him to hold Coimbra as long as possible. His force is estimated here at 1200 men and about 200 horse. Cezar de Vasconcellos is to go by the old road and join him at Coimbra.

The garrison at Vianna is called in to Oporto, The Baron de Castro d'Aire is to come in, and the Junta seems to be preparing for a siege.

The people of the Minho put under arms by the Junta, are said to be disgusted at the proceedings of Cazal (whom they look upon merely as a Cabralista) and desirous to come into Oporto; but they will probably hesitate as they did on a previous occasion, when they hear that Oporto is likely to be besieged.

The Junta expects to have here before the 4th January 10,000 men of all arms, including 3000 perfectly armed and well disciplined.

December 29.

The gentlemen of the Junta continue to keep a good countenance, but I am told that most of them are really much dejected, and that upon the receipt of the news of Count Bomfim's defeat, even Manoel Passos appeared to consider their cause desperate. I have not heard that the Government at Lisbon has offered them any terms, and it is not supposed that it will offer any. Neither party when prosperous is disposed to be moderate.

I hear that yesterday morning Cazal left Braga for Vianna, and that Macdonell about the same time left Guimerães for Amarante, with about 700 of the most effective of his people. The party of Miguelites which was at Oliveira d'Azemeis, is at Paiva. The Padre Cazimiro has not more than 400 men, and it is not likely that the chiefs of his party will move at present.

I believe that Senhor Sá Nogueira will take the earliest opportunity of going to England, and I hear that the Viscount Sá Bandeira is likely to go also. I am told that the Viscount has already left the service of the Junta, and the rumour is that he has done so in consequence of Senhor Passos having proposed that the Junta should join with the Royalists.

I inclose a bulletin published at Braga by the Baron do Cazal.

December 30.

The Baron Castro d'Aire, instead of coming in, went to Villa Real. He reports that he has beaten a party of Vinhaes' people, killing five and taking eighty prisoners. It is said that he is to collect a large guerrilha and act against the Vizconde.

The garrison of Vianna is not to be drawn in. A reinforcement of 200 men was sent there in the "Vezuvio," and I am told that a large detachment is to march there to-morrow. From Vianna the detachment is to proceed towards Valença to prevent the Baron Cazal from retiring to that fort, and in combination with the force already in Vianna to attack him if an opportunity offer.

Cazal is still in Braga; I am told that Macdonell's retreat from that place was made in an orderly manner, and that in retiring he showed so

good a front that Cazal did not venture to follow him beyond the streets of the city: and he has since made no movement against him. It seems that the resistance offered to Cazal by the Miguelites was made in opposition to the advice of Macdonell, who told the chiefs that they were not in a condition either to act offensively or to oppose a force like Cazal's in such a way as to advance their cause; but upon their resolving to defend the place he acted with so much judgment, and throughout the action was so forward, that he appears to have recovered for himself entirely the confidence of the Miguelites of the lower sort. He is now in Amarante with about 900 effective men. I am told that between 400 and 500 Miguelites who have put themselves at his disposal, are in the neighbourhood of that place, and that others are going to him from different parts of the country.

I believe that the Junta have sent emissaries to Macdonell to induce him to join with them. I have heard nothing more of the Viscount Sá da Bandeira. Senhor Sá Nogueira is to embark for England to-morrow. His passport is made out for England, France and Belgium, and it is said that he is sent by the Junta.

The preparations for a siege continue; the Serra convent is now well fortified.

I inclose an account of the force which the Junta expects to have here on the 4th January next. You will know how to make an allowance for exaggeration.

At present I believe there are in Oporto nearly 2000 men pretty well equipped, and in and about Oporto 3000 "populares."

Statement quoted above.

Guarda Municipal	-	-	-	-	Men.
Artilheria da linha					500
„ Nacionaes				-	500
„ Academicos				-	
Regimento Fuzileiros	-	-	-	-	950
Battalion da Legião	-	-	-	-	600
Cavallaria	-	-	-	-	120
					<hr/>
					2,670

All these said to be completely equipped.

2 Battalion d'Artistas	-	-	-	-	1,450
3 „ Guarda Nacional	-	-	-	-	1,000
3 „ „ Seguranza	-	-	-	-	900
Guarda Alfandega and Barreiras	-	-	-	-	400
Popular corps from different parts of the country					1,580
Traz-os-Montes and Douro	-	-	-	-	1,400
Das Antas and Cezar	-	-	-	-	3,650
Conde de Mello	-	-	-	-	2,150
					<hr/>
Total	-	-	-	-	15,200

December 31.

I am informed that the Baron do Cazal has entered Valença.

I understand that the Junta has sent emissaries to the chiefs of the Miguelites to induce them to join with them proposing to proclaim Dom Pedro V, and to establish a Regency, under which those chiefs shall have all the influence which they can reasonably expect.

The exportation of Indian corn is prohibited for the present.

No. 110.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 17.)

My Lord,

Madrid, January 9, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that the last news I have received from Portugal is, that Count Das Antas has evacuated Santarem, but that it was not known whether he was marching to Coimbra, or towards the Spanish frontier.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

H. L. BULWER.

No. 111.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 18.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, January 10, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that Marshal Saldanha is still at Coimbra, and where he proposes to remain several days longer, in order to re-establish the authorities of the Government, and otherwise organize the country, that his resources may not be intercepted in his rear on his proceeding further north. It will probably be the 17th of this month before the Marshal arrives in front of Oporto.

Whether Count das Antas has actually entered Oporto is not certainly known here; but his abandonment of Coimbra, and his evident inability to offer resistance to the troops of the Government during the whole route from Leiria to Oporto, has spread dismay among the partisans of the Revolution in other parts of the country south of the Douro. Abrantes has been abandoned, and at Castello Branco and a great many other places, the principal persons of the Juntas and their agents have fled; and the other party, faithful to the Government, have come forth from their places of concealment, and have established themselves in authority, and dispatched deputations to the Marshal and addresses to Lisbon.

I have the honour to inclose a copy of the communication from Castello Branco, which will afford a fair specimen of the mode of procedure on these occasions.

The enthusiasm which in these compositions is much dwelt upon, inspires but little confidence. In this country, as in Spain, there are two ostensible parties in each town; but in moments of agitation and danger, one only—the triumphant party—is visible; the other takes to flight and concealment. The mass of indifferent persons who appear on occasions of public rejoicing on either one side or the other, and who are little more than spectators, and whose chief motive is in general an uneasy curiosity, serve the purposes of those who wish to prove that public opinion is in their favour. This accounts for the language of the organs of each contending party. According to the published statements of the insurgents, Count das Antas, on his approach to Lisbon, was received with the greatest demonstrations of joy, precisely in those places where it now seems the enthusiasm is most remarkable for the victorious army of the Duke of Saldanha.

I have the honour to inclose the reports of Marshal Saldanha's progress, as published in the official organ of the Government, as well as the Marshal's address to the inhabitants of Coimbra.

Colonel Wylde has not yet returned from the head-quarters of Marshal Saldanha.

Lisbon is perfectly tranquil, with the exception of the natural sensation caused among the lower classes by the continual pressing for soldiers, which still goes on; and among the higher class, by the numerous imprisonments lately made amongst the representatives of the principal Miguelite families in Lisbon. It appears that some suspicion has been attached to them in consequence of letters intercepted from persons at Braga, and addressed to them. I understand they are not charged with any act, but are to be immured as a matter of precaution,

which is the favourite system here for maintaining order and preserving the peace.

Already every prison in Lisbon is full to overflowing with persons supposed to be attached to the party of the insurgents, and who have generally been arrested merely as known political conversationists in that sense, or on information and denouncements.

The families of the nobility considered as Miguelite in Lisbon have taken no part in any political questions in this country since the deposition of Dom Miguel, and have been remarkable for the extreme quietness and respectability of their deportment.

It is possible that the Government may be now under some apprehensions of their favouring the idea of a union between the Miguelite and Septembrist parties against the Queen, but I do not believe they have any real grounds for suspecting them of having taken any part in promoting so discreditable an alliance.

The persons of this class already in prison, are Dom João Vieira Tovar de Albuquerque, brother of Count Mollelos; Viscount Balsemão; Dom Christovão Manoel de Vilhena, nephew of the Duke of Saldanha; Antonio Lucio Tavares Maggesi, son of General Maggesi; Dom José de Lancastre, brother of the Marquis of Abrantes; and José Pereira de Albuquerque e Campos.

Those who have escaped the officers of justice who attempted to arrest them, are, Dom José d'Alarcão, brother of Count S. Vicenti; Ayres de Sá Nogueira, brother of Viscount de Sá Bandeira; Count Pombeiro; Viscount Manique; Dom Francisco de Lancastre, brother of the Marquis of Abrantes.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

P.S.—I have the honour to add the "Diario do Governo" of this day, which contains a report of the movements of the forces of the Government, both on the north and south of the Tagus.

H. S.

Inclosure 1 in No. 111.

The Acting Civil Governor of Castello Branco to the Viscount Oliveira.

(Translation.)

Most excellent Sir,

Castello Branco, January 3, 1847.

IN the absence of the Civil Governor of this district, I have the honour of informing your Excellency that last night at about 11 o'clock the pseudo-authorities, both civil and military, left this city, which, during the space of sixty-six days they have stained with their crimes and vexed with their violence. The Civil Governor will inform your Excellency by the next post respecting said crimes and violence; meantime I will merely state the names of the fugitives, who were so frightened at the presence of the Queen's troops at Santarem, although the distance is twenty-three leagues, that they abandoned the command they exercised. They are Lieutenant-General Osorio Cabral and his two sons; Antonio Ferreira Taborda, his aide-de-camp; Joaquim Pedroso, chief of the staff; João de Fonseca Coutinho, Commander-General of all the battalions which were to have been organized in this district by order of the Oporto Junta; the ex-Baron de Oliveiros with his two sons, first promoters of the revolt; José de Mello Sampayo de Bourbon, who succeeded the ex-Baron in the Civil Government, and José de Mattos, Secretary of the same Government. José Nicolão de Sampayo, who was Administrator of the Council during the sixty-six days, also followed them, no doubt to show his consistency; but he might have remained with us, no one would have injured him, for had it not been his administration, great mischief might have been done in this district, whose fate he always endeavoured to soften as far as possible.

As soon as the inhabitants were delivered from their oppressors, they broke out in exclamations of joy, but with prudence, with discretion : and up to this time, 11 o'clock, A. M. I have every reason to praise the good sense of the people. The greater number of the young men belonging to the battalion Castello Branco have left their leaders ; I intend assembling them, in order to see what force the commander of the 6th military division can reckon upon. I am about to assemble the Municipal Chamber, with the object of annulling and condemning the revolutionary act of the 29th October, and of proclaiming once more Her Majesty the Queen and the Constitutional Charter.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) JOSE ANTONIO MORAO,
Acting Civil Governor.

Inclosure 2 in No. 111.

Proclamation of Marshal Saldanha.

(Translation.)

Inhabitants of Coimbra,

*Head Quarters of
Pombal, January 4, 1847.*

THE faithful troops of the Queen and Charter are about to enter your district, and, as brothers, to embrace you.

Our mission is one of peace, of order, and of obedience to the legitimate authorities.

Await quietly at home the arrival of the brave and faithful soldiers and receive them with your accustomed cordiality, for I know how to maintain the order and discipline generally observed by the troops I command.

(Signed) DUQUE DE SALDANHA.

Inclosure 3 in No. 111.

Extract from the "Diario do Governo" of January 10, 1847.

(Translation.)

WE learn by the official reports received this morning from Coimbra, that Marshal Saldanha was received in triumph. Several deputations of persons of note came out of the city to meet the noble Duke at a distance of more than one league, not only to have the honour and pleasure of complimenting him, but also with the object of assuring him that the inhabitants of Coimbra were preparing a reception worthy of his high rank.

The rebels had spread the report that the faithful troops would commit excesses, but the Marshal's proclamation, dated at Pombal on the 4th, which soon reached Coimbra, calmed all anxiety, and established due confidence. The noble Duke, with his civil and gentlemanly manners, and the troops, by their discipline and gallantry, practically proved to the inhabitants of Coimbra the falseness with which their detractors pretend to blemish the glory they have attained by their brilliant and extraordinary services.

On the Marshal entering the city, thirty-seven soldiers and serjeants with two officers, presented themselves to him; and it was expected that others would come over, for it was known that several of them had abandoned Xavier, on his hasty march towards Oporto.

Her Majesty's legitimate Government is now re-established throughout the country from Lisbon to Coimbra, both along the new and the old roads, the post is again open on that line, and the telegraphs transmit the required communications. The normal state which the country is progressively acquiring, is the consequence of the singular feat of arms of the 22nd December at Torres Vedras. Honour and eternal praise to the illustrious Marshal Saldanha, as brave as he is skilful.

Inclosure 4 in No. 111.

Extract from the "Diario do Governo" of January 9, 1847.

(Translation.)

THE letters from the head-quarters of Marshal Saldanha, dated at Coimbra on the 6th instant, state the satisfaction caused by the good spirit manifested in the country through which the troops have passed, but principally at Coimbra, whose inhabitants evinced the greatest joy and enthusiasm.

It is gratifying to us that the two illustrious foreigners who accompany the Marshal, should have witnessed the scene of rejoicing, and the expansion of truly patriotic sentiments.

We publish the second bulletin of Coimbra, describing the brilliant reception of the noble Duke, and of the army of operations.

On the 6th, thirty men who had left Xavier*, presented themselves to the Marshal, and it is affirmed that he will not be followed to Porto by one half the force he had when he left Coimbra.

Inclosure 5 in No. 111.

Extract from the "Diario do Governo" of January 11.

(Translation.)

YESTERDAY, 8th, Marshal Saldanha left Coimbra in order to carry on his operations against the rebels, leaving a brigade in that city. The legitimate Government has been established at the distance of eight to ten leagues in the circumference of Coimbra, the people having spontaneously proclaimed it, shortly after the retreat of the rebel authorities. At Figueira, the flight of the anarchists was so precipitate, that they left in the chests of the custom-house considerable sums, which shows how great was their fear.

General Viscount Setubal states, that having reached Montemor, he heard that ex-Count Mello with all his guerrilhas, had sallied from Evora in the direction of Arraiolos; that he immediately marched to meet those robbers, but that unfortunately he could not overtake them, for they, being aware of his movement, had run away from Arraiolos several hours before the General's arrival; that he had sent a squadron after them, but not one had been captured, having shut themselves up in Evora.

Four soldiers and two corporals belonging to the 5th cavalry, who had escaped from Evora, presented themselves to said Viscount. They stated that all the chiefs of guerrilhas, Mello, Avellar, Neutel, Galamba, Batalha, and others, had assembled in the city with about 600 ragged, starved, insubordinate men; that the inhabitants of Evora are at present completely disgusted and in great consternation, finding that they are obliged to bear such a calamity, and fearing that some day their houses may be sacked.

A corporal and a soldier of the same regiment have likewise come into Lisbon to-day. They escaped from Evora the night before last, and confirm what their comrades said to Viscount Setubal.

We publish an interesting official letter written by ex-Marquis Loulé, and which has been intercepted. The contents are as true as is accurate the number of troops he allows Marshal Saldanha. It appears impossible

Letter of the Marquis de Loulé.

Most excellent Sir,

*Civil Governor's Office,
Coimbra, January 1, 1847.*

HIS Excellency Count das Antas has resolved to abandon this city, concentrating all the forces at Oporto, not only to organize, but also with the object of availing himself of the immense resources of that city and of undertaking military operations. Saldanha was last night at Leiria with 2,500 infantry and 250 cavalry, and it is clear that with 2,300 men he cannot conquer Beira Alta, nor manœuvre on his flanks. It is therefore necessary that your Excellency should endeavour to organize and encourage public spirit, making a partisan warfare and you may even become master of this city, should Saldanha, as appears probable, march on Oporto; but at all events you are recommended not to abandon the ground except when forced by circumstances. Your Excellency is likewise requested to establish a line of communication as far as Castello Branco, in order to collect information from the Alemtejo, which you will forward to the Oporto Junta; and you will further communicate this letter to the civil Governors of Guarda, Castello Branco, and Portalegre.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) MARQUEZ DE LOULE

No. 112.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 18.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, January 11, 1847.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 5th instant, in which I informed your Lordship that a junction was supposed to be in contemplation between the Liberal insurgents and those denominated Miguelites, I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship a number of a periodical publication which is secretly printed and circulated in Lisbon by the agents of the Junta of Oporto, and read with avidity by their friends in Lisbon, in which your Lordship will perceive the version which this party is desirous of giving to their union with those who have hitherto proclaimed Don Miguel.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure in No. 112.

Extract from secret publication circulated in Lisbon.

(Translation.)

PERSECUTION has increased during the last days. The prisons are full. In the streets we see nothing but captors and captured!

The Liberals are either in dungeons, in the field, or hidden. The net has now been extended over the Royalists, over those gentlemen who, hitherto, had merely observed our political dissensions. The Government is unjust; but it is another lesson for the Royalists.

Don Miguel's cause fell because it was a cause without generosity, a personal cause, which is ever unfortunate. The worshippers of the prosperous man leave him at the hour of misfortune. Do you want a proof? Sousa Azevedo equipped in 1828, at his own expense, several men, who fought against the Queen. He gave horses and money to support Don Miguel, and after all we now see him in the same temple worshipping another image; throwing into dungeons those who were his political friends, and whose only crime is that they have not abjured their principles.

The Miguelites made a gross mistake: they believed in the Government's good faith; the Cabralistas raised the first voice in favour of the pretender. The first shots were fired against us. Macdonald, in combination with Cazal, attacked our troops. Sá was obliged to punish them.

The Lisbon Government counted as its own Macdonald's triumphs. Peace and harmony reigned at one time amongst them. Read the "*Cronica de Braga*;" of the 7th December it runs thus: "Cazal wishes to visit our province. What shall we do? We hardly know, for we are not aware of his last intentions."

The same journal tells us that at Lamego Baron de Cazal had become the friend of the Miguelites.

The two forces fought at last; but it does not prove that there was no combination between the chiefs. The letters from Braga state that Macdonald did not wish to fight; he was forced to it by his troops, who accused him of treason. The people were induced by the Cabralistas to take up arms against us, and the Cabralistas have butchered the people in the streets of Braga!

What did the Royalists expect after this? The Government spared them so long as it suited its convenience. Cazal defeated them at Braga, and immediately after the gentlemen who are considered influent are taken up in Lisbon.

The Government was well aware that Don Miguel was about to be proclaimed at Braga, and was delighted. After the fight the Ministers order the citizens to be imprisoned. How is this explained? How is it that Saldanha's nephew has been also taken up? We do not understand the mystery.

It is in the interests of the Royalists to embrace the popular banner. It is a banner not of a party; it is the national banner. The people no longer know names; they only know principles. A legitimate King is he who governs well. Legitimacy falls by abuse of power. We regret the blindness of some writers who support a depraved Court, because they dread a more depraved Court.

The country can no longer be saved by means of scholastic doctrines, but by means of powder and ball. The Revolution must be a revolution. We will have no doctrinal revolution; it cannot be. Doctrine ruins a revolution: enthusiasm, and the proclamation of a great principle, can only save an empire.

What can doctrine do to a conspiring King? Why not apply the same jurisprudence to a Don Miguel?

Oh, only the poor can be punished! Royalty may become malefic; a King may distribute cartridges to kill citizens, but he must not be punished.

Why shed so much blood? Why should we hurt a few starved conspirators? The evil must be attacked in the roots.

When a dynasty becomes opposed to the interests of a country, we are no longer obliged to support it.

We care not for dynasty. We only care for the people—for the injury which is done.

The people are no longer bound to obey. The Queen has declared herself absolute. We only know the Constitutional Throne.

This is the truth—this is the doctrine.

high up the river, he cannot arrive before Oporto until the 22nd or 23rd of this month.

In consequence, I have addressed a letter to Her Majesty's Consul at Oporto, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy.

Inclosure in No. 113.

Mr. Southern to Consul Johnston.

Sir,

Lisbon, January 11, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have this morning learned that it is the intention of Marshal Saldanha to storm the city of Oporto, and to take it by assault.

Under these circumstances it becomes my duty to request you to give notice to the British residents, that Oporto is likely to be exposed to all the horrors of a city attacked in the manner I have stated; and as it is highly probable that many British residents may desire to place themselves out of the reach of such catastrophe, I have to inform you that measures will be taken to provide means for the removal of such British residents in Oporto as wish to avail themselves of them. With this object, such vessels as Admiral Sir William Parker can dispose of for this purpose, in addition to Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Gladiator," already there, will be sent off Oporto, and up to the time when the attack is expected to be made, a British ship or ships will remain in the Douro.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

No. 114.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 25.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, January 15, 1847

THINKING it desirable to ascertain whether Marshal Saldanha's opinions and views had undergone any change in consequence of his decisive victory at Torres Vedras, and also wishing to ascertain the state of feeling in that part of the country which had been lately in the occupation of the insurgents, and which they had always represented to be enthusiastic in their favour, I accepted the Marshal's invitation to visit his head-quarters, and left Lisbon for this purpose, accompanied by Count Mensdorf, on the 2nd instant.

I expected to find the head-quarters at Leiria, the Marshal having informed me that he should remain there until the 4th, but we received information on the road that he was advancing towards Coimbra, which had been evacuated by the insurgents, and we pushed on in consequence, as fast as the weather and the state of the roads would permit, overtaking the Duke at Condeixa, and entering Coimbra with him on the 5th, where himself and the troops were received with every outward appearance of content and enthusiasm.

As we were unknown on the road, and travelled as private individuals without any escort, we had a good opportunity of inquiring into, and observing the state of the country, which we found everywhere tranquil and apparently contented with their recent change of masters; officers, couriers, and single soldiers passing alone, both by night and day, without the slightest interruption.

The Duke informed me that Castello Branco, Villa Real, and

had done the same. Viana has also been re-occupied by the Queen's authorities; Oporto and Evora being the only considerable towns now in possession of the insurgents, exclusive of those occupied by the Miguelites under Macdonell, who is moving between Guimaraens, Amarante, and Oporto, since his defeat at Braga by Casal. This last, immediately after his victory, retired to Valença, his movements having been from the beginning totally inexplicable.

The coalition between the Miguelites and the Junta of Oporto, seems to be now, to a certain degree confirmed; an event which I cannot bring myself to believe will strengthen either party, though it seems to have excited great apprehension both here and at Saldanha's head-quarters I do not even think that it will prolong the defence of Oporto. Macdonell has not more than 900 peasants with him under arms, and if they enter the city with him, of which there are no accounts as yet, dissensions are sure to break out between them and the municipal guard, who, as well as a large proportion of the inhabitants, are decidedly liberal, and strongly opposed to the Miguelites; nor do I think it possible that Sá da Bandeira or Das Antas, both of whom are known to be men of principle and probity, can have given in their adhesion to such an arrangement.

Saldanha can bring about 5000 good infantry before Oporto, independent of Casal and Vinhaes' force, which may be reckoned at somewhere about 2000. The insurgent force in Oporto is stated at 9000 men, of which about 3000 are regulars, the rest populares and peasants.

No. 115.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 25.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, January 18, 1847.

I HAVE the satisfaction of informing your Lordship that I yesterday received a renewal of the most positive assurances of its being the Queen's intention to return to a constitutional system of government at the earliest possible moment after the fall of Oporto. I have also the pleasure of informing your Lordship that the Duke has adopted the advice I gave him, and has written, disapproving the idea of sending any of the prisoners taken at Torres Vedras to Africa, and recommending that the officers of inferior rank, who may be fairly supposed to have been led away by their chiefs, should be only kept in confinement until the insurrection was over, and then placed on half-pay, or reincorporated with their corps, according to the circumstances under which they joined the rebels.

The Queen's Government are under the greatest difficulties for want of funds at the present moment, Marshal Saldanha having written to say that it is of the utmost importance that money and arms should be sent to him, to enable him to take advantage of the reaction taking place at Coimbra and other parts of the country, in the Queen's favour, by forming municipal battalions, &c.; but the Government have neither the one nor the other to supply him with and should Oporto hold out for any length of time, and the Marshal's troops be left without money, the effects may be very serious.

The most recent accounts from the north still continue to assert the fact of a coalition having taken place between the Miguelite and the Septembrista insurgents, and papers published at Oporto and intercepted letters tend to confirm this report.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. WYLDE,
Colonel.

No. 116.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 25.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, January 15, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship extracts from the last reports received from Oporto, and also the copy of an article in the Oporto "Nacional" newspaper, the organ of the Septembrista party in that quarter, which discusses the reasonableness of a co-operation between the extreme parties, and shows at least that such a measure, if not already adopted, is under consideration.

It is commonly said here, that a formal compact, similar to that reported by Mr. Consul Johnston, has taken place between the Constitutional insurgents and the Miguelites, henceforward to be called "Royalists;" but I cannot procure any clear evidence of the fact, though I am certainly inclined to believe that a resolution has been mutually taken to suspend hostilities between them, and perhaps also to direct their efforts jointly against the common enemy. Royalist officers have been admitted into Oporto; and several influential persons of that party have left that city, in order, as it is said, to induce their partisans in the provinces to rise. I also understand that after Baron Casal left Braga (the great Miguelite capital), where his troops committed great excesses, the house in which he lodged was razed to the ground by the populace; the Civil Governor named by the Supreme Junta of Oporto was immediately afterwards installed there in his office; and Padre Cazimir, who commands the Royalists in the town, took off the red cockade (the ensign of Dom Miguel) from the hats of his men, and forbade them to give vivas to any one. I am likewise informed that General Povoas has been named Lieutenant-General by the Junta of Oporto, and that he and General Guedes, if not of the Junta already, are to be admitted as members of it.

Almost the same circumstances, however, took place in the Revolution of the Minho in the spring of last year, and yet no one ever thought of Dom Miguel at the moment of triumph. General Povoas expected to be elected as Deputy in the late intended elections, and when reproached with this line of conduct, he frankly published a correspondence which he had had with an adherent of Dom Miguel, in the journals, in which he renounced that Prince, and declared that the time had arrived when the men of influence of all parties should work together for the common weal.

Although perhaps it may be proposed, on this present occasion, to carry the cooperation somewhat farther than before, still I cannot credit the statement that such men as Viscount Sá da Bandeira or Count Das Antas have consented to join in any such convention as that reported by Mr. Consul Johnston in his letter of the 11th instant.

It is certain that the insurgents by the defeat at Torres Vedras, by the prospect before them of extermination or exile, and the persecution by the Government of every one suspected of even sympathizing with them, have become desperate. The attempted arrests also which are still going on, of the heads of supposed Miguelite families in Lisbon, have put all the nobility of the provinces in a state of commotion. The ex-friars, moreover, and the lower clergy, who, encouraged by the dissensions among the Constitutionalists, begin to entertain hopes of the resuscitation of their cause, are labouring among the peasantry and preparing them for a general rise. All these things are dangerous elements of revolution, which, if combined against a common object—and favoured by any fortunate chance, may ultimately succeed in bringing about the destruction of Her Majesty's Throne.

On the other hand, Oporto may not resist a prompt and vigorous attack, if made by the troops of Marshal Saldanha: they are flushed with victory. The result at Torres Vedras was almost miraculous, and a similar triumph may await them on the Douro. In that case I should not doubt for a moment the final military success of the Marshal over

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the coalition; although the sturdy peasantry of the Minho and Trás-os-Montes, when led on by their priests and provincial nobility, would give him trouble; and such a contest would greatly increase the misery and wretchedness under which this unhappy country is already suffering.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 116.

Extracts of Letters from Consul Johnston of Oporto.

January 1, 1847.

A MAN who arrived from Braga this morning states that Cazal was yesterday at Guimerães with 900 men, the remainder of his force being still at Braga. The report of his retreat to Valença was brought by the "Vezuvio," which returned yesterday from Vianna.

January 7.

We hear that Marshal Saldanha entered Coimbra on the 4th. Upon his approach all the forces of the Junta abandoned the place, and to-day about 1500 infantry of the line, 150 cavalry, 100 artillerymen with six pieces, and about 800 populares, have entered Oporto. The rear-guard had made a rapid march of six leagues, the Marshal having pushed on his advance to Serdao.

The Count das Antas arrived here on the 5th, and about 250 men of his or Count Bomfim's division, came in on the 5th and 6th, generally in small parties, at night.

The Baron do Cazal is gone to Valença for the purpose, as it is said, of bringing artillery for Marshal Saldanha. If this be true, I presume it is not the intention of the Marshal to enter Oporto immediately.

The Junta is preparing for a siege, laying in provisions for the troops and the citizens, and continuing to equip and discipline the popular forces. A duty of 140 reis the alqueire has been put upon Indian corn for exportation. The export of flour is prohibited. It is said that the citizens are to be called upon for a loan.

I am told that the Royalists will not join with the Junta. It is said that the Royalists might be induced to abandon Don Miguel, but that they require that the Sovereign shall be absolute; whereas the Junta insist upon a limited monarchy. Both Viscount de Sá and Count das Antas are said to be opposed to any communion with the Royalists.

Macdonell still remains at Amarante. Information that Don Miguel has left Rome has been received here.

The accounts given of the reception of Count Thomar at Madrid have strengthened the belief that he will be restored to power if the insurgents be conquered.

I am told that Marquis Loulé arrived in Oporto this evening.

January 11.

The Junta is said to have formed a compact with some of the chief Miguelites, the principal ostensible object of which is to put down the party which they call Cabralista. I have heard of several things said to have been agreed upon by the parties. I am told that the principal articles are—

1st. That the Royalists shall furnish 5000 men completely equipped.

2nd. That two Royalists shall be added to the Junta.

3rd. That Don Miguel shall be proclaimed King upon the defeat of the Cabralistas.

4th. That a liberal Constitution shall be given by Don Miguel at the meeting of the Cortes (tres Estados), which shall be assembled at the conclusion of the contest.

5th. That if Don Miguel have no children, the line of Cadaval shall succeed to the Throne, to the exclusion of the other branches of the Family of Braganza.

It is stated that Marshal Saldanha left Coimbra on the 9th with about two-thirds of his force, and reached Agueda.

This place is now much stronger than it was a month ago. The lines are contracted and much more capable of being defended by a small force. In the principal streets ditches have been cut, and barricades thrown up.

The troops were reviewed yesterday by the Count das Antas. I am told that several of the regular corps appeared discontented. The popular force, however, especially that of Oporto, seemed to be in good spirits.

I am informed that several Cartists of some importance, displeased at the proceedings of the Government at Lisbon, and especially with the forced circulation of paper money, and the appointment of Count Thomar at Madrid, have joined with the Junta.

Inclosure 2 in No. 116.

Article from the "Nacional" of Oporto, January 9.

(Translation.)

"When a great danger threatens the country, there is no hatred among Goths; they are all brothers, for they all are the sons of this noble soil."—EURICO.

THE question is no longer one of public right or of dynasties, the object is to fight and to destroy the Cabralist absolutism; and therefore all those good Portuguese who do not belong to that party, are bound to combat the common enemy, laying aside questions which, at the proper time, will be satisfactorily solved. For there being, as we trust there is, loyalty and patriotism, those who joined in the hour of battle, cannot possibly dissent after the victory.

The Royalists know full well that for some years they were excluded from political communion, and that Government only thought of them to extract their contributions, when it was not to persecute and vex them. They were deprived of the rights and guarantees to which all citizens are entitled by law; and it was only after they had formed a coalition with us, that they again conquered the guarantees of which they had been so unjustly dispossessed. The fate of the Royalists was for some years the same as that of the Jews in the times of Don Manoel—they were a cursed and despised race; and it was the alliance they formed with the Liberals that procured them the means of rising from that degradation.

It is true that we had the advantage of that contract, because the force of the Royalists is an unimportant one; but there is no doubt that they, perhaps, gained more; for, had we not joined them, they would to this day be oppressed and despised as they were before the coalition took place. The coalition is the charter of enfranchisement for the Royalists; it was from that moment that they became members of the great national party, sharing its prosperous or adverse fortunes.

Once united, we disputed the elections in 1845, and if we were not victorious we obliged the Cabralista Government to commit such excesses

and violences that it became more odious, and thus were spread the seeds of revolution. After the elections of 1845, a revolution was unavoidable. The revolution did appear, and it was magnificent, glorious—such, in fact, as had not been seen before. The reason was that we fought united, and that in the hour of combat we only aimed at the destruction of the common enemy; all other questions were silenced. We only thought of fighting the common enemy—we forgot everything else; and that is the secret of our force, of our victory.

After the victory the Royalists saw us loyally fulfil the clauses of the coalition; and although those clauses did not bind us so far, the noble Count das Antas never allowed his soldiers to fire a single shot against some parties of peasants who cheered Don Miguel; and the Count himself went to treat and confer with their leaders, in order to persuade them, in a friendly manner, to desist from their plans and to retire to their homes.

And what has the Cabralista General Cazal done? Let Braga answer.

The Royalists now, whether they will or not, must share our fate; because the Cabrales consider us all accomplices, and the same hatred, the same thirst for vengeance they have against us they have against the Royalists. They must not forget this truth, so that, putting aside metaphysical questions, we may march in a compact host against the common enemy. A question in itself so grave and of immense consequences, having moreover a favourable aspect, is not to be ruined from motives, we may say, of etiquette.

Let us suppose that some one does not agree on this or the other point; is that a reason why he should not combat on our side? Let him bear in mind that he who does not join us in battle, strives against himself. This is one of those cases when we are bound to profess that abnegation, that patriotism which induced the priest of Cartia to sacrifice his hatred and affections to the welfare of his country, convinced that to save it is the first duty of man.

“Neither do I love Roderico,” said he, “for the memory of Witiza can never disappear from the heart of his old preceptor. I know by what means Roderico ascended the throne, which he could not have obtained by the election of the Goths. But it is not his Crown that the sons of Spain are this day called upon to defend; it is the liberty of the country; it is our religion; it is our temple; the tombs containing the remains of our fathers; it is the cross, the women, the children, the fields on which they live, the trees we have planted On the day of battle Eurico will arm himself in order to defend these objects of his tender affections.”

These lines would seem to have been written for our case. If all the good Portuguese follow this noble example of devotion and patriotism, the national cause, we will not say will triumph, because we cannot doubt it for a moment, but we say that the triumph is near at hand, and that it will be far more glorious.

No. 117.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 25.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, January 16, 1847.

A SMALL force detached from here in order to strengthen the

that port, and permitted to march through the Spanish territory into Portugal at Valenza, as before, with the difference that on this occasion more precautions were used to escape observation, and the force left Vigo in the night.

The troops were accompanied by a great number of refugee officers and employés of the Portuguese Government, who had been received on board of the Spanish Government steamer "Peninsula," during the stay of that vessel at Oporto, and had been subsequently conveyed to Vigo by one of the Spanish steamers-of-war, which are continually moving between that port and Oporto. The sum of £6,000 was likewise given to this force to take into Valenza for the use of the Portuguese Royal Commissioner. It was drawn from the Branch Bank of S. Fernando at Orense.

The Government have published the list of the officers and functionaries who have been conveyed overland by the Spaniards to Valenza, but they have done it in such a manner, as to convey the idea that this considerable number of persons of some importance had now suddenly gone over from the party of the insurgents in Oporto to the side of the Queen's Government.

I have the honour to inclose the "Diario do Governo" which contains this announcement and list, and I have mentioned the fact because, if misunderstood, it might introduce an error into any calculations made respecting the resistance to be expected from Oporto, and lead to a conclusion not supported by the intelligence otherwise received from that port.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

No. 118.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 25.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, January 18, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to state to your Lordship that I have received information from a source on which I can rely, that the Count de Thomar has written from Madrid, strongly advising Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal to ask for the intervention of the Spanish Government, which he gives Her Majesty to understand would be accorded, seeing the union said to have taken place between the Miguelites and the Liberal or Septembrista insurgents.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 25.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, January 19, 1847.

IT becomes daily better ascertained that the intelligence entered into between the Liberal insurgents and the Royalists amounts to co-operation, with the common object of overturning the Queen and her Government. At the same time there is still more reason for believing that the restoration of Don Miguel is not an event contemplated by the party who took arms against the Government appointed under the *coup d'état* of the 6th October.

This connexion, such as it is however, has caused the most serious alarm in Lisbon, not merely to the adherents of the Government, but likewise to the Constitutional and Chartist statesmen, of whom there are some under persecution, some in concealment, some tolerated in public, who sympathize to a certain extent with the cause of the insurgents, but while they condemn the conduct of the Government, disapprove, or at least take no part in the appeal to arms made by the Count das Antas and his companions.

The first class, the adherents to the Government, dread the great additional strength which the insurgents will acquire by the coalition, and the increased sources of resistance to the Government of every kind which will be opened by an address to the prejudices and bigotry of the mass of the people. The second class, the Constitutional public men, who have taken no part in the insurrection, tremble before the probable ultimate consequences of this coalition. Scarcely any of them doubt that such an union, if fully carried out, will be fatal to the Queen's Throne: and they see in this connexion the dishonour, and the consequent feebleness and degradation of the party which forms so discreditable an alliance. They foresee that in the day of triumph an overwhelming force, both moral and physical, will be vested in the leaders of the Royalists, who will make the natural use of it by asserting their own principles and carrying out their own measures, the first victims of which will be the men who, at the sacrifice of their political honour, called in an aid of so treacherous and so disgraceful a character.

The advocates of the coalition complain that they are driven by the folly and violence of the Government of Lisbon to the adoption of desperate measures; that they are as resolved to reject the hollow constitutional promises that would be offered to them by Don Miguel, as they are determined not to yield to the usurpation of despotic power established at Lisbon. They allege that the apprehensions of the return of Don Miguel are chimerical, and invented and promoted by the enemy; that the supposed Miguelites are men who have long wished for an opportunity to declare their separation from the cause of that Prince; that they are anxious only for the prosperity of the country, and to take a part in its management; that they are suffering by the consequences of its actual misgovernment; that though no compact has been made between the two parties, it is the understanding of all, that at the termination of the struggle an assembly shall be called by the Supreme Junta of Oporto, by whose vote the great questions shall be decided that are to settle the fate of the country.

• Be this as it may, I do not think there can be a doubt that the coalition is neither more nor less than an adjournment of the civil war until such time as the common enemy, the Queen's Throne, is overturned; that it settles nothing, and leaves the country open to years of incalculable misery and confusion.

The criminality of the authors of it is no excuse for those who have driven their opponents to such extremities, and who have rejected and despised the admirable occasions which have presented them-

selves, of uniting once more under the maternal sway of the Queen the different members of the Constitutional Family of Portugal.

Perhaps it is not too late to do so even yet. Perhaps there is still time to rescue a great fraction of the late supporters of the Queen's Throne from the dishonour they are about to contract. Perhaps there are yet means of recalling these men to their allegiance. In the present circumstances, considerable sacrifices might be wisely made to prevent the conflagration which, in the opinion of the best authorities in the country on both sides of the question, now threatens to lay waste the whole commonwealth.

Measures which your Lordship long since recommended, I feel convinced would even now, if promptly and efficaciously carried into execution, paralyze the sinews of the rebellion. An immediate change of Ministry, appointing men known for their moderation, their honesty, and their constitutional principles; solemn pledges on the part of Her Majesty of her resolution to govern constitutionally; a general amnesty; and the promise of elections as soon as peace was restored to the country, would, at the eleventh hour, produce, I believe, the immediate abandonment of all the criminal projects now in embryo, save the Throne of the Queen; and preserve the peace of the Peninsula.

While I thus venture humbly to submit this my solemn conviction to your Lordship, I should only be deceiving Her Majesty's Government if I stated that I have the slightest hope that any one of these measures is likely to be adopted. Since the night of the 6th October, I have not been able to detect one solitary indication of that wise and conciliating spirit which ought to prevail in the Government of an agitated and unhappy country like this, driven to the brink of every possible misfortune. It seems to be thought more easy to depend on the result of battles, or to demand the intervention of foreign Powers, than to advise a reparation of evils, the conciliation of spirits, and the adoption of a firm, frank, and decisive constitutional line of conduct.

The system which the Government proposed to follow was one of energy, severity, and uncompromising assertion of power. And such is the character of the people, and the unprepared and feeble condition of the insurgents, that it is very possible that this plan, if it had been carried out, might have been momentarily successful; and have thus given time for deliberation and for the maturing of wiser measures; but instead of vigour and promptness, we have seen nothing but hesitation and delay in everything but the system of arbitrary arrests which has prevailed in Lisbon. In the first instance, the stronghold of Santarem was neglected and lost; then after the victory of Torres Vedras, instead of following up the blow instantly, three days of repose were given to the troops. Again four days a few leagues further on at Leiria; again four or five days at Coimbra; and the army only moves thence when the insurgents have recovered from the stunning effects of their defeat, and are making vast preparations for defence in Oporto. An assault was then resolved upon; but if I am rightly informed, Oporto presents so formidable an appearance of defence, that the Marshal can only attack it when he becomes sure of success; and he is making demands both of money and men on the Government, which they are utterly incapable of complying with.

The immediate fall of Oporto might in the first instance, might even now, give breathing time to the Government of the Queen, and enable Her Majesty to reorganize her plans of Government; but this hope, in the opinion of her most sanguine supporters, grows daily more faint, and the horizon every moment is becoming on all sides more obscure and threatening.

I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship a translation of some extracts from Miguelite correspondence found in General Macdonald's baggage at Braga, showing that persons of that party in December last were labouring to bring about a co-operation with the Septembrista insurgents. Also a copy and translation of a letter clandestinely printed and

circulated in Lisbon in the "Espectro" periodical, which gives an account of the state of the party in Oporto, worthy of attention.

I likewise add the translation of another letter from a person of respectable character, though a partisan of the insurgents, who gives a statement of the numbers in arms in that city, said generally to be more or less correct.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure in 1 No. 119.

Extracts from letters taken with the effects of General Macdonell at Braga.

(Translation.)

General,

Coimbra, December 8, 1846.

I HAVE on several occasions informed your Excellency of the state of things in this province. You are aware of our wish to follow the example of the Minho, and I avail myself of the opportunity offered by the bearer, to state that if we are quiet it is because we have not received your Excellency's orders; for, although this city is fortified, we are ready to show ourselves the moment you order it. We cannot well understand the reason why you do not communicate with us. Sometimes we think you don't wish the province to move as yet; perhaps you are inclined to underrate our force, if so you are mistaken, for we reckon upon 3,000 men in the first moment, and we shall be joined by many others soon after.

The Lisbon Junta recommends that we should endeavour to bring about a transaction with the Septembristas, but we are at the same time requested to do nothing without your advice. I have written to Oporto on the subject, stating the unanimous opinion of the gentlemen of the district. The Septembristas object that we have not yet published a royal manifesto or programme of our future policy. They say that if His Majesty cannot sign it you could do so in his name. I am also ready to treat with Count das Antas, if necessary, but above all, what we want is your instructions. Our military chief at Agueda knows nothing of this; he has already organized some battalions.

You must decide at once about us. You must order us to wait or to rise. I must not omit to mention that the Liberals, and even some of our own people, disapprove of the measure of resuscitating the Juizes de Fora and Captains Mores, &c. People here think that it would be better to have a civil commission in each district; this would avoid certain old hatred while it would be more in accordance with modern institutions.

Your Excellency's, &c.
(Signed) LOURENZO VIEGAS.

My dear Friend,

Oporto, December 11, 1846.

I HAVE been laid up for the last two months, otherwise I should have been with you ere now. Indeed, there are certain circumstances not to be trusted to the pen, and which require my presence there. But as I cannot stir for the present, you must see General Macdonald, show him this letter, and say that it is absolutely necessary that he should publish a proclamation, stating that he has no contact whatever with the Lisbon Government or with Casal, Vinhaes, &c.; for the Government party here have spread the report that the Royalist forces, disguised under the name of Don Miguel, are acting in concert with Casal and Vinhaes, for the purpose of involving the Oporto Junta in difficulties; and it is necessary to

prove that the cavalry and infantry that went over to General Macdonell, did so because the soldiers' opinions were Royalist, being for the greater part men who had followed the King to Evora, for it has been spread here (and the Junta believe it to be the case) that Casal and Vinhaes have sent that force of cavalry and infantry to General Macdonell under the title of deserters, but with the view of protecting him against the attacks of the Oporto people. I am in communication with the Junta, and have even had an interview with the Passos and Aguiar to settle about my going to you, in order to combine with General Macdonell; the object being to avoid fighting between the royal forces and those of Oporto, and likewise to establish an undertaking. All this has been communicated to Das Antas, but we have not as yet received an answer from him; and in the meantime, in consequence of the news about the intelligence between General Macdonell and Casal, the Junta has put off all further measures. Among the conditions I asked the Junta to give up to us a sea-port, Vianna, and perhaps they would have granted it; but the information above stated has disgusted them, which is also the case with many Royalists who have already joined the popular forces. I am here on the look-out, and if you manage things properly there, the King may perhaps be proclaimed in Oporto before long; but beforehand we must destroy the idea that we have an understanding with the Lisbon Government.

Believe me, &c.

(Signed) JOSE HENRIQUE DE OLIVEIRA.

Inclosure 2 in No. 119.

Letter in the "Espectro."

(Translation.)

Oporto, January 10, 1847.

I WISH I could forget all the event of Torres Vedras, but it is impossible to banish it from memory, or to overlook its consequences. They have been fatal indeed, the Lisbon Government have only gained by it a little more life, but the Queen's Throne is more compromised than before, and the continuation of the war, besides causing much more bloodshed, produces new difficulties which will embarrass any future Government. The Court struggles in vain against the country, which is ready to undergo all hardships and sacrifices, and which will not allow itself to be subdued by a few thousand bayonets.

On entering Coimbra, Saldanha found the town deserted, and was obliged to give out that the inhabitants would be treated as rebels if they did not return to their homes, and that the doors would be opened by the axe. The Lisbon troops meet with a similar reception everywhere; everybody avoids meeting with them, except the Cabralistas, who are few.

I think, even at this moment, that the most powerful auxiliary the Queen had against her uncle, was the ferocity of Count Bastos, of Luiz de Paula, and of other bloodthirsty Ministers. I think, therefore, that no one serves better the cause of the country, against the Lisbon Government, than the very men who form it, their Generals, and other executors of their orders. Casal's troops committed atrocities of which there is no example, and indeed the French army invading this country in 1809, and overpowering it as conquerors, never exceeded them. To this is principally to be attributed the extreme indignation of the people, its conviction that we are fighting for our lives, for our fortunes, and for our honour. To the same circumstance is to be attributed the tendency of the Royalist and Liberal parties to unite their efforts against the Lisbon Court and against the Government of the Queen, which they consider as the common enemy.

In the Minho, some of the Royalist chiefs have recognised the Oporto Junta, and have put aside the question of dynasty. Amongst them is

Viscount of Varzea, Antonio Texeira, and others; Viscount d'Azenha is expected to-day or to-morrow.

Macdonald is still at Amarante, and it will be difficult to persuade him to strike Don Miguel's colours, but in the end he will find himself alone in the field. The Miguelite Brigadier Bernardino Te, is at Penafiel enlisting men. I heard yesterday that he does not object to recognise the Oporto Junta, and that this is one of the objects of the mission of General Guides who left this the day before yesterday.

At Barcellos, Villanova, Familiarão, and other places of the Braga district, the authorities of the Junta have been re-established with enthusiasm. The Civil Governor writes day before yesterday, and he expected to enter the city. Cazal has at last got into Valença with part of his force, having left some of it at Val de Vez; he was harassed on his march by the people, without distinction of Liberals or Royalists.

In the two Beiras the Miguelites have made no conditions but have pronounced for the national movement alone: this is owing, principally, to General Pova, whose ideas are the purest and who has the greatest influence. I presume the Junta has appointed him Lieutenant-General, intrusting him with the command of the two said provinces.

The Province of Tras-os-Montes has no doubt by this time pronounced in favour of the Junta. After Castro d'Aire had entered Villa Real, the town was occupied by Vinhaes with all the Chaves forces: Castro d'Aire retreated, but Veiga having come up with popular forces, the Viscount returned along the road to Chaves, where probably he arrived too late to avoid the *coup de main* that had been meditated. Several letters received yesterday stated that Veiga and Castro d'Aire with their forces were marching upon Chaves and that the people had revolted everywhere and proclaimed the Junta.

Oporto now has an organized force of 13 to 14,000 men, and these corps increase every day and improve their organization. In a few days 10,000 men will be ready to take the field, while the city will be guarded by a considerable force. The cavalry is to be considerably augmented.

We are not sure that Saldanha has advanced from Coimbra with the whole of his force, nor is it easy for him to do so. Should he do so, the whole of the country will rise in his rear. The popular corps under Vasconcellos and those which were at Coimbra have been for the greater part divided in partisans in order to make the guerrilha warfare, and they have plenty of ammunition.

All the Algarve obeys the Junta. The fortifications of Faro are finished.

We know nothing of Count Mello's operations. He has upwards of 200 infantry and 200 cavalry.

The Oporto troops are paid up to the day. Those of Lisbon are several weeks in arrears.

I regret to say (for I have been always accused of being a Chartist and a Queenite) that the more the war lasts, the more vacillating the Queen's Crown becomes. Indeed, it is not now easy to sustain the impeccability, the inviolability, the coaction of the Queen. There is against her a discontent not easily described. The result of the contest is not doubtful; another defeat like that of Torres Vedras, even two or three similar ones, cannot put down the country in war against the Court. Never was there in this part of the country so much confidence; never was there so much energy and activity; never were the popular forces so numerous and, in fact, they are rendered more powerful by the tendency of the Liberal and Royalist parties, to contend united against the common enemy.

Inclosure 3 in No. 119.*Letter from Oporto of January 8, 1847.***(Translation.)****DIVISION of Das Antas which came in from Coimbra, viz. :—**

Light Infantry No. 2	-	-	-	370
Ditto No. 7	-	-	-	414
Infantry No. 12	-	-	-	587
Artistas, Infantry	-	-	-	198
Cavalry and Lancers	-	-	-	190
Infantry No. 7	-	-	-	421
				<hr/> 2,180

Troops of the Line in Oporto :

Municipal Infantry	-	-	-	500
Artistas, Infantry	-	-	-	320
Fuziliers of Liberty	-	-	-	672
Cavalry	-	-	-	138
Fragments of corps, including those returned from Torres Vedras, and which are to form 2 and 6 Infantry	-	-	-	695
				<hr/> 2,325
Total troops of the line	-	-	-	<hr/> 4,505

13 field-pieces, calibre 3 and 6, and 4 howitzers, with mules, all in readiness to march.

Popular battalions :

Battalion of Viseu	-	-	-	450
Artistas	-	-	-	700
2 battalions of the Legion	-	-	-	1,320
Coimbra Students	-	-	-	211
Oporto ditto	-	-	-	305
Battalion of Fafe	-	-	-	327
Mondego Light Infantry	-	-	-	420
National Guard	-	-	-	2,125
Cavalry ditto	-	-	-	117
				<hr/> 5,975
Troops of the line	-	-	-	<hr/> 4,505

Total - 10,480
445 being cavalry.

This force forms three brigades: the first commanded by the Commander-in-chief Das Antas, the second by Sá da Bandeira, and the third by Almargem.

There are also 4000 populares, badly equipped, under the command of Cezar, who would make admirable troops of the line.

Saddles, swords, and 3000 stand of arms have been sent for to London. Casal is in Valença. The Civil Governor of Braga left to-day for that place. We have five battalions which are now absent: two in Vianna, one at Guarda, and two lining the Douro; there are 2000 recruits for the line at Beira, Minho, and Tras-os-Montes. Light infantry Nos. 2 and 7 will be increased to 800 men each, and 6 and 2 infantry are going to be organized.

This day some Royalist chiefs were with the Junta, having come to offer their services. Povoas has been restored to his rank of Lieutenant-

Civil Governor of Braga writes to say that the Royalists are joining him, and that the cry of all is "Hurrah for the nation," "Death to the Saldanhistas and Cabralistas," and "Vive la Liberté." In fine, our cause can only succumb through treachery.

It is now 10 o'clock at night, there are more than 6000 persons in the street, giving vivas to Antas, the Junta, liberty, and a constitutional Sovereign.

Oporto, 9.

On the 13th there is to be a general review; all the different corps are to have their uniforms ready for the occasion; great enthusiasm is evinced here. This day 497 recruits were added to the Light Infantry Nos. 2 and 7, of which 189 are old soldiers who have presented themselves, 37 horses have arrived to-day. Our cavalry is increased by 27 horses, which with 445 we had previously, make a total of 542. Harness for 200 horses, and 3000 stand of arms will shortly arrive from England. There are in the coffers, the last fortnight's payment having been already made, 108 contos de reis (about 235,000*l.*) besides 54 contos and 600 mil reis in notes, the discount on which is not high.

No. 120.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 25.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, January 19, 1847.

AS Colonel Wylde's attention is directed solely to the military movements of the Portuguese forces on the north of the Tagus, and as I had an opportunity of seeing letters addressed from Count de Mello, the insurgent chief in the Alemtejo and the Algarve, I have thought it right to make some extracts from them, which I inclose for your Lordship's perusal, considering that they throw light upon the spirit of the people in those extensive and important provinces, and of the kind of resistance which is being slowly organized very generally in this country, now that time has been given them to recover from the depressive effects of the defeat at Torres Vedras.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure in No. 120.

Extracts from Letters written by Count de Mello.

(Translation.)

Evora, January 11, 1847.

YOU are aware of my expedition to Arrayolos. I returned in the direction of Evora on the same night, for my object being to surprise Salazar, Moscoso and he having left the place, my remaining there would have been useless; and besides, there being a plain of three leagues in my rear, I might have been obliged to fight an action in order to get back, and I wish to avoid it; if I strike a blow I want to make sure of it. Therefore I quietly came back, and Schwalbach only went into Arrayolos when he knew that I had left the place several hours before. People pretend that Salazar (Baron Estremoz) and Schwalbach are planning to catch me between two fires, but I must say it does not look as if they had either the intention or the means of so doing, at least if one is to judge by the following letter addressed to the latter, and written by Salazar. I forward the original, the copy of which is as follows:—

"Most excellent Sir,

Estremoz, January 6.

"I have received your communication dated yesterday. If you have instructions from Government to occupy either Montemor or Arrayolos

for the purpose of covering the communications to Lisbon, your Excellency must endeavour first of all to obtain provisions, which are extremely scarce, and which can hardly be got from Elvas. I think, therefore, that it would be better to operate our junction in this place, for two reasons: 1st, because we have the facility of drawing some corn from Elvas; and, 2nd, because we might be able to disarm the National Guard of Portalegre and other towns in that district. If we attained this end, we should not be in so much want of provisions, which we cannot obtain from Arrayolos, Vimeiro, &c. After these observations your Excellency will consider whether I must go to Arrayolos, or whether I had not better wait here for you.

(Signed) BARAO DE ESTREMOZ."

Now it is a curious circumstance that I sent for the man who was conveying this letter, and he delivered it to me. I read it before him, and then desired him to go to Schwalbach, and to say to him that I was aware of his wonderful plans. No doubt they will be in want of food, for I have taken good care to bring into Evora all the provisions of the neighbourhood five leagues round Evora.

I have this day received eleven pieces of ordnance (12 and 18 pounders) from Montorvy and Moirão, and likewise 2000 cannon-balls. It is to be remarked that the farmers offered their services to convey this artillery and ammunition, which they have done in their waggons, the people escorting them till they met our cavalry; and although they passed not far from Elvas and Estremoz, the enemy did not attempt to attack the convoy. This shows at once the state of the country and the spirit of the population.

I have received official reports from the Algarve; the people there have answered our call, and they are extremely warlike. They are organizing a body of cavalry. They have bought arms, and they are forming a park of artillery; they have already formed six battalions, and there are many old officers in the service.

I am about to inspect my troops. I have 1000 belonging to the regular corps, 550 populares, and 250 cavalry, but I shall shortly have 4000 men. The gentlemen of Evora have given up all their horses, so that I have the means of increasing my cavalry. The people in the provinces have volunteered to rise *en masse*, and I am almost decided to accept their offer, in which case I shall have 15 or 20,000 men. It is difficult to convey an idea as to the stirring spirit of the population; they say it is by far better to make a great sacrifice at once than to have to show themselves every now and then to no purpose. At Portalegre they are quite firm, and I shall take good care to keep up their spirits.

We all approve of Das Antas' march to Oporto. He must not lose his communications; besides Saldanha's cavalry will be useless in that part of the country.

The news about the Miguelites annoys me considerably, and I have not spoken to anybody here upon the subject. I see that the Oporto newspapers state that the Miguelite gentlemen have offered their services to the Junta.

Evora, January 12.

There is nothing new in this part of the country. Schwalbach is still at Arrayolos, and Salazar has not stirred from Estremoz. They are in a pitiable state—obliged to scour the hills to obtain a few bushels of corn. Fifty National Guards from Portalegre have captured a boat laden with wheat, under the fire of the Cabralistas.

Within a few days you shall hear of me from a place and in a manner that you little expect; but I can say no more for the present.

No. 121.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Southern.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, January 26, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 11th instant.

I have to instruct you to point out to the Portuguese Government, that Her Majesty's Government are bound to provide, as far as they are able, not only for the protection of British subjects in Oporto, but also for the security and inviolability of their property there in times of danger, and that it is therefore the duty of Her Majesty's Government to station, for this purpose, a sufficient naval force in the river of Oporto during the operations which are about to take place in that quarter.

I have also to instruct you to request the Portuguese Government to give such orders to the Duke of Saldanha to respect the houses and property of British subjects in that town in the event of his entering the place, as may prevent Her Majesty's Government from being hereafter in the unpleasant necessity of demanding from the Portuguese Government compensation to British subjects for property plundered or destroyed.

In the meantime, however, I have requested the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to instruct Sir William Parker to take all proper and necessary measures for the protection of British subjects and property at Oporto during the continuance of military operations against that town; and that the British ships of war should not leave the Douro till tranquillity is entirely restored.

No. 122.

Baron Moncorvo to Viscount Palmerston.

My Lord,

Portuguese Legation, January 29, 1847.

IN conformity with the suggestion your Excellency was pleased to make at our interview of the 27th instant, I have now the honour to inclose a copy of the confidential despatch, dated the 18th of this month, addressed to me by Her Most Faithful Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who commanded me to communicate the same to your Excellency.

An attentive perusal of that document is sufficient to show the importance of the subject, and would perhaps dispense with any further observations on my part. But as there are some facts which are not fully detailed in the despatch, giving nevertheless cause for the application on the part of Her Most Faithful Majesty to her august ally the Queen of Great Britain, for that assistance which the circumstances might require, and which by the existing treaties Portugal may expect on the part of the British Government, I beg therefore to offer some remarks on those facts.

The coalition between the two parties, the rebel Junta of Oporto and the

by no means do they contradict that active negotiations were carried on for that very purpose; and they may end in bringing about the alliance.

But no matter whether the agreement has taken place or not, of one fact there is no longer any doubt, which is, that a Miguelite party has appeared in the field, and raised once more the standard of the proscribed usurper.

This fact, by itself, is of very great importance, as far as it bears directly on the stipulations of the Treaty of the 22nd of April, 1834, usually called the Quadruple Alliance, and on account of those stipulations Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government has thought proper and prudent to give due notice to its ally of the occurrences taking place at present in Portugal, in order that the British Government might be prepared to act with its accustomed energy and promptitude when circumstances require it.

Strong in the justice of her cause, and with an unbounded reliance on the bravery and the devotedness of her troops, Her Most Faithful Majesty most confidently hopes that, under Divine Providence, the means at the disposal of her Government will be sufficient to quell the rebellion and to defeat it, no matter whether the anarchists under the Oporto Junta, and the Miguelite bands who have presented themselves in the field, act together or separately.

But should any unforeseen circumstance require an immediate assistance of a British military force, Her Most Faithful Majesty confidently expect that such an assistance will forthwith be sent without delay on the part of the British Government.

In the present transactions and negotiations between the Oporto rebels and the Miguelites there is one point to which I earnestly beg to call your Excellency's particular attention; that is, the advice given to the Miguelite party by the Oporto Junta, to put down the usurper's colours, and set aside his name, in order to avoid any foreign interference, which clearly means to nullify, if possible, the Quadruple Alliance.

But that such a subterfuge can have any weight with the British Government seems to me quite impossible; because, whether the Miguelite party carries on the insurrection by itself alone, or united with the Junta, the object by them constantly avowed, and on all occasions put forth by them, is the restoration of the usurper's Government, and the placing of that Prince on the Portuguese Throne, an act to which the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance is most expressly opposed.

I therefore leave this particular feature of the Miguelite insurrection, and of their union with the Oporto Junta, should that union be confirmed, to your Excellency's attentive consideration. At the same time that it appears to me, that it is one against which some positive steps ought to be taken, as by timely undeceiving both these parties, that their subterfuge is of no avail, the moral effect of such a step may, by itself, powerfully contribute to the destruction and annihilation, both of the Oporto anarchists, and of their associates the Miguelites.

I have, &c.
(Signed) MONCORVO.

Inclosure in No. 122.

D. Manoel de Portugal e Castro to Baron Moncorvo.

Illo. e Exmo. Senhor,

*Palacio das Necessidades,
em 18 de Janeiro de 1847.*

HAVENDO-se verificado, como é notorio, e a vossa Excellencia participou no meu antecedente despacho, a infame liga dos revoltosos da Cidade do Porto, com os fautores da usurpação do ex-Infante Dom Miguel, cujos pertendidos direitos todos elles defendem, sendo sua decidida intenção pôr em pratica todos os meios violentos para conseguir fazelo substituir a Sua Magestade a Rainha no Throno de seus Augustos Antepassados, que delles herdou legitimamente, e que lhe foi novamente confirmado pela Carta Constitucional da Monarchia, outorgada por Seu Augusto Pai, o Senhor Dom Pedro, de saudoza memoria, e jurada por toda a nação Portuguesa, é chegado o momento em que é do mais rigoroso dever do Governo de Sua Magestade destruir, e soffocar a

todo o custo aquella rebellião, por meio de todos os recursos que a Providencia e as leis do paiz tem posto á disposiçã da mesma Augusta Senhora. Em breve vai pois a Marechal Duque de Saldanha pôr, em apertado sitio a Cidade do Porto, cuja barra será tambem daqui por diante posta ainda em mais apertado bloqueio. O mesmo Marechal deverá em consequencia, por meio de uma proclamação, que communicará aos respectivos Consules, fazer intimar os subditos estrangeiros ali residentes, para sahirem da dita cidade, cazo assim lhes convenha, assim de não soffrerem perda em suas vidas e propriedades, por occasião do bombardeamento e casuaes e imprevistos accidentes dos ataques e assaltos que se vão dár por cujos prejuizos não responderá o Governo de Sua Magestade, como é de justiça, uma vez que os ditos subditos estrangeiros continuem a permanecer na dida cidade contra aquella expressa intimação.

As relaçoens de antiga e fiel alliança que felizmente existem entre Sua Magestade Fidelissima e Sua Magestade Britannica fazem que o Governo de Sua Magestade, que em todo e tempo se tem empenhado em manter e estreitar essas mesmas rellaçoens, se apresse a mandar communicar ao Governo de Sua Magestade Britannica as circumstancias acima referidas, e a medida que em consequencia se vai pôr em pratica, como ellas imperiosamente reclamão para defeza e manutenção do Throno de Sua Magestade, garantido contra a facção do usurpador pela poderosa alliança de Sua Magestade Britannica.

Vossa Excellencia se apressará a dar prompto conhecimento a Lord Palmerston deste meu despacho, fazendo-lhe vêr que Sua Magestade põe inteira confiança no firme apoio de Sua Augusta Alliada a Rainha da Graã Bretanha, para poder debellar e aniquilar tão atroz rebellião.

Deos guarde a vossa Excellencia.

(Assignado)

D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

(Translation.)

(Confidential.)

Most Illustrious and most Excellent Sir,

*Palace of Necessidades,
January 18, 1847.*

YOUR Excellency knows already from my last despatch, the infamous league of the revolutionists of the city of Oporto with the partisans of the usurpation of the ex-Infante Dom Miguel, whose pretended rights are defended by all of them, their decided intention being to employ every means, however violent, for getting him substituted for Her Majesty the Queen on the Throne of her august ancestors, which she legitimately inherits from them, and which was again confirmed to her by the Constitutional Charter of the Monarchy, granted by her August Parent Dom Pedro, of happy memory, and sworn to by the whole Portuguse nation. Therefore now is arrived the moment when it is the most pressing duty of Her Majesty's Government to destroy and stifle, at whatever cost, that rebellion by all the resources which Providence and the laws of the country have placed at the disposal of that August Sovereign. Hence the Marshal Duke of Saldanha is on the point of laying close siege to the City of Oporto, the bar of which will also henceforward be more narrowly blockaded. The Duke is therefore, by means of a proclamation which he will communicate to the respective Consuls, to cause it to be intimated to the foreign subjects there residing, to quit the said city, if it should suit them so to do, lest they suffer losses in their lives and properties, on occasion of the bombardment, casualties and unforeseen accidents consequent on the attacks and assaults, for the prejudices of which Her Majesty's Government cannot in justice be responsible, if these foreign subjects should continue in that city contrary to this express intimation.

The relations of ancient and faithful alliance which happily subsist between Her Most Faithful Majesty and Her Britannic Majesty prompt Her Majesty's Government, which at all times has been anxious to maintain and draw closer these relations, to hasten to direct you to communicate to the British Government the above circumstances, and the measure which, in consequence, is going to be put in practice, seeing that these circumstances imperiously demand it for the defence and maintenance of the Throne of Her Majesty, guaranteed against the faction of the usurper by the powerful alliance with Her Britannic Majesty.

Your Excellency will lose no time to give immediate cognizance to Lord

Palmerston of this my despatch, and to let him see that Her Majesty reposes entire confidence in the firm support of her august ally the Queen of Great Britain, to enable her to combat and crush such an atrocious rebellion.

God preserve your Excellency.

(Signed)

D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

No. 123.

Viscount Palmerston to Baron Moncorvo.

M. le Baron,

Foreign Office, February 1, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, inclosing a copy of a confidential despatch dated the 18th of January, which has been addressed to you by Her Most Faithful Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and stating, that although Her Most Faithful Majesty hopes that the means at the disposal of her Government will be sufficient to defeat and to suppress the rebellion in Portugal; yet Her Most Faithful Majesty confidently expects that, in consequence of the Miguelite party in Portugal being under arms and joined with the Oporto rebels, the British Government will grant, under the stipulations of the Quadruple Treaty, the immediate assistance of a military force for the defence of her throne, in the event of such a force being actually requisite for that purpose.

In reply to this application I have to state to you, that Her Majesty's Government are glad to learn by a despatch from the British Consul at Oporto, dated the 15th ultimo, that up to that time at least no junction had taken place between the Miguelites and the Junta, and consequently the reports of such a junction which prevailed at Lisbon at the time when the despatch of which you send me a copy was written, seem to have been founded on erroneous information.

Her Majesty's Government are also glad to know that the Miguelite movement in the north of Portugal has hitherto been very insignificant; that General Macdonell has never had more than about 900 men with him, and has been worsted by the Queen's troops wherever he has waited for their attack; and that no persons of any consideration or influence belonging to Don Miguel's party have joined him.

Her Majesty's Government, therefore, hope and trust that, as you state, the forces and means of the Portuguese Government will be amply sufficient without any foreign aid, to put the Miguelite demonstration down.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

No. 124.

Baron Moncorvo to Viscount Palmerston.

My Lord,

Portuguese Legation, February 2, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of yesterday's date, in answer to mine of the 29th ultimo, inclosing copy of a confidential despatch I received from his Excellency the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Her Most Faithful Majesty.

After reading most attentively your Excellency's letter, to my great regret and disappointment, I find that instead of giving an answer to the demand which Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government has thought it its duty to address to its ally the British Government, your Excellency limits yourself to expressing a hope that the Portuguese Government will be able, with its own resources and means, to overcome all the difficulties it is surrounded with, in repelling and putting down the rebels at Oporto, and the Miguelite insurrection, without any foreign interference.

Both in the despatch and in the letter I had the honour to address to your

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Excellency, that hope is most confidently and sincerely declared to be entertained by Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government; who, relying, under Divine Providence, on the gallantry and the loyalty hitherto evinced by Her Majesty's troops, and on the devotedness and the abilities of Marshal the Duke of Saldanha, who commands those troops, Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government anxiously expects a final and happy result in its endeavours to put down anarchy and rebellion, and to restore peace and tranquillity in the whole kingdom. But in the midst of all these endeavours Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government cannot lose sight of what are the chances of war; no matter against whom hostilities may be carried on; consequently a most heavy responsibility weighs upon that Government, and it is its bounden duty to the Sovereign and to the Portuguese nation, to take beforehand and in due time, every measure of precaution, so as to insure success to the cause of maintaining the legitimate rights of the Queen, and of defending Her Majesty's Crown against its enemies, whether internal or foreign. This feeling then, and the fulfilment of such an important duty, are the only motives that induced Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government to address the demand in question; which is entirely hypothetical, and the main object of which is to relieve the Portuguese Government from any anxiety, if unforeseen circumstances of any disaster should occur.

In taking this step, Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government has kept itself within the bounds of what existing treaties allow it to do; and in giving preference in its demand to its ancient ally, the Queen of Great Britain's Government, a more convincing proof cannot be adduced of the confidence which Portugal places in Great Britain.

It is evident from the perusal of your Excellency's letter, that you endeavour to prove that the accounts of the present state of parties in Portugal, and of their means of resistance and attack, as set forth by my Government, are either over-rated or too highly coloured; and consequently, your Excellency enters into a minute examination to show how the affairs really stand.

But even allowing, for argument sake, that your Excellency's views are well founded on facts correctly reported; yet, on the main points, it is not possible to deny that most of those very facts adduced, constitute more than sufficient ground for the step taken by Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government.

Allow me then, to enter into a short examination of some of those principal facts. Founded on the despatches of the British Consul at Oporto of the 15th January, your Excellency entirely disbelieves the existence of a compact or league entered into between the rebel Oporto Junta and the Miguelite leaders. Yet it is an undoubted fact, that all the accounts come from Portugal, and from persons of all shades of political opinions, are unanimous in proclaiming the existence of alliance; and what is more, the only newspaper published in Oporto, under the authority of the Junta, contains several articles that leave no doubt to the reader of it, as to the existence of the said alliance. But as I have already said, suppose it has not been formally entered into, and that the British Consul has not been misinformed; is not there great possibility, or even probability, that it will end in that? Is it not notorious that whether leagued or not, the very best understanding exists between the rebels and the Miguelites, and that both parties have declared the Queen's Government their deadly enemy, and their determination to wage a fierce war against it? What does it matter then, if they do it with a compact or without one? Have not both those parties proclaimed the dethronement of the Queen, and that Her Majesty's dynasty had ceased to reign?

On referring to the rise of the Miguelites, your Excellency lays great stress on the fact, that the adventurer Maçdonell has only 900 men under his orders. But whether he has 900, or 9000, the principle is the same; and here is a positive fact, that the standard of the usurper has once more been unfurled, and consequently that a *casus* coming within the Quadruple Alliance has presented itself, and one of no ordinary nature. Because, although your Excellency asserts that none of the Miguelites of note have joined Maçdonell, I must beg leave to differ entirely from your Excellency in this assertion, as some of the old Miguelites, too well known both in the army and out of it, are already and most actively in the field; and, if necessary, I can add a list of their names. Besides that, the seizure of Maçdonell's correspondence by Baron de Casal at Braga,

has shown to my Government how deeply implicated in the Miguelite insurrection are all the most noted individuals of that party. This is a fact but too well known not to have been reported to your Excellency.

It was impossible for me to enter into all these details without going to some lengths into this letter. But whether the existing situation of Portugal is only what your Excellency believes it to be, or what is reported by Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government, the great point or principle is the same.

Consequently, in conformity with it, and in execution of the orders I have received from my Government, I have once more to request of your Excellency an answer to the demand I had the honour to address; reducing the same to a plain and simple question, that it may also receive a plain and simple answer. Which is if, by unforeseen circumstances, Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government should be under the necessity of demanding, according to existing treaties, a military assistance from Great Britain, whether that assistance will be granted or not?

An answer from your Excellency, whether affirmative or negative, or even evasive, will give Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government a most timely warning; according to which the said Government may know with safety on what assistance it has to rely; and in want of it, steps may be taken, quite in time, to avoid any future danger to Her Most Faithful Majesty's right to the crown inherited from her August Predecessors.

I have, &c.
(Signed) MONCORVO.

No. 125.

Viscount Palmerston to Baron Moncorvo.

M. le Baron,

Foreign Office, February 3, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, expressing your regret and disappointment at finding that, in my letter to you of the 1st instant, instead of giving an answer to the demand which Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government had thought it its duty to address to Her Majesty's Government, I had limited myself to expressing a hope that the Portuguese Government will be able by its own means, and without any foreign aid, to put down the Miguelite demonstration; and I must, in the first instance, beg leave to observe, that neither your own letter of the 29th ultimo, nor the despatch from your Government of which your letter inclosed a copy, appeared to me to contain any actual demand to which an answer was required.

The despatch of the 18th of January, from your Government, contained an announcement that the Duke of Saldanha was going to besiege the city of Oporto, and a request that British subjects might be cautioned to withdraw from the town before it should be assaulted; an arrangement for which due warning has been given and adequate means provided some time ago.

Your own letter of the 29th expressed "the confident hope of the Portuguese Government that the means at its disposal will be sufficient to quell the rebellion, and to defeat it, no matter whether the anarchists under the Oporto Junta, and the Miguelite bands who have presented themselves in the field, act together or separately;" but at the same time you stated, "that if any unforeseen circumstances should require an immediate assistance of a British military force, Her Most Faithful Majesty confidently expects that such an assistance will forthwith be sent, and without delay, on the part of the British Government."

It appeared to me that the answer which I returned to your letter contained all that, under the circumstances of the case, Her Majesty's Government was called upon to say.

But you now, in your letter of yesterday, say that you require from Her Majesty's Government a plain and simple answer to a plain and simple question, which, however, you acknowledge to be entirely hypothetical; and that question you state to be, whether, if, by unforeseen circumstances, Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government should be under the necessity of demanding, according to existing treaties, military assistance from Great Britain, that assistance will be granted.

X 2

To that question I can have no hesitation in answering, that if a case should arise in which, under the engagements and stipulations of existing treaties between the Crowns of Great Britain and Portugal, Great Britain would be liable to afford military or naval assistance to Portugal, the engagements of those treaties would be faithfully fulfilled by the British Government; assuming always that the existence of the *casus fœderis* should have been clearly and satisfactorily established by the Government of Portugal.

But I cannot give this answer without reminding you, M. le Baron, that the ancient treaties by which Great Britain is bound to give naval and military assistance to Portugal, contemplate mainly the defence of Portugal against foreign invasion; and it was accordingly to defend Portugal against invasion from Spain, that a British force was sent to Lisbon in 1826: and I would beg also to observe, that the Quadruple Treaty of 1834 had for its direct object the expulsion of Don Miguel and Don Carlos from the Portuguese territory, where both of those Princes then were, at the head of military forces. The army of Don Miguel consisting not of a few hundred ill-armed and ill-provided guerillas, but of not less than 15,000 well-equipped regular troops; while, on the other hand, the army and resources of Don Pedro, then contending for the rights of Her Most Faithful Majesty, were very different indeed from those now at the command of the Government of Portugal.

To the hypothetical question, therefore, which you have put, I can only answer that Her Majesty's Government will duly observe all existing treaties, but must hold itself free, as occasions may arise, to decide both on the true meaning of its obligations, and on the bearing of the circumstances which may induce the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty to call for the assistance of Her Britannic Majesty.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 126.

Viscount Palmerston to Colonel Wylde.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 5, 1847.

AS it appears from the accounts lately received from Portugal, that the Duke of Saldanha is preparing to attack Oporto, but that the Queen's Government are desirous of coming to a peaceful arrangement with the insurgents, if it is possible to do so consistently with the honour and dignity of the Crown, in order by such means to avoid the sacrifice of life and the destruction of property which an assault of the city of Oporto would produce; Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the state of things has arisen which was contemplated in your original instructions, as constituting a case in which your good offices might be useful in bringing about an understanding between the Portuguese Government and the insurgents.

I have therefore to instruct you to state to the Portuguese Government, that you are authorized to go at once to Oporto for this purpose, if the Queen wishes you to do so: but you will explain that you can go only in the character of a mediator, in order to be the channel between the Duke of Saldanha and the Junta of Oporto, for communications and propositions which may more easily pass through the intervention of a third party, than directly from one belligerent to the other: but you will say that any final arrangement which may thus be agreed to between the parties, must be concluded directly between them; that you are not authorized to put your signature to any paper or instrument; and that you are specially forbidden from guaranteeing in any way whatever, either directly or indirectly, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, the fulfilment of the engagement which either party may enter into towards the other.

reappointing a Cabral administration, the general dislike to which was one of the ostensible causes of the insurrection, it would greatly facilitate the attainment of the object of your journey to Oporto, if you could be authorized to say to the Junta, that such are the intentions and determinations of the Queen.

Such an announcement, which, to be effectual, should be communicated to you in writing by the Portuguese Government, would at once deprive the Junta of all public motives for continuing in arms against the Government. But there would still remain those considerations as to the personal safety of themselves and of their partisans in Oporto, and in other parts of Portugal, which must naturally influence their resolves.

Upon this point it will be for the Portuguese Government to decide what sort of communication they may think fit to make to the Junta through your means; and it will be for the Junta to decide whether the terms so offered are such as they may think it expedient to agree to. But you will represent to the Government, that the conditions to be so offered ought to be such as the Junta might reasonably be expected to accept.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 127.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 5, 1847.

I TRANSMIT herewith for your information, copies of a correspondence which have passed between me and Baron de Moncorvo, &c., upon the subject of an application which he had been instructed to make to the British Government for military assistance, in case of such being eventually required for the defence of the Crown of Her Most Faithful Majesty against the Miguelite faction in Portugal.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 128.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 5, 1847.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch which I have this day addressed to Colonel Wylde.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 129.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 7.)

My Lord,

Madrid, January 30, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that Count Thomar has just called upon me, and stated that he has received instructions from his Government to inform the Spanish Government, that if the Miguelite insurrection in Portugal should appear to increase in such a manner as to menace the safety of the Throne of his Sovereign, it is the intention of Her Most Faithful Majesty to apply to the Spanish Government for the assistance to which Her Most Faithful Majesty is entitled by the stipulations of the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance.

Count Thomar states that the insurrection has already assumed a very formidable character.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

P.S.—I told Count Thomar that I should strongly object to the Spanish Government taking any measure, until I knew the answer which your Lordship returned to the similar communication which I supposed would be made to your Lordship.

H. L. B.

No. 130.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 8.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, January 30, 1847.

THE Officers taken prisoners at Torres Vedras were some time ago divided into two classes. Count Bomfim, Count Villa Real (the son), General Celestino, with about forty other persons, being all above the rank of Captain in the Army, none of whom as yet have been brought to trial, or even identified, were placed in the guard-ship at Belem, and the rest were left on board the hulk "Diana." In the night previous to the day before yesterday Count Bomfim and his companions were suddenly taken from the frigate they were confined in, and placed all together in the hold of the brig "Audaz," under sailing orders for Angola. The Captain received his instructions to leave the port immediately; and he was only prevented from doing so by a storm of wind from the bar.

As soon as this determination was known in Lisbon, and, above all, the destination of the prisoners to the Coast of Africa, a very general sensation of horror was felt at this resolution of the Government. It is honourable, however, to state that this feeling was by no means limited to the party in connexion with the prisoners, but was likewise shared by all the less violent adherents of the present Government.

I had myself reason to be surprised at this very impolitic and ill-considered

Deeply impressed with a sense of the mischief an act like this was calculated to produce to the cause of Her Most Faithful Majesty, both in Portugal itself and in foreign countries, and bearing in mind your Lordship's repeated injunctions to seize every opportunity of urging a conciliatory policy on this Government, I thought your Lordship would approve an attempt on my part to prevent this measure from being put into execution by means of a representation to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the manner in which such a step was likely to be viewed by public opinion in England.

I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship a copy of the note I addressed to Don Manoel de Portugal on this occasion. It was put into his hands yesterday morning. The brig might have sailed yesterday afternoon, but she is still in the harbour to-day at one o'clock P.M.

I have likewise the honour to inclose a copy of the conditions under which Count Bomfim and the other prisoners surrendered at Torres Vedras. I am assured that it is an authentic one.

Inclosure 1 in No. 130.

Mr. Southern to D. Manoel de Portugal.

Sir,

Lisbon, January 28, 1847.

THE very deep interest which my Sovereign takes in the prosperity and welfare of Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal, and the repeated instructions I have received from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to take every opportunity, with a view to bringing about a stable and permanent settlement of the civil dissensions unhappily existing in this country, to recommend to Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government a merciful and conciliatory course of policy with respect to them, induce me to address myself to your Excellency on the present occasion, under a profound sense of duty to my own Government, and with the most anxious desire to delay the accomplishment of an act, which I fear may be the source of future evil to the cause of the August Sovereign on the Throne of this kingdom.

I have been informed that it is the intention of Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government to transport to Africa the principal persons taken prisoners lately at Torres Vedras, and that they have been placed on board a brig, under sailing orders for that fatal coast; that they are stowed away in the hold of this vessel in the same way as condemned felons, and receive the same treatment.

It is not for me to suggest to the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty, what may be the effect of so cruel a measure on the state of men's minds in Portugal. Full consideration will have, no doubt, been given to the exacerbation of feeling it is likely to produce over all those parts of the country which have followed the line taken by these unhappy individuals, thus doomed to a slow but certain destruction; as, likewise, as to what will be the immediate fate of such noble and loyal subjects of Her Most Faithful Majesty as are now pining in captivity, and in the hands of the insurgents of Oporto. This branch of the subject, and all the responsibility attending it, wholly belongs to the present advisers of Her Most Faithful Majesty.

But what I hold it my duty to do, is to warn your Excellency of the manner in which the intelligence of this act of severity is likely to be received by the warmest friends of the Court of Portugal in the kingdom of Her Most Faithful Majesty's most ancient and most faithful Ally. As regards my Government, I felt myself fully authorized to say, that it will be viewed with the deepest sorrow and regret; and I know enough of my countrymen to feel assured that the banishment of the individuals in question, victims of civil dissension, prisoners under capitulation, and admitted to all the honours of war, and as yet without trial, to

by them for the cause of Her Most Faithful Majesty. and indispose them to render that aid and assistance which, in many possible cases, they may be expected to render to this kingdom and to its August Sovereign: an argument which, under the actual circumstances of this country, I would beg to submit to the mature deliberation of Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government.

I must add that the intelligence of this dreadful measure will not only cause profound regret to my Government, but severe disappointment; for I had been informed on authority of the highest character, that Her Most Faithful Majesty's intentions towards these unfortunate men were of the most merciful character, and I had rejoiced to be able to make this communication, not only on the grounds of humanity, but of sound policy, for undoubtedly clemency in moments of success, is the true wisdom of Princes.

It is said that an attempt to escape has been a motive for aggravating the punishment of the principal prisoners; but I can only look upon such a statement as a vulgar rumour. An attempt to escape cannot be regarded as an offence in a prisoner, and is never punished under an enlightened system of legislation. It is the prisoner's natural right, while it is the duty of the offended Government, by the exercise of vigilance, and the employment of incorruptible guardians, to hold the offender in surety, till the laws of his country have decided his fate. To increase the sufferings of a captive because he endeavours to procure his freedom, without the committal of a fresh offence, would be a solecism in law and reason; and I am persuaded that the measure which I would supplicate the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty to reconsider has its origin in far higher and more important grounds of general, but, as I believe, mistaken policy.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 130

Conditions of Capitulation of Torres Vedras.

*Quartel-General em Torres Vedras, ás 11 horas de manhaa,
do dia 23 de Dezembro de 1846.*

SUA EXCELLENCIA o Marechal Duque de Saldanha encarregou-me de intimar ao Commandante das Forças estacionadas no Castello desta villa, que se renda no prazo de huma hora depois da recepção desta, com a condição unica de serem garantidas as vidas a todos os individuos, e permittindo ás pracas de pret o continuarem no serviço de Sua Magestade a Rainha, na intelligencia que já se acha collocada a Artilheria que deve bater o Castello, se dentro daquelle prazo se não tiver rendido.

Sua Excellencia faz responsavel ao mesmo Commandante e aos mais Chefes por todo o sangue Portuguez que sua obstinação fizer derramar.

Sua Excellencia me encarrega igualmente de remetter as copias juntas das communicações interceptadas hontem á noite.

De ordem do mesmo Marechal, certifico ao mesmo Commandante que impreterivelmente começará o fogo contra o Castello no fim do prazo marcado, se não se tiver rendido.

BARAO DE SAAVEDRA,
Ajudante-General.

1a Copia.

Cadaval, 22 de Dezembro.

O GENERAL ficou em Tagarro, e espera noticias para seguir o seu movimento; e sua tenção he se o Saldanha retira sobre o Sobral effectuar a junccao, e se elle retrocede sobre nós, retirar sobre Rio Maior, e alli tomar posição, esperando que a segunda columna seguirá de perto o Saldanha. Deseja tambem noticias circunstanciadas da segunda columna, e a muito por este

2a Cópia.

Meu Tio,

Cadaval, 22, ás 11 horas.

NOS aqui estamos bons, e peço que se poderem, mandem dizer para nossa caza que nós aqui estamos bons. A nossa força acha se hoje em Tagarro, Alcoentre, e Cercal; a nós viemos aqui colher noticias.

Adeus, &c.

FERNANDO.

Castello de Villa de Torres Vedras, 23 de Dezembro de 1846, ao meio dia.

Illustrissimo Excellentissimo Senhor,

TODA a minha vida servi com honra, assim como os Generaes, Chefes, officiaes, e todas as Praças que tenho a honra de commandar. Accitarmos as condições que nos são propostas, seria manhar a honra do exercito Portuguez em que tantos serviços temos feito a Sua Magestade a Rainha e ao paiz; nem poderíamos esperar huma semelhante resposta da parte de quem nos vio hontem combater. Mas nenhuma duvida terei de me render com toda esta força dentro do prazo de huma hora, concedendo-se nos as honras que he de costume na guerra, e que en não posso deixar de esperar de Sua Excellencia o Marechal Saldanha, a cujo lado combatemos tantas vezes gloriosamente.

A vista do exposto contamos que nos será concedida a capitulação, conservando os Officiaes de Linha e bem assim os dos Batalhoës Nacionaes e Empregados Civis as suas espadas, cavallos, e bagagens, e ás praças de pret as suas mochillas.

BARAO DE SAAVEDRA.

CONDE DO BOMFIM.

Quartel-General em Torres Vedras, 23 de Dezembro de 1846.

FACTOS não se podem negar. He hum facto que as tropas Portuguezas dos dois laidos se baterao heroicamente; e he hum facto que a trôpa reunida no Castello desta villa merece as honras militares; mas he tambem hum facto que en não posso hir contra as determinações de Sua Magestade a Rainha. Necessito portanto huma resposta cathgorica e clara, em que se me diga se se entende pela conservação das espadas a conservação das patentes; e nesse caso nao posso convir; mas se só se pede a conservação das espadas como honra militar, e sem relação á conservação das patentes, não tenho a menor duvida em as conceder, assim como as bagagens e mochillas a quem tanto o merece.

DUQUE DE SALDANHA.

(Translation.)

*Head Quarters at Torres Vedras,
December 23, 11 o'Clock A.M.*

HIS Excellency Marshal the Duke of Saldanha has desired me to intimate to the Commander of the Forces stationed in the Castle of this town, to surrender within an hour after the receipt of this communication, under the sole condition of the lives of all the individuals being guaranteed, and the privates being permitted to remain in the service of Her Majesty the Queen, in the certainty that artillery is already placed for battering the Castle if it be not given up within that term.

His Excellency makes the Commander and the other Chiefs responsible for all the Portuguese blood which their obstinacy may cause to be shed.

His Excellency also desires me to transmit the enclosed copies of communications which were intercepted last night.

By order of the Marshal, I have to assure the said Commander that the fire will commence on the Castle irrevocably at the expiration of the term assigned if it be not then delivered up.

(Signed)

BARON SAAVEDRA,
Adjutant General.

Y

Copy, No. 1.

Cadaval, December 22.

THE General remained at Tagarros, and awaits intelligence to proceed in the movement; his intention is, if Saldanha retires on Sobral, to effect the junction; and if he returns upon us, to retire on Riomaioir, and there take up a position, in the hope that the second column will follow close on Saldanha. He wishes to have circumstantial and frequent intelligence of the movements of the second column by this bearer, and any others that can be sent. The General is anxiously desirous of effecting a junction with the second column.

Copy, No. 2.

Uncle,

Cadaval, December 22, 11 o'Clock.

WE are all well here, and I beg that you will, if possible, send this intelligence home. Our force is this day at Tagarros, Alcoentre and Cercal, and we have come here to obtain intelligence.

Your Nephew,
FERNANDO.

True Copies.

(Signed) BARON SAAVEDRA,
Adjutant-General.

Army of Operations, 2nd Column.

Sir, *Castle of Torres Vedras, December 23, 1846, at Midday.*

DURING my whole life I have served with honour, as well as the Generals Chiefs, Officers, and Privates; whom I have the honour to command.

To accept the conditions offered to us, would be to stain the honour of the Portuguese army, in which we have done such good service to Her Majesty the Queen and to the country; nor could we have expected to receive a similar answer from those who saw us fight yesterday. But I am ready to deliver myself up with my force within the term of an hour, on our being allowed the customary honours of war, and which I cannot but expect at the hands of his Excellency Marshal Saldanha, at whose side we have often fought gloriously.

We therefore trust that the capitulation will be acceded to, the Officers of the Line, as well as those of the National Battalions and the Civil Employés, retaining their swords, horses, and baggage, and the privates their knapsacks.

(Signed) CONDE DE BOMFIM.

*Head Quarters, Torres Vedras,
December 23, 1846.*

FACTS are incontrovertible. It is a fact that the Portuguese troops on both sides fought bravely; it is moreover a fact that the troops now in the Castle of this town deserve the honours of war; but it is no less a fact that I cannot act contrary to the determinations of Her Majesty the Queen. I therefore require a categorical answer, in which it shall be stated whether by retaining the swords is understood the holding Commissions; in such case I cannot consent; but if the retaining the swords is only asked for as a military honour, and without reference to the holding the Commissions, I have no difficulty in consenting, as also to allow the retaining their baggage and knapsacks to those who so well deserve it.

(Signed) DUQUE DE SALDANHA.

No. 131.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 8.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, January 30, 1847.

I FEEL great satisfaction in stating, that our latest accounts from Oporto report that the attempt which had been made to form a formal compact between the Miguelite and Septembrista insurgents had wholly failed, and that, consequently, much of the alarm which I described to your Lordship in my despatch

tials. He is, consequently, not prepared to listen to any propositions which imply the perpetual exclusion of that Prince from the country; and, on the other hand, though the Septembrista party are in need of the assistance the masses of the peasantry and the priesthood could render them, they are resolved not to tolerate the possibility of the accession of Don Miguel to the Throne. I regret, however, to perceive, by various indications, not to be mistaken, that the Junta of Oporto is willing to sacrifice the rights of the Queen for the sake of the chance of ultimate success, which a combination with the Royalists might give to their cause.

The leading noblemen and gentlemen of the provinces, who have now for some time abandoned the idea of ever seeing Don Miguel on the Throne of Portugal, and have indeed ceased to wish it, it is now said will not make common cause with General Macdonell, whom they regard as an adventurer, and a foreigner. Their object is to be restored to their natural position in the country, and to take a lead in the management of its affairs: they conceive that the best mode of effecting these objects, is that of uniting themselves to the extreme opposition in this country in times of tranquillity, and to the liberal insurgents now in this time of civil dissension. They have, they say become converts to the doctrines of Constitutional Government, which they pretend to regard as a necessity of the age; and as they have never offered any allegiance to the Queen, nor owe Her Majesty any favourable consideration, it is not surprising that they more naturally combine with the enemies of Her Government, than rally round Her Throne in danger.

As long as Macdonell persists in proclaiming Don Miguel, he may, by the aid of the priests, delude the peasantry, and continue to keep the country in a state of dangerous commotion. But he can only become really formidable to the Queen by combining with the Septembristas and the leaders of the former Miguelites, who at present are, at least in part, disposed to join with the Septembristas.

Some light is thrown on the state of things in the North, by the proclamation of General Povoas, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy and translation.

I likewise forward to your Lordship the copy of the conditions which General Guedes is believed to have presented on the part of the Junta to Macdonell, and to the other military men in company with him.

I have likewise the honour to transmit an extract relative to this subject, from Mr. Consul Johnston.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure I in No. 131.

Proclamation of General Povoas.

Guarda, 17 de Janeiro de 1847.

HABITANTES das duas Beiras, Alta e Baixa.—A Junta Provisoria do Governo Supremo do Reino dignou-se, e foi servida em Portaria de 9 de Janeiro corrente nomear o General Povôas Commandante Militar das duas Beiras afim de cooperar no que estivesse ao seu alcance para o triunfo da Cauza Nacional. Grande honra recebeu o General Povôas com esta prova de confiança da Junta Provisoria! As suas convicções, o amor do bem do seu paiz o deliberarão já a cooperar tanto, quanto se compadeceia com a sua situação fizica, e moral, para levar a effeito o Glorioso Pronunciamento em Maio ultimo. Mas os acontecimentos depois do infausto dia 6 de Outubro!!! Se elles impozerão obrigação a todos os bons Portuguezes, de correr ás armas para salvar o mesmo Pronunciamento, tambem não dispensarão este velho General de prestar-se a tudo quanto fôr compativel com a sua situação.

Habitantes das duas Beiras, Senhores Generaes Commandantes de Divizes, Commandantes, e Officiaes dos Corpos de Linha, e dos Corpos populares Moveis,

e Fixos, o General Povôas clama toda a vossa attenção sobre este tão transcendente objecto Nacional.

Não se trata só de conservar a Liberdade, que tanto sangue custou a ganhar! Trata-se de salvar o Povo, e restituir-lhe os seus direitos, conservando os da Corôa, taes quaes os Eleitos do Povo declararem em Côrtes, tendo em vista as antigas prerogativas da Corôa, e dos Povos combinadas com as luzes do seculo actual, e discutidas, e aprovadas com as formulas geralmente adoptadas nos Paizes Constitucionaes.

Authoridades Militares, Civis, e Ecclesiasticas, prestai-vos ao serviço da vossa Patria, com a mesma boa fé com que se presta o General Povôas, com o mesmo dezinteresse, e com igual fidelidade.

Mocidade vigorosa empunhai as armas, e mostraivos todos dignos do vosso amor á Liberdade: recordai-vos que é esta transcendente occazião em que a Mai Patria precisa mais altamente os serviços, e valerosos esforços de seus filhos.

Viva a Religião Catholica Apostolica Romana.

Viva a Nação Portuguesa.

Viva o seu heroico Pronunciamento.

O GENERAL, ALVARO XAVIER DA F. C. E. POVOAS.

(Translation.)

Inhabitants of the Two Beiras!

Guarda, January 17, 1847.

THE Junta of Provisional Government of the Kingdom has been pleased to appoint General Povoas, by Royal Order of the 9th instant, Military Commander of the two Beiras, with the view that he should co-operate, as far as it may lay in his power, towards the triumph of the National Cause. General Povoas considers himself highly honoured by this proof of confidence given him by the Junta. His convictions, the love of his country, had already induced him to co-operate, as far as his moral and physical position allowed, in order to carry into effect the glorious movement of May last. But the events after the fatal day, 6th October! If they made it a duty for all the good Portuguese to take up arms in order to support the same movement, they also oblige this old General to lend himself to whatever may be compatible with his position.

Inhabitants of the two Beiras, Generals commanding divisions, Officers commanding troops of the line and popular corps, General Povoas calls your attention to this most important national object!

It is no longer the object to preserve Liberty, obtained at the expense of so much blood. The object is to save the People, to rescue its privileges, preserving those of the Crown, such as the Deputies of the People shall declare in Cortes, keeping in view the ancient prerogatives of the Crown and of the People, combined with the improvements of the present age, and discussed and approved according to the practice generally adopted by constitutional countries.

Military, Civil, and Ecclesiastical Authorities, give your support to your country with the same good faith as General Povoas, with the same fidelity, with the same disinterestedness!

Young men of the Beiras, take up arms and shew yourselves worthy of your love for liberty! Remember that on this important occasion the country requires more than ever the services and generous efforts of her children.

Viva a Regiao Catholica Apostolica Romana!

Viva a Nação Portuguesa!

Viva o seu heroico Pronunciamento!

(Signed) ALVARO XAVIER DA F. C. E. POVOAS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 131.

Proposed Conditions between Liberal and Miguelite Parties.

A Junta admite a coallisão de todos os partidos contra o inimigo commum, mas não pode abandonar, nem atraiçoar a sua missão que é centralizar todos os interesses no grande fim de salvar a liberdade do paiz.

Se o partido Realista quizer ajuda-la neste presuposto com a maior satisfação e reconhecimento aceitará a Junta a sua cooperação e apoio.

De futuro ficará livre o partido Realista para proceder como entender conveniente. Se quizer continuar n'esta alliança de Nacionalidade gozará sem differença de todas as garantias de que goza o partido Liberal e entrará nos postos e empregos para que se acha habilitado e antiga officialidade Realista gozará das vantagens a que seus antigas patentes lhe dizem direito.

Se entender porem que lhe não convem continuar n'estes principios de fuzão poderá considerar-se desligado da coallisão desde o momento em que a facção de Lisboa for debillada: bem entendido que os factos anteriores não servirão de laso a procedimento algum de parte a parte.

(Translation.)

THE expediency and necessity of overthrowing the Lisbon faction is common to the Liberal and Royalist parties.

But the greater part of the nation has recognised and obeys the Oporto Provisional Junta of Government, nor is there any other party in the field that can contend against its forces and resources.

The Junta admits the coalition of all parties against the common enemy, but it cannot abandon nor be false to its mission, which is to centralize all interests with the grand object of saving the liberty of the country.

If the Royalist party wish to aid the Junta, under this supposition the Junta will accept, with the greatest satisfaction and gratitude, that party's co-operation and support.

Afterwards the Royalist party will be free to act as it may think convenient. Should it wish to continue this alliance of nationality, it will enjoy, without any difference, all the guarantees which the Liberal party enjoys; it will come in for the places and employments for which it is fit; and the Royalist officers will enjoy the advantages to which they may be entitled according to their old commissions.

But it is understood that if the Royalist party did not wish to continue in these principles of fusion, it may consider itself freed from the coalition as soon as the Lisbon faction has been overpowered, it being likewise well understood that previous events cannot serve as a tie to any proceeding on either side.

Inclosure 3 in No. 131.

Extract of a Letter from Consul Johnston of Oporto.

Sir,

Oporto, January 17, 1847.

ON the 13th instant, the troops which were at Vianna in the service of the Junta, entered Oporto. On the 12th, the first division of Casal's force entered Vianna, and the Baron, with the second division, arrived there on the 13th, on which day there were off that place the "Serra do Pillar," and three smaller vessels of war, and also a yacht sent from Lisbon with 200 men for the garrison of Valença.

I understand that the "Serra do Pillar" is to be stationed off Oporto with a steam-vessel and a brig to blockade the port.

It is said here that a part of Marshal Saldanha's force is about Sardao Agueda and Aveiro, and that a part is to cross the Douro at Regoa to-day. You are no doubt better informed as to the Marshal's movements than we are here.

On the 12th, the Baron of Castro d'Aire was at Regoa, After taking all the horses he could find for the use of his men, he left Regoa, and he arrived here on the 14th instant. On the 13th, a considerable body of Miguelites marched into Regoa from Villa Real. They said that they intended to prevent Marshal Saldanha from crossing the river. They were not thought strong enough, how-

ever, to offer any formidable opposition to him, and probably they will leave the place on his approach.

The Junta continue to make preparations for the defence of the place. The lines are now very strong, but as yet there is scarcely a sufficient effective force to man them. The Junta have not arms for a great part of the popular corps which they have brought into the city. The municipal guard is believed to be disaffected, and the Academicos are said to be tired of serving. Some desertions have taken place. It is reported that nearly 200 men have gone over to Baron do Casal during the last week. This morning, an officer and twenty artillerymen deserted. It is said that the agents of Marshal Saldanha have gained over many of the troops.

With respect to the compact which it was said had been formed between the Junta and the Miguelites, the reports are very various. I believe the truth to be that the Miguelites demanded more than the Junta had the power to give, that is, arms, ammunition, clothing, and money, and that, consequently, no express agreement has been made, but that it is understood that neither party is to attack the other.

The Miguelite leaders still refuse to join with Macdonell, and although a great number of the peasantry have risen in favour of Don Miguel, without the support of those leaders, Macdonell can do nothing of importance for his cause. He has seized the corn grown upon lands which formerly belonged to convents for the use of his troops. I am told that he now has not much money.

On the 13th, the Junta required 200 contos of reis from the Commercial Bank, as a loan, and seized 64 contos which they found at the Bank, 30 contos of which were deposits. It is reported that the Junta is about to raise a forced loan of 800 contos.

No. 132.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 8.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, January 31, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the Count Thomar in Madrid succeeded in getting an offer of a loan to this country on the part of several Spanish capitalists. M. Leal, Portuguese Secretary of Legation at Berlin, happening to be at the time on leave at Madrid, was dispatched to this Court with their proposals; which, after several discussions among the Ministers, have been rejected, for the present at least.

The conditions were of the most exorbitant kind; otherwise, such is the dearth of funds here, that they must have been accepted.

The loan, in nominal amount was to be of three millions sterling, of which one million only was to be issued this year. The price of a £100 bond to the contractors was apparently £43, with a deduction of £2 10s. for commission. Besides which, three years' interest were to be reserved out of the capital, which would have reduced the value received by the Portuguese Government for a bond of £100 to the sum of £25 10s.

Mr. Leal is going back to Madrid with the answer of the Government, and has been named Secretary of Legation at that Court.

No. 133.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 8.)

The same practice of general imprisonment on suspicion of entertaining opinions hostile to the Government, ~~without any~~ view to trial, is still maintained in all its vigour in Lisbon; and in aid of it, a more complete system of espionage has been adopted by the police.

No. 134.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 8.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, January 31, 1847.

ON receipt of Mr. Addington's dispatch of the 6th instant, instructing me by your Lordship's directions to inquire of the Portuguese Government whether it was their intention to maintain an effective blockade of the port of Oporto, and to convey to them the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the permission given to the British vessel "Douro" to leave Oporto, I addressed a note to D. Manoel de Portugal, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, together with a copy of his Excellency's reply, in which he states that it is the intention of Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government to maintain the blockade of Oporto, and expresses the satisfaction of the Government at the opportunity afforded them of meeting the wishes of Her Majesty's Government in granting permission to the "Douro" to leave Oporto.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 134.

Mr. Southern to D. Manoel de Portugal.

Sir,

Lisbon, January 14, 1847.

I HAVE received instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to inquire of the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty whether it is their intention to maintain an effective blockade of the Port of Oporto, or whether the blockade of that port, which was declared in October last, is now to be considered as raised.

I am at the same time instructed to convey to Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the permission which they gave to the British vessel "Douro" to leave Oporto with her cargo, communicated to me in your Excellency's note of the 17th December of last year.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 134.

*Secretaria d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros,
em 6 de Janeiro, 1847.*

TIVE a honra receber a nota que V. M. me dirigio em 14 do corrente, perguntando se o Governo de Sua Magestade tinha intenção de fazer manter effectivo o bloqueio da Barra do Porto, ao que me cumpre responder que as intenções do Governo de Sua Magestade são de fazer manter effectivamente o dito bloqueio.

O mesmo Governo appreciou devidamente os agradecimentos do Governo de Sua Magestade Britannica pela licença concedida ao navio "Douro" para sahir aquella barra, e rogo a V. M. lhe faça constar que o Governo de Sua Magestade estimou muito ter mais esta occasião de lhe se agradavel.

Renovo, &c.

(Signed) D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, (Lisbon,) January 16, 1847.

I HAD the honour to receive the note which you addressed to me on the 14th instant, asking whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to maintain an effective blockade of the Bar of Oporto, to which I have to reply that the intention of Her Majesty's Government is to maintain an effective blockade of that port.

Her Majesty's Government duly appreciated the thanks of Her Britannic Majesty's Government for the permission granted to the vessel "Douro" to leave that Bar, and I beg that you will make known to it that Her Majesty's Government was most happy of having this further occasion of meeting its wishes.

I renew, &c.

(Signed) D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

No. 135.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 8.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, February 1, 1847.

WITH reference to my despatch of 30th January, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the brig "Audaz" has not yet sailed; but I understand it is finally determined that she should proceed immediately to her destination, Bissao and Angola. Since the date of my despatch some of the prisoners have been withdrawn from the brig, to the number of six or seven, and sent to the hospital of the Limoeiro, on account of sickness; amongst them is Count Avillez. Many others are sick; the Count Bomfim has several open wounds, and Count Villa Real, who lost a leg at the battle of the Chao da Feira, and which was awkwardly amputated, is under surgical treatment. There now remain thirty-eight prisoners, and though they have had time to receive supplies from their families and friends, still they are nearly in the same crowded and deplorable state as before.

The note which I addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs on this subject, and which is inclosed in my despatch of the 30th January, was delivered to Don Manoel de Portugal at 11 o'clock in the morning of the 29th ultimo; and I find it has been the subject of repeated deliberations of the Cabinet. I am happy to think that the benevolent feelings of their Majesties induced them to support the views I had thought it my duty to lay before the Foreign Minister, but the opinion of the Cabinet, to which some extraneous persons were admitted, finally prevailed, on being backed by a threat of immediate resignation on the part of the Ministry.

The measure itself, appears to have been scarcely defended or vindicated at these Councils. The arguments which were alleged in support of the determination to send the prisoners to the Coast of Africa, turned chiefly on the discredit which would attach to the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty, which yielded to foreign influence on so notorious a matter, and on the extreme difficulty of otherwise keeping the prisoners in security.

Yesterday morning Baron de Vriére, the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires, called on me to say that he had been informed of the step I had taken with respect to the banishment of the prisoners to the Convict Stations on the Coast of Africa; and that, as he fully agreed with me in the view I had entertained of this measure, which, he was convinced, would be most injurious to the Queen's cause, an opinion which he said was shared by the whole Corps Diplomatique, he had come to offer me his support and assistance. He added that he was in the hopes that the expression of his honest and sincere convictions on the subject might produce some impression, and as he understood that a scruple

be sent to Africa, I would withdraw my note. I told him that I should not have the slightest hesitation in so doing; that my only object was to prevent the accomplishment of a measure which would be incalculably injurious to the Queen, which would be reprobated by all Europe, which would cause displeasure to my own Government, and even perhaps embarrassment, carried out as it would be in the presence of our own Fleet, which had the air of countenancing an act of barbarity, that had produced feelings of disgust and even alienation among the warmest partisans of the Queen's cause in Lisbon.

No. 136.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 8.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, February 1, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Consul Johnston, communicating to me the proceedings of a meeting of British merchants of Oporto, held at his office in consequence of my communication to him of the intention of Marshal Saldanha to take that town by assault, and of the measures which had been taken for the safety of British subjects.

Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker has favoured me with a copy of an instruction sent by him to Captain Robb of Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Gladiator" in the Douro, with respect to the arrangements for the reception of the British residents on board Her Majesty's ships in that port, which I beg permission to enclose to your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 136.

Consul Johnston to Mr. Southern.

Sir,

Oporto, January 19, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 11th instant, informing me that it is the intention of Marshal Saldanha to storm this city, and stating the means which will be provided for the removal of those British residents who may desire to place themselves out of the reach of such catastrophe. And I beg leave to transmit to you herewith a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the residents which was held at this office on the 16th instant, in consequence of my having communicated to them the contents of your despatch above mentioned; and also a copy of a letter which I received from a great number of the residents a short time before the meeting was held.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN J. JOHNSTON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 136.

Representation of British Merchants to Consul Johnston.

Oporto, January 15, 1847.

WE, the undersigned British subjects, having received your communication of the 13th instant, informing us that Marshal Saldanha intended assaulting Oporto, and that ships of war would be sent up by Admiral Parker to remain off the bar in order to afford shelter, beg to appeal to your own knowledge of the many circumstances which we consider render impracticable this mode of accomplishing his benevolent intention. We need hardly point out to you the uncertainty of the Bar of Oporto, and the difficulties attending the removal and disposal of so large a community, including so many females and children.

These and other considerations must be so evident to you, that we have no doubt you will forward to Admiral Parker, and also to the officer in command,

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and support our representation, that any naval force not actually in the Douro, could be of little advantage to us, whilst any ship of war in the river might be of the utmost importance; and therefore, that not only the "Gladiator" may not be withdrawn, but that any other additional force that can be spared may be allowed to enter the Douro, and remain until more favourable circumstances.

We have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN GRAHAM.
EMANUEL DE CLAMERESE BROWN.

And 38 others.

Inclosure 3 in No. 136.

Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker to Captain Robb.

(Extract.)

"*Hibernia*," at Lisbon, January 27, 1847.

I HAVE received your letters, of the 12th and 19th instant, and I trust that ere this, the "Nautilus," "Bloodhound," and "Polyphemus," which have been ordered to join you in the Douro, have all entered the river, and you will perceive by my instructions to their respective commanders as well as yourself, that it was not my intention to keep those vessels outside the Bar; but that the "Thetis" and "America" have been ordered to cruise in the vicinity of the Douro, to afford such additional succour as may be desirable, should a considerable number of the British residents wish to embark to avoid the perils either of an assault or bombardment.

Your arrangement for the reception of the English residents in British merchant-vessels, in case of need, appears very judicious.

No. 137.

Viscount Palmerston to Colonel Wylde.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 11, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 26th of January, and I have to state to you that I approve of the language which you held respecting the question of Spanish military interference in Portugal under the Quadruple Treaty; and I also entirely approve of your having written to the Duke of Saldanha to deprecate the advice which the Duke had given to call for assistance from Spain.

I must observe to you that, in the first place, the Quadruple Treaty being, as its name indicates, a Treaty concluded between four Powers, it would scarcely be competent for two out of the four to determine, without concert with the other two, that a *casus fœderis* had arisen; and, in the next place, the particular and specified object of that Treaty having been to compel Don Carlos and Don Miguel, who were at the head of troops in Portugal, to retire from the Portuguese territory. The mere existence of a body of Miguelite insurgents in arms in Portugal, could not be considered as constituting a *casus fœderis* under that Treaty; and there seems to be no more reason why the Portuguese Government should call for foreign aid to put down a body of insurgents who may call themselves Miguelites, than there would be were they to call for such aid to quell an insurrection of any other character. And it was far from the intention of those who proposed and concluded the Quadruple Treaty, to establish thereby a perpetual interference by force of foreign arms in the internal affairs of Portugal. Such an interference would be as destructive of the independence of Portugal, and as derogatory to the honour and dignity of the Portuguese Crown, as it would be repugnant to the principles which govern the foreign policy of Great Britain.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 138.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 11, 1847.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 30th ult. reporting that Count Thomar, the Portuguese Minister at Madrid, had communicated to you the fact of his having been instructed to inform the Spanish Government that if the Miguelite insurrection should increase, Portugal would call for assistance from Spain under the Quadruple Treaty, I have to instruct you to ask Count Thomar to point out the particular stipulation in the Quadruple Treaty under which this demand would be made, and to request him to explain upon what principle, if the Treaty were applicable to the case, one Power like Spain could, in his opinion, be at liberty to act without previous concert with, and without the concurrence of, the other parties.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON

No. 139.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 14.)

My Lord,

Madrid, February 5, 1847.

I HAD a long conversation yesterday with the Duke of Sotomayor and Count Thomar on the affairs of Portugal; the former said that the state of things in that kingdom was becoming very alarming, that the peasantry were rising *en masse* under the influence of the clergy in some of the provinces; that the union of the leaders of the Septembrists and of the party of Don Miguel, seemed to be complete; and that there were serious reasons to apprehend that the cause of the Pretender, if not put down instantaneously, might finally become triumphant. He said it was impossible for the Spanish Government to view such a state of things with indifference; that the success of Don Miguel would gravely compromise the Throne of Queen Isabella; that he imagined that the Government of Great Britain was also engaged by policy and sympathy to support Queen Donna Maria; that, in fact, the two Governments of Spain and Great Britain were those most connected with and most interested in Portugal, and that his desire was, not only to do nothing which would meet with the opposition of England, but to endeavour to come at once to a cordial understanding as to what it would be most expedient to do, without loss of time, to arrest the danger which seemed impending over the Queen of Portugal; that he should be willing for his part, to consider the case, either as coming under the Quadruple Alliance, thereby interesting the Powers of England, France, and Spain, or as a special case, and that, in short, his principal object was to put himself in as complete an agreement with Great Britain as to Portuguese affairs as possible. He added, that about 4000 or 5000 troops would be concentrated on the northern Portuguese frontier, so as to be able to act with promptitude, if Her Majesty's Government should feel disposed to point out, or agree in any way, wherein the same could be usefully employed; but that such troops would not under any circumstances cross the frontier, until the views of Her Majesty's Government had been ascertained, or without Her Majesty's Government's concurrence.

I said, that of course if anything was done in the name of the Quadruple Treaty, it would be necessary that the Four Powers parties to that Treaty, should be previously consulted; and so also if anything was

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done with the idea of a common action between Spain and Great Britain, the sentiments of the British Government must, as he said, be necessarily ascertained before there took place any sort of interference whatsoever, and that consequently I must hold him to the promise which he gave me as to no Spanish troops crossing the Portuguese frontier until the opinions of Her Majesty's Government were made known. He said, "most certainly;" and I then told the Duke that, in order to prevent mistakes, I would address him a note, repeating this promise on his part, and requesting him to state in writing that I had understood it properly. To this he at once agreed. Subsequently, Count Thomar repeated to me much that the Duke of Sotomayor had already said as to the state of Portugal, adding that the brother of Viscount Sá da Bandeira had gone to England to purchase arms and military stores, and that M. Manoel Passos had gone to Rome to fetch Don Miguel, and that a letter of Don Carlos to Don Miguel had been intercepted, in which the Spanish Prince called on the Portuguese Prince to come forward without delay in defence of his rights and his principles, with such allusions to the welfare of the Church as savoured of Don Carlos's well-known superstition. He showed me at the same time a note which he had written to the Spanish Government, requesting the advance of Spanish troops to the Portuguese frontier; and he stated that Marshal Saldanha had even instructed him to ask for the entry into Portugal of the said troops. He does not, however, make this latter demand, for the Duke de Sotomayor had already told him it would be useless. I told Count Thomar that I had heard so many exaggerated accounts formerly, with respect to Don Miguel's force and party, that I could not receive the new account which he now gave but with a certain degree of want of confidence, but that I would inform Her Majesty's Government of what he stated to me, and in the meantime I should expect that nothing beyond the collection of a small body of Spanish troops on the Portuguese frontier would take place.

I should add, with respect to the Duke de Sotomayor, that on my observing that there had been many exaggerated accounts as to the Miguelites in Portugal, of late, and that the accounts he had now received might also be exaggerated, the Duke stated, "I am willing to take steps, in conjunction with the British Government, to ascertain what is the real state of affairs there, and to chalk out at the same time a course of conduct to be pursued under such and such circumstances, supposing those circumstances are verified."

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

No. 140.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 14.)

My Lord,

Madrid, February 6, 1847.

WITH the object of preventing mistakes I addressed a note to the Duke de Sotomayor, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose, containing the substance of our conversation on Portuguese affairs; I have received an answer from his Excellency, copy and translation of which I likewise inclose.

I also sent to the Duke for perusal, my despatch of yesterday's date to your Lordship, and he has informed me that it states correctly his views.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 140.

Mr. Bulwer to the Duke de Sotomayor.

Sir,

Madrid, February 4, 1847.

IN order to prevent mistakes, I think it best to ask your Excellency in writing whether I clearly understood the purport of your observations to be as follows:—

“From the information we have received, the Throne of Her Most Faithful Majesty seems in danger. The policy of Great Britain and of Spain has hitherto been to sustain that Throne against the Prince Don Miguel, in whose name it is now (such having been the object of the Quadruple Alliance) threatened. Her Catholic Majesty's Government has received urgent representations, with respect to the state of Portuguese affairs, from that of Her Most Faithful Majesty; but it is disposed to act therein with the entire accord of the English Cabinet, and will wait, before taking any step of importance, to know what are that Cabinet's sentiments. Consequently, though a body of Spanish troops will approach the Portuguese frontier, in order to be able to act promptly upon any understanding which may be come to between the two Governments of Spain and Great Britain, such troops will not pass the Spanish frontier, nor take any part whatsoever in the affairs of Portugal, except with the perfect concurrence and in complete agreement with the views of the British Government.”

I avail, &c.

(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

P.S.—I shall be very much obliged to your Excellency to send me your reply before this evening, as I should wish to dispatch a courier without delay to England.

I ought also to mention that I conceive myself to have understood from your Excellency that “you were willing to consider the state of affairs of Portugal, either as a question resulting from the Quadruple Alliance, to which England is a party, or as a special one.

H. L. B.

Inclosure 2 in No. 140.

The Duke de Sotomayor to Mr. Bulwer.

Muy Señor mio,

Madrid, 5 de Febrero de 1847.

HE recibido la atenta comunicacion de vuestra Señoria de esta fecha, en que refiriendose á nuestra entrevista de ayer acerca de los negocios de Portugal, se sirve vuestra Señoria recapitular por escrito las razones que motivan la necesidad de celebrar un acuerdo para poner termino á los disturbios de aquel vecino reino.

En efecto, por las noticias que ha recibido el Gobierno de Su Majestad parece indudable que el Trono de la Reina Fidelisima se halla en grave peligro á consecuencia de las ultimas revueltas de aquel pais, en que el partido Miguelista ha tornado una marcada preponderancia.

La politica de España y de la Gran Bretaña há tenido hasta ahora por objeto la conservacion del trono constitucional de Doña Maria de la Gloria contra las pretensiones de Don Miguel, conforme á lo pactado en el Tratado de la Cuadruple Alianza, y no puede consentir que las cosas lleguen á un extremo tan opuesto al espiritu de dicho Tratado.

Acaban de hacerse al Gobierno Español, por parte del de Su Majestad Fidelisima, las mas vivas instancias para que ponga termino á aquel conflicto del modo mas espedito y eficaz; pero sin embargo de ser esta materia del mayor interes para la tranquilidad de Peninsula, el Gobierno de Su Majestad Católica no adoptará una resolucion definitiva sin que preceda un amistoso acuerdo con el Gabinete Britanico, ya sea como sig-

natario del Tratado de la Cuadruple Alianza, ó considerando este asunto bajo un aspecto especial, atendida la posicion particular en que se encuentran ambas Potencias con respecto al vecino reino.

Por lo tanto y no obstante que un cuerpo de tropas del ejército Español se acercará á la extrema frontera para estar pronto á operar en el caso de ser indispensable, estas tropas no traspasarán los límites sin que antes se haya concertado el referido acuerdo con el Gabinete Británico, con quien el de Su Majestad desea en esta ocasion, como en todas, marchar con la mas perfecta armonía.

Creo que hallará vuestra Señoría estas esplicaciones conformes con lo que tuvé el honor de manifestarle en nuestra conferencia de ayer, que le ratifico para los efectos que vuestra Señoría me indica en su nota á que contesto.

Aprovecho, &c.
(Firmado) EL DUQUE DE SOTOMAYOR.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Madrid, February 5, 1847.

I HAVE received your polite communication of this day's date, in which, with reference to our interview of yesterday respecting the affairs of Portugal, you are pleased to recapitulate in writing the reasons which render it necessary to come to an agreement for the purpose of putting an end to the disturbances of that neighbouring kingdom.

Indeed, from the intelligence which has reached Her Majesty's Government, there seems to be no doubt that the Throne of the Most Faithful Queen is in great danger, in consequence of the late turmoils in the aforesaid country, in which the Miguelite party has taken a striking preponderance. The policy of Spain and Great Britain has hitherto had for its object the preservation of the constitutional throne of Donna Maria da Gloria, against the pretensions of Don Miguel, in conformity with the stipulations of the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance, and it cannot allow that affairs should come to a point so extremely opposed to the spirit of that Treaty.

The Spanish Government has just been most urgently pressed by that of Her Most Faithful Majesty to put an end to the aforesaid conflict by the most expeditious and effectual means; but notwithstanding this being a question of the greatest importance for the tranquillity of the Peninsula, the Government of Her Catholic Majesty will adopt no definitive resolution thereupon, without a previous amicable agreement with the British Cabinet, either as one of the parties of the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance, or considering this question under a special point of view, bearing in mind the particular position in which both Powers are placed in regard to the neighbouring kingdom.

Therefore, and notwithstanding that a body of Spanish troops shall approach the extreme frontier, in order to be ready to operate in case of its being indispensable, these troops will not pass the limits, without the above-mentioned agreement having previously been come to with the British Cabinet, with which Her Majesty's Ministry desires to act, on this as on all other occasions, with the most perfect harmony.

I think that you will find these explanations in conformity with what I had the honour of stating to you in our conference of yesterday, and which I now ratify to you for the purpose which you point out to me in your note to which I reply.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) EL DUQUE DE SOTOMAYOR.

No. 141.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 14.)

My Lord;

Madrid, February 6, 1847.

COUNT THOMAR has just given me a copy of his note of this date to the Spanish Government.

I inclose your Lordship a copy of it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

Inclosure in No. 141.

Count Thomar to the Duke de Sotomayor:

Exmo. Senhor,

Madrid, 5 de Fevereiro de 1847.

MUITO meu Senhor. Acabo de receber communicações de meu Governo dando-me conhecimento do vergonhoso pacto pelo qual os revolucionarios Setembristas refugiados no cidade do Porto, levantando a mascara, com que algumas vezes havião hypocritamente invocado o nome de Sua Magestade Fidelissima a Rainha, se colligarão com a facião do usurpador, o ex-Infante Dom Miguel com o fin de derribar a mesma Augusta Senhora de seu legitimo Throno, e de substituir la pelo antigo usurpador delle. Em virtude deste pacto estão ja sublevadas algumas forças Miguelistas, e estão outro sim servindo debaixo do Governo da Junta. rebelde, os Generaes Miguelistas, Macdonell, Alvaro Xavier das Povoas, Gueder, Rebocho, Figueiredo, e outros, que durante todo o tempo de usurpação militarão sempre debaixo das bandeiras de Dom Miguel Segundo as ditas communicações recebidas do meu Governo, os principaes artigos desse vergonhoso pacto consistem no seguinte: 1º. Acclamação de Dom Miguel logo que seja destruido o Governo de Sua Magestade Fidelissima a Rainha. 2º. A successão á Corôa pela casa de Cadaval, quando Dom Miguel falleça sem filhos. 3º. A promptificação immediata por parte dos Miguelistas de cinco mil homens para as operações da gurrá. 4º. A promessa do Governo de Dom Miguel dar una Constituição. Se alguna duvida podesse existir, que não existe, sobre á realidade da referida alliança entre Setembristas e Miguelistas, bastaria attender a que os jornaes, órgãos da Junta revolucionaria do Porto, fallão sem rebuço dessa alliança, da cual fazem depender com certeza a seu triumpho, e a que effectivamente como deixo expendido, estão proclamando em favor da Junta, e ja servindo debaixo das ordens della os principaes chefes Miguelistas. Em virtude de todo o exposto, tenho positivas ordens do Governo de Sua Magestade Fidelissima para dar pronto conhecimento do que deixo referido ao Governo de Sua Magestade Cathólica afim de estar prevenido para poder prestar a Sua Magestade a Rainha de Portugal, e ao seu Governo aquelle apoio, que este lhe sollicitar em virtude dos tratados existentes, e da estreita alliança que existe entre os duos paizes para a manutenção do Throno das duas Rainhas Peninsulares, e na actualidade contra os esforços dos rebeldes Portugueses, hoje ja de todo colligados debaixo da bandeira do usurpador Dom Miguel. Por esta occasião cumpre-me tambem dar conhecimento á vossa Excellencia, que segundo as ultimas noticias recebidas de Roma, o Pretendente de Hespanha, Dom Carlos, tem instádo fortemente com Dom Miguel para que saia da inacção em que tem vivido até agora, e se ponha á frente dos que proclamão e defendem seus direitos, e que muito é de recear que assim aconteça, por que segundo as noticias ultimamente recebidas do Porto consta, que um emissario, pessoa alias de importamia no partido Setembrista, fôra para Roma para esse fim. Previno igualmente vossa Excellencia, de que consta de uma maneira positiva, que Antonio Cabral de Sá Nogueira, irmão do ex-Visconde de Sá da Bandeira, saíra

do porto para Inglaterra, encarregado de adquirir armas e petrechos de guerra para os revoltosos, o que demonstra evidentemente a esperança, que os mesmos tem de prolongar a guerra civil com o auxilio que agora recebem do partido Miguelista. Por fim tenho a honra de igualmente dar conhecimento á vossa Excellencia que acabo de receber cartas do Marechal Duque de Saldanha, Commandante em chefe das forças em operações contra os rebeldes, Presidente do Conselho de Ministros, e Lugar-tenente de Sua Magestade Fidelissima nas Provincias do Norte, datadas das do seu quartel general em Vizen, nas quaes me diz, que em virtude da referida alliança entre Setembristas e Miguelistas, e por interesse não só de Portugal, mas da Hespanha, “elle julga indispensavel que um corpo de tropas Hespanholas de tres mil homens e trezentos cavallos, entre em Portugal, e occupe a Provincia de Tras-os-Montes, porque assim, e em virtude da força moral, que esse corpo dará ao partido da legitimidade, ficará reduzida a rebellião a cidade do Porto, aonde morrerá dentro em poucos dias.” Nestos termos, e em virtude de tudo que deixo dito, tenho a hora de:—1°. Prevenir, em nome e da parte do Governo de Sua Magestade Fidelissima o Governo de Sua Magestade Cathólica, do exposto, e para os fins indicados. 2°. Sollicitar, em nome do mesmo Governo de Sua Magestade Fidelissima, que o Governo de Sua Magestade Cathólica faça aproximar da fronteira de Portugal, pelo lado na Provincia de Tras-os-Montes, um corpo de tropas que não seja inferior ao pedido pelo Duque de Saldanha na sua mencionada carta, a fim de poder entrar em Portugal, e cooperar para a sustentação do Throno de Sua Magestade Fidelissima, logo que as circumstancias assim o exigirem, e depois de consultados e ouvidos os Representantes dos Governos signatarios do Tratado da Quadrupla Alliança (se assim for julgado necessario). 3°. Que a respeito do usurpador se repitão as ordens reclamadas nas minhas notas de 19 e 29 de Dezembro do anno próximo passado. 4°. Que o o Governo de Sua Magestade Cathólica haja de expedir todas as ordens que julgar convenientes para se aprehenderem quaesquer petrechos de guerra que deste paiz, ou por este paiz, se tente fazer passar para os rebeldes. E tal a confiança que tenho no Governo de Sua Magestade Cathólica, e no interesse que seguramente reconhecerá dever resultar a legitimidade dos dous Thronos Peninsulares, que não posso dividir que esta minha reclamação será attendida com urgencia.

Aproveito, &c.

(Assignado) CONDE DE THOMAR.

(Translation.)

Most excellent Sir,

Madrid, February 5, 1847.

I HAVE received from my Government communications informing me of the ignominious compact whereby the Revolutionary Septembrists who have taken refuge in the city of Oporto, throwing off the mask with which they sometimes had hypocritically invoked the name of Her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen have made common cause with the faction of the usurper, the ex-Infante Dom Miguel, for the purpose of hurling that august Sovereign from the throne, and of replacing it with the ancient usurper. In virtue of this compact, some forces have already risen, and these Miguelist forces are serving under the government of the rebel Junta, consisting of the Miguelist Generals, Macdonell, Alvaro Xavier das Povoas, Guedes, Rebocho, Figueiredo, and others, who, during the whole time of the usurpation always marched under the banners of Dom Miguel. According to the said communications which I have received from my Government, the principal articles of that shameful compact are the following:—1. Acclamation of Dom Miguel the moment the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen shall have been put down. 2. The succession to devolve on the House of Cadaval, if Dom Miguel should die without issue. 3. The Miguelist

If any doubt could exist, as there does not, respecting the reality of this alliance between the Septembrists and the Miguelists, it would be enough to point to the journals which are the organs of the revolutionary Junta of Oporto, and which allude without disguise to this alliance, relying with certainty on it for their triumph, and that the principal Miguelist chiefs are loudly declaring in favour of the Junta and serving under its orders. In virtue of the above I am positively directed by the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty to give speedy cognizance of these particulars to the Government of Her Catholic Majesty that it may be ready to afford to Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal and to her Government such assistance as Her Majesty may apply for in virtue of existing Treaties, and of the intimate alliance subsisting between the two countries for the maintenance of the throne of the two Peninsula Queens, and at the present moment against the efforts of the Portuguese rebels, now all united under the banner of the usurper Dom Miguel. On this occasion I must not omit acquainting your Excellency that, according to the last accounts from Rome, the Spanish pretender Don Carlos has strongly pressed Dom Miguel to shake off the inactivity in which he has lived hitherto, and to place himself at the head of those who proclaim and defend his rights; and that it is much to be feared that such will actually be the case, because, by the most recent intelligence from Oporto, it is known that an emissary, notoriously a man of importance among the Septembrist party, is gone to Rome for this purpose. I also inform your Excellency that it is known for a fact that Antonio Cabral de Sá Nogueira, brother of the ex-Viscount Sá da Bandeira, will leave Oporto for England, being charged to procure arms and ammunition for the rebels, which evidently shows the hope that they think that they shall be able to prolong the civil war with the assistance they now receive from the Miguelist party. Finally, I have also the honour to make your Excellency cognizant that I have received letters from the Marshal Duke of Saldanha, Commander-in-chief of the forces operating against the rebels, President of the Council of Ministers, and Lieutenant of Her Most Faithful Majesty in the northern provinces, dated from head-quarters at Vizeu, in which he tells me that in virtue of that alliance between the Septembrists and Miguelists, and for the interest not only of Portugal but also of Spain, "he deems it indispensable that a corps of Spanish troops of 3000 men and 300 horse, should enter Portugal, and occupy the Province of Tras-os-Montes; because thus, and in virtue of the moral force which that corps will give to the party of legitimacy, the rebellion will be reduced to the city of Oporto, where it will expire in a few days."

Hence, and according to the above, I have the honour

1. To inform, on the part and in the name of the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty, the Government of Her Catholic Majesty, of what I have stated and for the ends in question.

2. To request in the name of the said Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty, that the Government of Her Catholic Majesty will cause to draw near the frontier of Portugal on the side of the Province of Tras-os-Montes a corps of troops, not inferior than that solicited by the Duke of Saldanha in his above letter, so that it may enter Portugal and co-operate or the upholding of the Throne of Her Most Faithful Majesty, the moment that circumstances shall thus require it, and after consulting and hearing the Representatives of the Governments that signed the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance (if this should be thought necessary).

3. That in respect of the usurper, the orders may be repeated for which I applied in my notes of the 19th and 29th December last.

4. That the Government of Her Catholic Majesty, do expedite all the orders it may judge necessary for seizing any ammunition which may, or may be attempted to, pass through this country for the rebels.

Such is the confidence I repose in the Government of Her Catholic Majesty, and in the interest which it will be aware must result to the legitimacy of the two Peninsula Thrones, that I cannot doubt that this my reclamation will be attended to with urgency.

I avail, &c.

(Signed)

CONDE DE THOMAR.

No. 142.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 15.)

My Lord,

Madrid, February 7, 1847.

I HAVE this moment received the information that the Miguelite forces, under the command of General Macdonell, have been completely routed near to Villa Pruea d'Aguiar, by the troops of the Viscount de Vinhaes, and General Macdonell left dead on the field of battle.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

No. 143.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 16, 1847.

HER Majesty's Government have learned with great satisfaction, by your despatch of the 5th instant, that the Spanish Government is desirous of coming to an understanding with the Government of Great Britain as to the course which the two Governments may deem it expedient to adopt in regard to the affairs of Portugal, if Don Miguel should return to that country, in order to assert again by force of arms his pretensions to the Crown.

Her Majesty's Government entirely concur with that of Her Catholic Majesty in thinking that in such case it would behove the two Governments to assist the Queen of Portugal in the maintenance of her rights, if, from a deficiency of her own means, she should find it necessary to apply to them for aid.

The mutual interests of Great Britain and of Spain, and the spirit of the engagements of the Treaty of April 1834, would naturally point out to them such a course; while, on the other hand, a disregard by Don Miguel of the Convention of Evora Monte, would virtually place him in a state of hostility with the Powers with whose Agents that Convention was concluded.

I have therefore to instruct you to state to the Duke of Sotomayor, that if Don Miguel should appear at the head of troops in Portugal, or if any considerable force should assemble in arms in that country to support his pretensions to the Throne, and if the Queen of Portugal should be compelled to apply to the Governments of Great Britain and of Spain for assistance, Her Majesty's Government would be ready to enter immediately into communication with the Government of Spain, in order to conclude a Convention for the purpose of regulating the manner in which the efforts of the Queen of Portugal to expel the Pretender, and to put down his adherents, might be assisted by the naval force of Great Britain; and by such an amount of military force as it might suit the convenience of the Spanish Government to send into the Portuguese territory, in order to support the troops of the Queen of Portugal in their operations against the forces of Don Miguel.

You will state, however, to the Duke of Sotomayor, that Don Miguel is at present in London living in concealment; that he came to England from Italy across the Continent, disguised as the servant of Captain Bennett, one of his adherents; that his intention is understood to have been, to have gone by the packet of to-morrow, to have landed somewhere in the north of Spain or of Portugal, and to have joined the force under the command of General Macdonell, the strength and success of which seem to have much overrated by the partisans of Don Miguel in this country.

But it now appears to be certain, that General Macdonell was entirely defeated by a body of the Queen's troops towards the end of last

month; that his small force was dispersed; and that he himself has been badly wounded or killed.

Under these circumstances it is highly improbable that for the present Don Miguel will go to Portugal, where he would run great personal risk without any compensating advantage to his cause.

But as the laws of England do not give to the British Government any power of controlling his movements; and as therefore he might transfer himself to Portugal at any time, if his adherents in Portugal should be in sufficient force to receive him, I will as a precaution send you in a few days the outline of such an arrangement as Her Majesty's Government would wish to propose to the Government of Spain for the purpose in question.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 144.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 15, 1847.

WITH reference to Mr. Southern's despatch of the 30th ultimo, I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government approve the note which Mr. Southern addressed to the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, with a view to dissuade the Portuguese Government from carrying into execution the intention which it was reported that they entertained of transporting to Africa the principal officers taken prisoners at Torres Vedras.

I have to instruct you to make a representation to the same effect to the Portuguese Government if the same purpose is still entertained, and to observe to that Government that as these officers surrendered as prisoners of war, and on condition of being treated with the honours of war, it would be a breach of faith to deal with them in the manner which appears to have been contemplated; but even if this were not the case, it would be repugnant to every principle of justice and contrary to the practice of all Governments to inflict punishment without trial and condemnation.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 145.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 15, 1847.

I HAVE received Mr. Southern's despatch of the 31st ultimo, inclosing a copy of a note from the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs stating, in reply to Mr. Southern's inquiry upon the subject, that it is the intention of the Portuguese Government to maintain an effective blockade of Oporto.

I have to instruct you to point out to the Portuguese Government that an effective blockade of Oporto cannot be maintained by ships of war lying in the harbour of Vigo, and that if the blockade ceases to be effective, it will of course cease to be respected by Neutrals.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 146.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 16.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, January 31, 1847.

THE Duke of Saldanha's head-quarters remained at Agueda, on the Vouga, up to the 29th, but he had a brigade under Colonel Lapa at Lamego, and had established his communications with the Conde de Vinhaes by Pezo de Regoa. He does not seem inclined to approach nearer to Oporto at present, waiting the result of dissensions amongst the enemy and desertion from their ranks, which last has increased considerably of late, and perhaps with some latent hope of intervention on the part of either England or Spain.

He has been I believe urged from hence, to endeavour to take the Foz by assault, but this enterprise his force, compared with that of the enemy, by no means entitles him to undertake, and I am sure he is too prudent to attempt it, as he has not more than 8000 infantry, including Cazal's and Vinhaes' divisions, and some irregulars which he has been organizing, and with this force he has to guard both sides of the Douro, without any means of communicating between the two, nearer than Pezo da Regoa, fourteen leagues off.

I do not expect, therefore, to hear of any active operations being undertaken against this place. Most probably he will direct his attention for the present against the Miguelites under Macdonell in the north, and General Povoas, who is at Guarda, south of the Douro, with about 400 men.

The coalition between the Miguelites and Septembrista insurgents is not confirmed, beyond an agreement not to oppose each other in the field, and to act against their common enemy in concert; and that it has taken place to this extent is undoubted, the Junta having named the *ci-devant* Miguelite, General Povoas, to command the Province of Beira.

Viana has been evacuated by the insurgents and taken possession of by Cazal.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. WYLDE,
Colonel.

No. 147.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 16.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, February 8, 1847.

THE Miguelite chief Macdonell has been killed by a party of the Conde de Vinhaes' cavalry, between Villa Pouca and Sabroso, two small places on the road between Chaoes and Villa Real. The details are not known, but it is said that there was a skirmish between his guerillas and Vinhaes' force, and that he remained in the rear with his staff when they were retreating, and was overtaken by a few cavalry who sabred him and a Colonel de Beiao, another Miguelite officer.

Marshal Saldanha has moved his head-quarters in advance from Agueda to Oliveira, and has detached a force under General Solla towards Guarda against General Povoas; but the result is not known, the courier bringing the Duke's despatches having been stopped by four armed men near Rio Mayor, and his despatches taken from him. This is the first instance of any attempt to interrupt his communication with the capital since he left Coimbra.

In the Alemtejo Colonel Ilharco and his party of 150 men have been surprised during the night, and taken prisoners by the insurgent partisan Galamba.

Her Majesty's brig "Mutine" arrived here from Oporto on the 5th,

and brought intelligence of the guard over the Duke de Terceira having attempted to murder him, on the receipt of the news of the Torres Vedras prisoners having been sent to Africa; but they were prevented from carrying their intentions into execution by their officer, who persuaded them that the account was untrue, and the Duke was removed the same night from the Foz to a place of greater safety in the city.

Two Spanish officers who landed at Oporto from the "Blasco de Garay," a Spanish man-of-war steamer, were arrested by order of the Junta, on suspicion of tampering with some soldiers of the garrison.

These are the only military events of the slightest importance since my last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. WYLDE,
Colonel.

No. 148.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 16.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, February 9, 1847.

IN conformity with the instructions conveyed to me by your Lordship's despatch, of the 26th January last, I have addressed a note to D. Manoel de Portugal, pointing out the objects which Her Majesty's Government have in stationing vessels of war in the River of Oporto; and further calling upon the Portuguese Government to give such instructions to the Duke of Saldanha as may obviate the necessity of demands for compensation for the plunder or destruction of British property, in the event of the Duke taking Oporto by assault.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

No. 149.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 16.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, February 9, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, with reference to my despatch, of the 1st instant that the brig of war "Audaz" sailed from the Tagus on the 2nd instant, with the Torres Vedras' prisoners on board.

The Commandant, Rodovallo, who was in command of the brig at the time she received orders to sail to Angola, seeing the state of the prisoners confined on the lower deck of his brig, and being convinced that if conveyed in that manner few or none would survive the voyage, made a representation to the Government, requesting that various changes might be made for their accommodation. Captain Rodovallo was consequently superseded, and Captain Sergio appointed in his place: he, however, only accepted the command on condition that he would permit no interference with the interior arrangement of his ship. On going on board he made a different distribution of the prisoners, and accommodated Count Bomfim, who was seriously ill, Count Villa Real, and General Celestino, with separate cabins; and endeavoured, by every means in his power, and consistent with the security of the prisoners, to render their lot more tolerable. He likewise permitted their friends to supply them with linen, provisions, and even luxuries.

Such was the consequence of the fortunate delay which took place in the sailing of the "Audaz." I trust that the humane may also console themselves with the hope that even the destination of the prisoners was changed. Though this laudable resolution on the part of the Government is concealed, from a jealousy of its being attributed to foreign interference, I am credibly informed the latest sealed instructions given to Captain Sergio were to leave the prisoners at Ilheo, a fort opposite Funchal, and at Porto Santo, an island dependent on, and within thirty or forty miles of, Madeira.

I have received no answer to my note of the 28th January on this subject. After the departure of the brig "Audaz," a letter in the handwriting of, and signed by Count Bomfim, was left at my house. I have the honour to enclose a copy and translation of it.

Inclosure in No. 149.

Count Bomfim to Mr. Southern.

*Brigue "Audaz,"
1 de Fevereiro, 1847.*

Illustrissimo e Excellentissimo Senhor,

A CONVICCAO intima que tenho da generosidade e philantropia do Governo de Sua Magestade Britannica assim como da de vossa Excellencia, que allem disso conhece de perto os excessos que a actual Administracão de Sua Magestade Fidelissima tem practicado contra a maior parte dos seus subditos que mais pugnaram para lhe reconquistar o throno, e juntamente o imperioso dever que tenho de velar pelos direitos d'aquelles que o Governo que se instituiu para obstar a tantas violencias confiou ao meu commando, e que hoje estão reduzidos comigo a uma completa escravidão, promptos a dar a vella para Africa, havendo capitulado em Torres Vedras com as honras da guerra e bem assim cento e tantos officiaes que ficam ainda a bordo da fragata "Diana," ousou pois levar a conhecimento de vossa Excellencia que contra todos os direitos da guerra e das gentes, quebrantados todos os artigos da referida Capitulação, são degradados os Officiaes e Generaes prisioneiros para os peores climas da Africa, conducidos n'um pequinho navio em gaiolas quasi fechadas hermeticamente, mandando o Governo desembarcar todas as authoridades e individuos do navio que se tem atrevido a fazer reclamações sanitarias a nosso favor, procedimento de que não ha exemplo em paiz algum da Europa, e que nem mesmo praticou o Governo de Dom Miguel.

Não tenho tempo para mais porque parte o portador desta, e só entrego a consideração de vossa Excellencia quanto deixo exposto.

Approveito, &c.

(Assignado) CONDE DO BOMFIM.

(Translation.)

Most Excellent Sir,

On board the "Audaz," February 1, 1847.

CONVINCED as I am of the philanthropy and generosity of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, and also of your Excellency's own sentiments; persuaded, moreover, that you are full aware of the excesses committed by the present Administration of Her Most Faithful Majesty, against those of Her subjects who most contributed to establish Her Throne; and considering myself bound to preserve the rights of those who were placed under my command, by the Government instituted for the purpose of opposing so much violence, and who are now reduced to slavery, and on the point of sailing for Africa, notwithstanding the capitulation of Torres Vedras, by which they were admitted to the honours of war, together with upwards of a hundred other officers now on board the "Diana" frigate, I take the liberty of representing to your Excellency, that, against all the Rights of War and of Nations, against all the Articles of the Capitulation, the Generals and Officers, prisoners, of war, are transported as convicts to the most unhealthy climates of Africa, conducted in a small vessel, in cages almost hermetically closed; the Government having ordered on shore all the officers and men belonging to the ship, who had dared to make representations in our favour on the score of health, a proceeding of which there is no example in any nation of Europe, and which was not practised even in the times of Don Miguel.

I have no time to say more, for the bearer is going off, but I submit to your consideration what I have stated above.

I avail, &c.,
(Signed) CONDE DO BOMFIM.

No. 150.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 16.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, February 9, 1847.

THE Government has received information of the death of Macdonell, the Miguelite General, who, it appears, was killed by a few cavalry, detached from Count Vinhaes' force at Sabrozo, a few leagues from Villa Real.

I inclose extracts from Mr. Consul Johnston's letters from Oporto, up to the 3rd inst.

I have received a letter from a British merchant resident at Lisbon, who lately went to Vigo. I have thought that an extract from it, describing the activity of the Spanish authorities in Galicia, in aid of the operations of the Queen's forces against Oporto, might be useful, and I have therefore inclosed it.

I beg likewise to inclose a copy of the commission conferred by the Junta of Oporto on General Povoas, by which it will be seen that he is designated as "identified with the principles of Representative Government, and with the rights of the reigning Dynasty." In another resolution of the Junta he is appointed Governor of the two Beiras, "in the name of the Nation and the Queen."

The junction between the Miguelite and Septembrist parties, which caused here apprehensions of so serious a nature, appears to have failed; and it is to be hoped that the death of Macdonell will not, by the removal of an obstacle, give rise to a repetition of similar attempts. The propositions of the Junta, which I had the honour to inclose to your Lordship in my despatch of the 30th ultimo, were met by a counter-project of the Miguelites, which, although little more than an echo of the Junta's propositions, was reduced to formal articles of agreement, which so plainly showed that the coalition was a mere temporary truce, that the Junta seems to have let the whole negotiation drop. The Septembristas will, therefore, not be supported by the Miguelites, though they will not be attacked by them. In the meantime, many of the converted Miguelites, who are desirous of any opportunity to recover their rank and position, are taking part with the Septembristas, as regular adherents of their principles and cause.

I regret to say that I do not yet observe any symptom of a speedy termination of this unhappy contest. The prospect of ultimate success to the Queen's party, perhaps, may be considered of late as somewhat better assured by the progress made by Marshal Saldanha's army; but the disposition of the greater part of the country still continues hostile, and the state of alarm and confusion in which the whole frame of society is kept is gradually destroying all the sources of commerce, and promises even to interrupt the labours of agriculture, to the extent of threatening a future famine.

Every effort is made by this Government to increase the numbers of the army; efforts which, when they succeed, withdraw the operative and the agriculturist from their occupation; and when they fail, drive him into the arms of the insurgent forces, a nucleus of which is to be found in every district of the country.

In the meantime, the means of supporting this army are hourly diminishing: the actual Government is wholly unable to procure funds, and must fall. Another party is ready to take their place. It is from this party that the inclosed placard has emanated.

Inclosure 1 in No. 150.

Extracts of Letters from Consul Johnston of Oporto, to Mr. Southern.

Sir,

Oporto, January 26, 1847.

A PART of the troops which left Oporto on the 20th and 21st instant returned yesterday. The remainder is at Villa Nova de Famelicao. They have collected a considerable quantity of maize for the use of the garrison.

I am told that about 200 men have gone over from the Municipal

Guard (one of the corps which went out on the 20th) to the Baron of Cazal, including the whole of the men who belonged to the 3d and 15th regiments before the action of Val Passos, but did not go over with those regiments, and who, upon their return to Oporto, were incorporated in the Municipal Guard.

The Baron do Cazal has destroyed the works about Vianna, which were thrown up by the troops of the Junta against Macdonell's guerrilhas.

On the 23d instant the district of Lamego was under the government of authorities appointed by the Queen, and all the popular forces had disappeared. On the 25th, the Miguelite General Abreu was in Pezo da Regoa with a large guerrilha, and Macdonell was in Villa Real with three battalions. The Miguelites seize all the wine, grain, and other provisions which formerly belonged to convents.

A circle of barricades in the streets here is now complete, and another circle will be finished soon.

Desertions from this garrison continue. It is said that not less than fifty men have deserted within the last six days.

The disciplining of the popular forces continues. They improve rapidly, and, if well armed and officered, they will soon be nearly as effective as troops of the line in defending the place, although they cannot be used in operations in the field.

January 28.

A detachment of about 400 men marched southward to-day, and another party is to march in the same direction to-morrow. It is believed they are going for forage.

February 1.

I hear this morning that the Miguelites are in force at Braga and Guimeraes, and that Bernardino was at Penafiel on Saturday with 500 men.

At Amarante also there is a considerable Miguelite guerrilha.

February 3.

The Baron d'Almargem went northward yesterday with two regiments, and the Conde das Antas went in the same direction to-day, also with two regiments.

It is reported that Valença has again acknowledged the authority of the Junta.

General Povoas is said to have made a further retreat before the Queen's troops from Gouvea to Covilha, and to have failed to raise any considerable body in consequence of his not having declared for Dom Miguel.

Inclosure 2 in No. 150.

Letter addressed to Mr. Southern.

(Extract.)

Vigo, January 24, 1847.

I HASTEN to lay before you a few facts I have been able to obtain since my short arrival here, relative to the part the Government of Spain has taken in the present pending Portuguese question.

A cordon of observation, consisting of 6000 men, commanded by the Military Governor of this province, Lieutenant-General D. Juan de Villalonga, is now on this frontier, who, in order to be ready to act immediately as circumstances may require, has established his head-quarters at Tuy. It would seem that this General is invested with discretionary powers, and, by what I can ascertain, is waiting only for an opportunity to put them into execution. Should the Das Antas partizans attempt to oppose the interference of his sending further military aid to the Queen's army, he will construe it into an insult offered to his Government, which is to serve as a pretext for him to forthwith cross the river, and in a few hours be in Portugal.

Three hundred horses and accoutrements, with six hundred stand of arms, were passed over a few days ago; and soon after an equal number of soldiers, all Spaniards, followed to join Baron de Casal.

The Portuguese war-brig, "Vonga," laden with powder, arms, and ammunition, furnished by the Spanish Government here, to be accompanied by the "Serra do Pilar," arsenal cahique, of a light draft of water, with several officers and sailors from the crews of the Spanish frigates, "Isabel II." and "Villa de Bilboa," lying in this river detained by a contrary boisterous wind, are only waiting for a fair one to start for Vianna do Minho, to be in readiness to operate against Oporto. The fall of this place may be mainly attributed to the personal help of some Spaniards. The captains and officers of the frigates are most zealous in their exertions to carry out the wishes of their Government, cordially assisted by the civil and military authorities of this city, while the inhabitants, who are almost *in toto* Patulea, look on with a very jealous eye.

The two war-steamers, "Blasco de Garay" and "Peninsula," appear to be solely employed in the Portuguese cause, and the few naval emigrant officers, among them the former commanders of the "Mindello" and "Duque do Porto," who managed to escape from Oporto, are here purposely to co-operate with the Spaniards.

The steamers go from hence occasionally to Oporto, taking these officers, who land under the disguise of night to ascertain what is passing, and to concert other measures, &c. A short time since proclamations were drawn up by them and their partizans to distribute along the coast, and for want of a press, print was imitated by the pen.

There is evidently a secret expedition soon about to start from this; the plan, I hear, is, that when Saldanha shall attack Oporto, the steamers will land a strong force of Iberians and Lusitanians at the Foz; and until this naval expedition shall arrive there under Spanish colours, it is presumed Saldanha will be a silent spectator. They seem exceedingly sanguine as to a speedy and favourable result.

The Portuguese blockading squadron, the frigate "Donna Maria," brigs "Douro," "Serra do Pilar," "Vonga," and schooner "Liberal," occasionally come here, either through stress of weather or for fresh provisions; of the latter they are abundantly supplied, and the crews paid by the Government of Spain.

Vessels of war at anchor in this river :—

Isabel II.	.	.	.	.	} Spanish frigates.
Villa de Bilboa	.	.	.	.
Blasco de Garay	.	.	.	.	} „ steamers.
Peninsula	.	.	.	.
Donna Maria	.	.	.	.	Portuguese frigate.
Douro	.	.	.	.	} „ brigs.
Serra do Pilar	.	.	.	.
Vouga	.	.	.	.
Serra do Pilar	.	.	.	.	„ Arsenal cahique.
Santa Isabel	.	.	.	.	„ „ hiate.
San Martinho	.	.	.	.	„ „ „
Nautilus	.	.	.	.	{ British brig-of-war, arrived this morning, the 26th instant.

Inclosure 3 in No. 150.

Promotion of General Povoas by the Oporto Junta. (From the Oporto "Nacional" of February 1, 1847).

(Translation)

identified with the principles of the representative system and with the rights of the reigning dynasty, he has spared no effort or sacrifice towards the re-establishment of public tranquillity, employing his high influence in favour of the patriotic development of the national "Pronunciamiento," and, moreover, in conformity with the proposal of Marechal Count das Antas, Commander-in-chief of the army of operations, the Junta promotes him to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

Palace of the Provisional Junta of Supreme Government of the Kingdom, Oporto, 3rd January, 1847.

(Signed)

JOSÉ DA SILVA PASSOS, *Vice-President*.
ANTONIO LUIS DE SEABRA.
FRANCISCO DE PAULA LOBO D'AVILA.
SEBASTIAO D'ALMEIDA E BRITO.
JUSTINO FERREIRA PINTO BASTO.

Inclosure 4 in No. 150.

QUE fazeis Cartistas?—Dormis?—E' tempo de acordar, e mais que tempo! Aonde vamos nós? . . . Os setembristas pactuarão com os miguelistas: a guerra civil ganhou novas forças, e os ministros de Lisboa, ou engordão no somno da indolencia, ou tratão dos seus interesses! . . . E' verdade que temos á frente da nossa causa o grande, o invicto Saldanha; porém que fazem os ministros de Lisboa? *tres* não fazem nada, e o *quarto*—o *Sousa Azevedo*—gasta o tempo ou em negociar com o Roma para se enriquecerem ambos, e os seus amigalhães, o em aguardar e executar os conselhos do seu patrão o infame Duque de Palmella, ou em estorvar o bem que os seus collegas talvez quizessem fazer! . . .

Não se paga a ninguem: no exercito falta tudo: os empregados morrem de fome: não se aprontão a tempo, e quando o Saldanha os pede, os regimentos e batalhães que devem ir engrossar o exercito: deixão-se fugir os presos, ou se lhes dá licença para viajar á custa do estado, ficando a vencer os ordenados: as *notas* estão a 30 por cento de perda, e o Roma e os seus socios a engordar com as lagrimas dos desgraçados: o Alemtejo e o Algarve estão á mercê dos rebeldes: enfim o governo ou não faz o que devia fazer, ou faz como faria se fosse nosso inimigo!!! . . . E quem é o governo!—é o *Sousa Azevedo*, homem que em toda a sua vida não pode allegar um só titulo por onde mereça a nossa confiança!

Quereis saber do que tracta o Sousa Azevedo? Tracta de malquistar o Duque de Saldanha; trata de pôr obstaculos ao seu triunfo pronto e completo; trata de nos dominar e dominar o Paço finda a guerra: tracta de ajunctar dinheiro, negociando com o Roma, a quem vendeu grande parte da fortuna do paiz por *setenta contos*, que o Roma lhe deu pelo infame e ruinoso contrato de 19 de Novembro; e tracta agora de fazer approvar a medida absurda e tyrannica de um emprestimo forçado!! Um emprestimo forçado! . . .

Que fazeis Cartistas? Dormis? E' tempo de acordar, e mais que tempo! Não somos Vassallos de ninguem; somos cidadãos livres! Usemos pois dos nossos direitos constitucionaes. Dirijamo-nos ao Throno, e a Rainha nos acudirá: dirijamo-nos ao invicto Marechal, e Saldanha nos salvará!

Fóra o *Sousa e Azevedo*!—fóra o *Roma*!—fóra os *agiotas*!

Nada de *miguelistas*!—nada de *palmellistas*!

Haja pão e justiça!

Viva a Rainha!

Morrão os traidores!

(Translation.)

ARE you asleep, Chartists? It is time and more than time, to awake. Where are we led to? . . . The Septembristas have made a compact with the Miguelites; the civil war has obtained a new force, and the Lisbon Ministers are either in the sleep of indolence or looking after their own

Three of them are doing nothing, and the *fourth*—*Sousa Azevedo*—employs his time either in dealing with the stockjobber Roma, or in executing the orders and advices of his patron, the infamous Duke of Palmella, or in preventing the good which his colleagues might, perhaps, feel inclined to do.

No one is paid; the army is in want of everything; the *employés* are famished; the resources for the army are never got ready in time, nor are the regiments and battalions formed when Saldanha applies for them; the prisoners are allowed to escape, or they obtain leave to travel in foreign countries at the expense of the State; the *Notes* are at 30 per cent discount, and Roma and his associates are prospering at the expense of the unfortunate people. The Alemtejo and the Algarve are in the hands of the rebels: in fact, the Government is either doing or acting as would act our enemies!!! . . . And who is the Government? It is *Sousa Azevedo*, a man who cannot put forward a single title which may give him a claim to our confidence.

Do you wish to know what *Sousa Azevedo* is about? He is endeavouring to render the Duke of Saldanha odious, putting difficulties in the way of his triumph; he is endeavouring to subdue us, and to subdue the palace when the war is brought to an end; he is endeavouring to heap money, dealing with Roma, to whom he has sold a great part of the fortune of the country for *Seventy Contos*, which Roma gave him for the infamous and ruinous contract of the 19th November; and now he is endeavouring to obtain the approbation of his absurd and tyrannical measure of a forced loan! A forced loan! . . .

Are you asleep, Chartists? It is time, and more than time, to awake! We are not the vassals of any body; we are free citizens! Let us make use of our constitutional rights. We must address ourselves to the Throne, and the Queen will assist us: we must address ourselves to the invincible Mareschal, and Saldanha will save us!

Out with *Sousa Azevedo*!—Out with Roma!—Out with Stockjobbers!

No Miguelites!—No Palmellites!

Bread and Justice!

Long live the Queen!

Death to the Traitors!

No. 151.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 16.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, February 9, 1847.

WITH reference to my despatch of this day's date, respecting the sailing of the brig "*Audaz*," with the prisoners of Torres Vedras, I beg to enclose to your Lordship a copy of the letter which the captain of the brig addressed to his chief on the subject, as also a copy of the letter to the commandant from the surgeon of the ship, who was superseded as well as the captain; with the difference that the surgeon was put in prison, and is to be tried for his conduct on the occasion.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 151.

Representation of the Commander of the Brig "Audaz."

Illmo. e Exmo Snr.,

A bordo do Brigue "Audaz," 29 de Janeiro, 1847.

QUANDO vossa Excellencia me perguntou qual era o numero de presos que en poderia levar a meu bordo, responde que poderian ir uns quarenta. Esta minha resposta foi calculada sobre o presupuesto de que destinando-me a Angola, os presos de que vossa Excellencia me falhava seriao, os de cotume, facinerosos sentenciados, homens que pela sua condicção não estranham qualquer alojamento

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por mais incomodo e indecente que seja. Mas vendo en que me sao remitidos mais de quarenta individuos todos de distincta cathegoria, e meu dever representar á vossa Excellencia que devendo suppor que a intenção do Governo não he que estes presos tenham o mesmo tractamento d'aquelles facinerosos que eu esperava a meu bordo, não e possivel responsabilisarme a conduzilos com a segurança necessaria e conveniente decencia ; o que tenho a honra de participar a vossa Excellencia para prover acertadamente no caso.

Deos guarde, &c.

(Assignado) VICTORINO JOZÉ DA SILVA RADOVALHO.
Captain Commanding the "Audaz."

(Translation.)

Most Excellent Sir,

On board the "Audaz," January 29, 1847.

WHEN your Excellency asked me what number of prisoners I could receive on board, I answered, About forty. My answer was calculated on the supposition that, my destination being Angola, the prisoners your Excellency spoke of were, as usual, convicted felons,—men, in fact, who from their condition would not feel the inconvenience of any lodging, however indecent. But seeing that upwards of forty individuals of distinguished category have been sent to me, it is my duty to represent to your Excellency, that, as I must suppose that the intention of the Government cannot be that these prisoners should be treated like the felons I had expected to receive on board, I cannot possibly undertake the responsibility of conducting them with the required safety, or with the convenient decency. Which I have the honour of stating to your Excellency, that your Excellency may decide as you may deem proper under such circumstances.

I have &c.,

(Signed) VICTORINO JOZÉ DA SILVA RADOVALHO,
Captain commanding the "Audaz."

Inclosure 2 in No. 151.

Representation of the Surgeon of the "Audaz."

Illmo. Snr.,

Bordo do Brigur "Audaz," 29 de Janeiro, 1847.

LEVO ao conhecimento de vossa Senhoria que a prisão a nosso bordo destinada para os presos politicos seria (alem de incomoda e indecente) muito apertada e perigosa a saude para a metade do numero delles ; e que para conduzir todos os que nos são remitidos e quasi impossivel deixar de levantarse entre elles alguma molestia fatal, para cujo tratamento até faltam a bordo as drogas e mais coisas necessarias. A vista do que vossa Senhoria se servira levar isto ao conhecimento de Sua Excellencia para dar as providencias necessarias.

Deos guarde, &c.,

(Assignado) ANTO. J. F. LEAL, *Surgeon.*

(Translation.)

Sir,

On board the "Audaz," January 29, 1847.

I HAVE to inform you that the prison on board our vessel for the political prisoners (besides being comfortless and unsuitable) would be too small and dangerous to health for half their number ; and that if all those now on board are thus conducted, some fatal malady must necessarily be the consequence, for the treatment of which we are not provided with medicines and other indispensable things. I beg, therefore, that you will inform his Excellency of all these circumstances, in order that he may take the necessary measures.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ANTO. J. F. LEAL, *Surgeon.*

No. 152.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 16.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, February 9, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the moveable column of some 200 men, under Major Ilharco, which was employed in guarding the opposite side of the Tagus, has been surprised, near Alcazar da Sal, by Galamba's guerrilha, under Count de Mello's orders, and nearly the whole of them taken prisoners, including the Commander.

This force was extremely useful in protecting the capital from continual alarms, and in preventing desertion from hence, which, in spite of all difficulties, has been considerable of late. The greater part of the soldiers brought in here after the action of Torres Vedras have gradually escaped to the enemy. Only two days since, one of the guarda-costas belonging to this Custom-house openly abandoned this port for Oporto, with upwards of 30 refugees on board; and yesterday a coasting-vessel did the same.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

No. 153.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 16.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, February 9, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy and translation of a Note and Decree, which I have just received at a late hour of the night previous to the packet's sailing, acquainting me with the measures ordered to be taken for the rigorous enforcement of the blockade of Oporto, in contemplation of an attack on that place by the troops under the command of Marshal Saldanha.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 153.

D. Manoel de Portugal to Mr. Southern.

*Secretaria de Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros,
em 9 de Fevereiro de 1847.*

TENHO a honra de enviar á V. M.^a para seu conhecimento, o incluso exemplar impresso da Portaria expedida pelo Ministro da Marinha, em data de hontem, ao Major-General de Armada acerca do bloqueio da Barra do Porto.

Renovo, &c.,

(Signed) D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

(Translation.)

*Secretary of State's Office for Foreign Affairs,
February 9, 1847.*

I HAVE the honour to send you, for your information, the inclosed printed copy of the Decree issued by the Marine Department, of yesterday's date, addressed to the Officer commanding the Fleet, with reference to the blockade of the Bar of Oporto.

I repeat, &c.

(Signed) D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

Inclosure 2 in No. 153.

Decree respecting the Blockade of Oporto.

*Ministerio dos Negocias da Marinha,
Paco das Necessidades em 8 de Fevereiro, 1847.*

DEVENDO o Exercito do commando do Marechal Duque de Saldanha atacar em breve as forças rebeldes encerradas na Cidade do Porto, e sendo de necessidade tornar o bloqueio estabelecido na barra daquelle cidade tão rigoroso quanto o permite o direito internacional, combinando por esta forma as forças de terra e de mar para acabar de prompto com os unicos recursos de que ainda se alimenta a rebellião; e sendo por outro lado das das intenções de Sua Magestade Fidelissima a Rainha que (quanto seja compativel com este importante fim) se poupem ao commercio e pessoas dos subditos estrangeiros residentes na mesma cidade os prejuizos que possam soffrer em consequencia destas medidas de guerra. Ha a mesma Augusta Senhora por bem ordenar. 1º Que o bloqueio mandado estabelecer na Barra do Douro por decreto de 20 de Outubro ultimo. seja d'era em diante feito com todo o rigor legal, tanto relativamente á entrada como á saída daquelle Porto. 2º Que aos navios estrangeiros mercantes, que actualmente se acharem anchorados no Rio Douro, seja permittido dalli sair até ao dia 20 do corrente, em lastro, ou com a carga que já tivessem a seu bordo. 3º Finalmente, que aos individuos estrangeiros estabelecidos ou residentes na mesma cidade sejá continuada a permissão de sahirem com suas familias e haveres nos barcos de vapor da Companhia Peninsular. O que Sua Magestade manda participar ao Major-General da Armada para seu conhecimento, e para assim expedir as ordens e instrucções convenientes ao Commandante do referido bloqueio.

D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

(Translation.)

*Department of Marine,
Palace of Necessidades, 8th February, 1847.*

AS the Army under the command of the Marshal Duke of Saldanha is shortly to attack the rebel forces shut up in the City of Oporto, and as it is indispensable to render the blockade maintained at the Bar of that City as strict as international law permits, thus combining the forces by land and sea in such a manner as at once to put an end to the only resources with which the rebellion yet supports itself; while, on the other hand, it is the intention of Her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen, that (as far as is compatible with this important object) Foreign subjects residing in that city may be spared in their trade and persons the evils they might endure in consequence of such measures of war: Her Majesty is pleased to command: 1st. That the blockade ordered to be established at the Bar of the Douro by decree of 20th October last, shall be henceforward carried into effect with all legal strictness, as well with respect to entering as to leaving the port in question. 2ndly. That Foreign Merchant Vessels at present anchored in the river Douro shall be permitted to leave it up to the 20th current, in ballast, or with the cargo which they may now have on board. 3rdly. Lastly, that Foreigners established or resident in that city shall continue to receive permission to leave with their families and property in the steam-vessels of the Peninsula Company. All which Her Majesty commands to be transmitted to the Officer commanding the Fleet for his information, and also that he may issue such orders and instructions as he may think expedient to the officer commanding the blockade in question.

(Signed) D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

No. 154.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 16, 1847.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, reporting that Count Thomar the Portuguese Minister at Madrid, had communicated to Mr. Bulwer the fact of his having been instructed to inform the Spanish Government, that if the Miguelite Insurrection should increase, Portugal would call for assistance from Spain under the Quadruple Treaty.

I inclose also a copy of the answer*, which I have returned to that Despatch.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 155.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 16, 1847.

I SEND to you for your information, and in order that you may communicate the substance of it to the Portuguese Government, a copy of a despatch†, which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Minister at the Court of Madrid.

I had yesterday a conversation on these matters with the Baron de Moncorvo, and explained to him the views and sentiments of Her Majesty's Government, and he said that by the mail which conveys this despatch, he should write to Lisbon to ask for the requisite powers to enable him to conclude any articles of agreement which the course of events may render necessary between the Queen of Portugal and her Allies; and there are various reasons for which it would be better that any agreement which might be come to on these matters, should be concluded in London rather than at Madrid.

So much for the case which perhaps may not occur, of the appearance of Don Miguel in arms in Portugal; and of the Queen of Portugal being unable by her own means to put him down.

But it is obvious that nothing would tend more directly to place Her Most Faithful Majesty in a condition to defeat Don Miguel by her own means, than the prompt termination of the existing civil war by some arrangement which should effect a reconciliation between the Queen and her revolted subjects; and no proper step which could be calculated to lead to the accomplishment of that object ought to be omitted by the Portuguese Government.

Whatever negotiations may have been carried on between the Junta at Oporto and the Miguelites in the north of Portugal, with a view to military co-operation for mutual defence, those two parties are in political principle more opposed to each other than either of them is to the present Administration; and it would therefore be more easy to bring about an amicable arrangement of differences between the Queen's Government and the Junta than it would be to form a real union for ultimate and permanent objects between the Junta and the Miguelites.

But however desirous Her Majesty's Government may be to see an end put to the civil war which is now wasting the resources, paralysing the industry, and destroying the social happiness of Portugal, yet in a civil dissension of such a kind, touching the internal affairs of an independent State, the British Government can only interfere by moral agency, and in one of two ways.

First. Her Majesty's Government, as the organ of a power bound to

* No. 141, page 175.

† No. 143, page 178.

Portugal by the ties of interest and by the obligations of treaty, might offer its good offices, as a friendly channel of communication between the Lisbon Government and the Junta of Oporto, with a view to convey from the one to the other any propositions which might be calculated to bring about an accommodation, leaving each of the two parties to form its own decision upon the propositions made by the other; and Her Majesty's Government have already authorized Colonel Wylde to declare himself ready to undertake this duty.

But, secondly, if the Lisbon Government and the Oporto Junta should each agree to refer the matters in difference between them to the decision of Great Britain, Her Majesty's Government would cheerfully accept the task thus imposed upon them, and would use their utmost endeavours to settle these matters in a just and permanent manner, with all due regard to the dignity of the Crown on the one hand, and to the constitutional liberties of the nation on the other.

You will read this despatch to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and you are authorized to leave it in his hands, if he should wish to show it to his colleagues.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 156.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 17, 1847.

I HAVE received Mr. Southern's despatch of the 9th instant, inclosing a copy and translation of a note from the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, in answer to the note which Mr. Southern addressed to his Excellency in obedience to my instructions, pointing out the objects which Her Majesty's Government had in view in stationing vessels of war in the Douro; and calling upon the Portuguese Government to give such instructions to the Duke of Saldanha as may obviate the necessity of demands for compensation for the plunder or destruction of British property, in the event of the Duke taking Oporto by assault.

With reference to the reply of M. De Portugal to the latter part of Mr. Southern's note, I have to instruct you to state to the Portuguese Government that, of course, British subjects will remove, before the assault of Oporto takes place, such property as can be placed on board ship; but Her Majesty's Government expect that such British property as cannot be so removed shall be respected.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 157.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, February 17, 1847.

WITH reference to Mr. Southern's despatches of 9th of February, I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government approve of the efforts made by Mr. Southern to induce the Portuguese Government to abstain from carrying into effect the intention which it had announced of sending to the coast of Africa Count Bomfim and about forty of the principal officers, who were taken prisoners under his command at Torres Vedras.

Those officers surrendered as prisoners of war, and on the condition of

their constitutions, and it could only be in their character of prisoners of war that they could be so sent; because, if such transportation was to be inflicted as a punishment for their civil and political offence of taking up arms against the Executive Government, such punishment could not legally be inflicted until they had been regularly tried, convicted, and sentenced by some legitimate tribunal, and according to law.

But when civil war is once established in a country, as it unfortunately now is in Portugal, and when the discontent out of which it originates is so extensive that the insurgents assume the character of a local government, and are able to maintain an army in the field, sound policy has usually led the Government against which such revolt is directed, to deal with it as a war, and according to the rules and practice of war; and for this obvious reason, that if a different course were pursued, and if measures of severity were adopted by the Government, the example so set would be followed by the insurgents, and the calamities necessarily incident to civil war would, while the war lasted, be infinitely aggravated by the cruelties which each party would by turns inflict upon such of its opponents as might fall within its power; and the implacable resentments which those cruelties would engender, would perpetuate hatreds and animosities between persons and classes, which would exercise the most baneful influence on the internal affairs of the country long after the civil war had been extinguished.

And it is with reference to these considerations that the measure in question was impolitic as well as unjust. For, in the first place, it was calculated to expose to bad treatment such of the adherents of the Queen as might fall into the hands of the insurgents; and it seems, in fact, to have placed the Duke of Terceira and the officers who are confined with him at Oporto in some personal danger.

But, in the next place, it must inevitably have the effect of exciting great resentment among many of the Queen's own adherents, and of thus weakening the support of her throne.

Count Bomfim and the young Count Villa Real, though engaged with the party who are now in arms against the Government, are connected by relationship and by marriage with the greater part of the principal families in Lisbon who are faithful to the Queen; and it is probable that many others of the officers who were to be transported with them, are similarly connected and related. Can it be supposed that an act which inflicts upon its victims sufferings worse than immediate death must not have its effect upon the feelings of their friends, and connexions, and relations?

It was, doubtless, considerations of this kind which led the French and the Belgian Ministers, Sir William Parker and Colonel Wylde, to join in deprecating the execution of the projected measure; and Her Majesty's Government have learnt with great satisfaction from Mr. Southern's despatch of the 9th instant, that there is some reason to hope that the destination of the prisoners has been altered, and that they will have been sent to Madeira, or to some neighbouring island, instead of to the coast of Africa.

I have to instruct you to ascertain how this matter stands, and if you should find that Mr. Southern's information is erroneous, and that the original intention of sending these officers to the coast of Africa has been persevered in, you will take every proper opportunity of pressing upon the Portuguese Government, for the reasons above-mentioned, the sound policy of removing without a moment's delay to some healthy place of custody such of these officers as may, at the time when fresh orders shall reach the coast of Africa, have survived the hardships to which they have been exposed.

No. 158.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 23.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, February 15, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a report of the state of the insurrection in the Algarves, by Mr. Consul Smith, derived from the letters of Her Majesty's Vice-Consuls in that district. As these Consular Agents represented very strongly the necessity of protection being afforded to British property in that quarter, and the utility of the appearance of one of Her Majesty's ships in the ports of the southern coast, I communicated Mr. Smith's report to Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, who has resolved on instructing the Commander of Her Majesty's brig "Mutine" to look into the ports of the Algarve on his way to Gibraltar.

I have the honour to inclose a copy of my letter to Sir William Parker, and of his answer.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 158.

Consul Smith to Mr. Southern.

Sir,

Lisbon, February 10, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that I have just received a letter dated the 26th ultimo, from the British Vice-Consul at Villa Real de S. Antonio, Mr. Cassar, in which he states, that since the affair of Torres Vedras the Algarve insurgents have displayed extraordinary activity in raising battalions and collecting horses for their cavalry, so that the whole province is now in a state of insurrection; and that, in consequence of these disturbances, about 200 persons have emigrated into Spain. He adds, that they are fortifying Faro, for which purpose they have collected artillery from several other places. Their forces consist of about 1500 regular troops, besides volunteer battalions. Some acts of violence have been committed: amongst others, the insurgents have obliged the Vice-Consul's servants to enlist. Mr. Cassar strongly recommends that a ship of war should be sent to Faro, for the protection of the British residents in the province of Algarve.

I have likewise received a letter from the Vice-Consul at Faro, dated the 23rd ultimo, stating that the town has been fortified, and that two battalions have been formed, called, "Os atiradores do Algarve," as well as a National Guard and some cavalry. The 5th battalion of Caçadores is also in that town. The insurgent authorities have decreed the admission of 200 moys of foreign wheat, and 60 moys of barley, and have made reductions in the import duties on foreign goods varying from 30 to 50 per cent.

Both the letters above noticed reached me via Cadiz.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. SMITH.

Inclosure 2 in No. 158.

Mr. Southern to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker.

Sir,

Lisbon, February 10, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to send for your perusal the copy of a letter I have received from Mr. Consul Smith respecting the state of the Algarves.

I cannot suppose that the danger to British interests in those provinces is such as to render the presence of one of Her Majesty's ships of war absolutely

necessary; but in the case of your having any disposable small vessel under your orders not required for other objects elsewhere, it is very possible that a visit of such a ship, although of short duration, to the southern coast of Portugal, might be attended with beneficial effects.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure 3 in No. 158.

Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker to Mr. Southern.

Sir,

"Hibernia," at Lisbon, February 11, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day, transmitting the copy of one from Mr. Consul Smith, referring to the reports of the Vice-Consuls at Faro and Villa Real de S. Antonio, relative to some acts of violence and disturbances that have been committed by the insurrectionary forces in that direction.

It is my intention to despatch Her Majesty's sloop "Mutine" to the Mediterranean in a few days, and her commander shall have instructions to touch at those places on his route, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the irregularities complained of, and affording all necessary protection in his power to Her Britannic Majesty's subjects, and their property.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

WILLIAM PARKER, *Vice-Admiral.*

No. 159.

Viscount Palmerston to the Marquis of Normanby.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, February 19, 1847.

COUNT STE. AULAIRE read to me the day before yesterday a despatch from M. Guizot on the affairs of Portugal. M. Guizot states in that despatch, that the Government of Portugal expects the return of Don Miguel to Portugal, and intends, in such case, to apply to the Powers who were parties to the Quadruple Treaty of 1834, for assistance; that the Spanish Government would be ready, in that case, to enter into concert with France and England; and that the French Government would be equally ready to concert measures with England, Spain, and Portugal.

I said that Don Miguel is still in London, and that it seems doubtful whether he will at present go to Portugal, and that it is probable that he will delay doing so till his partisans are in greater force in that country. But that, nevertheless, it may be prudent to consider beforehand what should be done in such a case. That, no doubt, if the same state of things which existed in 1834 were again to arise, measures similar to those adopted in 1834 might become necessary. But I said that without meaning at all to imply any particular intention or view on the part of Her Majesty's Government, I wished to observe that there would be one difference between the present state of things and the former one. In 1834. Spain was concerned as well as Portugal, for not only was Don Miguel at the head of a large Portuguese force, but Don Carlos was also in Portugal, at the head of a body of Spanish refugees, threatening an inroad into Spain. France, therefore, as the next neighbour to Spain, was concerned in the matter, just as England was in her capacity of ally, and by sea at least, neighbour of Spain; and thus, though the theatre of operations having at that time been in Portugal, France had no particular action assigned to her, yet she took an engagement to concert with the other Powers, in the event of her assistance becoming necessary; but in the case now contemplated as possible and likely, Portugal only would be

concerned, and all that would be requisite would be some convention to stipulate under what conditions Spanish troops should in a given case enter Portugal, what they should do while there, and when they should retire within their own territory.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 160.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 23.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, February 15, 1847.

THE municipal authorities have had, during the last week, the greatest difficulty in preserving order in the metropolis. The activity of the Marquis of Fronteira and his brother, D. Carlos Mascarenhas, who commands the Municipal Guard, has alone prevented the breaking out of riots and disturbances in the streets and public places.

The armed Civic Force, under the different names of Volunteers, Fuziliers, Chasseurs, &c., of the Queen or the Charter, now amounts to a very considerable number, and is composed of men of all opinions. It even comprises in its files large classes of men who, in former times, have been notorious for their turbulence. The agents of the insurgents, moreover, have long been engaged in the seduction of others, and already count upon a large number of this force as secret partisans of the Rebellion. The officers in general are public *employés*, and persons known as firm adherents to the order of things established by the Cabrals.

Such elements are in themselves liable enough to fermentation, especially when harassed by continual guards, parades, exercise, reviews, and the trammels consequent upon military discipline. But the dangers to be apprehended from such a body of men become more serious in connexion with the universal misery and distress, which are making now gigantic strides in this capital. The Government is destitute of resources, and only exists from day to day by supplies of the notes of the Bank of Lisbon, which, in spite of all the efforts of the authorities, and the value they really acquire by being received in all payments made to Government, are at a discount of thirty per cent. The public *employés* not in arms are in arrears since October last; and those enrolled in the different corps, and entirely reduced for the most part to depend on their pay for the support of their families, are scantily and irregularly paid, and only in bank-notes.

The bank-notes, of course, become the object of all kinds of jobs and manœuvres among the money-changers, who frequently raise and lower the value of this circulating medium as it suits their operations,—a fluctuation which, from time to time, produces an exasperation among the people, which must before long gather consistency, and terminate in some explosion.

The slow progress made by the army under Marshal Saldanha, is another source of irritation among the armed citizens of Lisbon, who find no consolation in the hope of a speedy termination of their sufferings, but, on the contrary, have only to dwell upon a dreary prospect of future misery.

No. 161.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 23.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, February 15, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to forward extracts from Mr. Consul Johnson's letters from Oporto, which will give your Lordship the latest authentic information which we possess in Lisbon.

Marshal Saldanha's head-quarters are still on the left bank of the Vonga, and the insurgents appear to entertain so little dread of the threatened assault, that Count das Antas, with other chiefs of the insurrection, have left Oporto on distant expeditions.

Bernardino Coelho, the second in command of the Miguelite forces, has not only put himself under the orders of the Junta of Oporto, but has published a proclamation to his soldiery, in which he celebrates the *League* or the *Coalition* between his party and that of the Septembristas. It is said that this is done without the authority of the Junta, and that his object is only to satisfy his own people for the time, many of whom might not, perhaps, be willing to join the Septembristas without a compact in favour of ultimate objects. Be this as it may, there can be no doubt that the line adopted by General Bernardino was the result of several conferences between him and Colonel Cesar Vasconcellos, the Septembrista Chief, the friend of Count das Antas, and formerly the Commander of the Municipal Guard of Lisbon.

I learn on very good authority that the forces of the insurgents in Oporto consist of three divisions, each 3000 strong, well armed and well disciplined; with 6000 men without muskets or regular uniforms, but whose instruction is advanced; 500 cavalry, more or less complete; with 15 field-pieces well mounted.

A considerable part of Marshal Saldanha's force is directed against General Povoas, who is in some force in the Beira Alta.

Inclosure in No. 161.

Extracts of Letters from Consul Johnston of Oporto.

Sir,

Oporto, 21st January, 1847.

I BELIEVE negociations between the Junta and the Miguelites connected with Macdonell are suspended, if not completely broken off; but it is believed that there is an understanding between the parties, if not an express agreement, that neither shall attack the other, nor attempt to impede any movement which may be made against the forces of Marshal Saldanha or the Baron do Casal. I am told that there is a closer connexion between the parties than appears at present: I think this is doubtful. I enclose a paper which I believe to be a copy of a genuine document, and from which it appears that it was the Junta that proposed an alliance. The Junta would not, and indeed could not, at first comply with the demands of the Miguelites, and I do not think they have done so now; many persons, however, suppose that the agreement is kept secret, partly lest there should be a foreign intervention, and partly lest the old Cartists should be disgusted and abandon the Junta.

The forced loan (200 contos from the Commercial Bank, and 40 contos from the Branch Lisbon Bank) will enable the Junta, if they please, to purchase the ammunition and equipments required by the Miguelites; and it is said that the loan is to be increased to 800 contos. The Junta declares itself at present faithful to the Queen; but I am told that it has been hinted, not very obscurely, by some of its principal adherents, if not by some of its members, that a perseverance of the Ministry in their present course, and a continuance of Marshal Saldanha's march upon Oporto, are likely to shake its loyalty.

It is to be regretted that the Queen was not advised by her Ministers to offer terms to the insurgents after the battle of Torres Vedras. Great numbers of men belonging to the upper and middle classes are now in the ranks of the insurgents, who disapprove of those principles of the Septembristas which are likely to occasion disorders in the country, who do not dream of doing any thing for the purpose of shaking the Queen's power, much less of dethroning her, but who have ranged themselves under the banners of the Junta solely to save themselves from the persecution which they believe they should suffer at the hands of the partisans of the Senhors Cabral, were they unresisting. They say, as I understand, that Conde de Thomar is yet virtually Prime Minister, and that by far the greater number of persons appointed to offices by the present Government are his creatures; and that, knowing the characters of the Senhors Cabral, it would be madness for any man who has opposed them in the Cortes, at elections, or in any way, however fairly and legitimately, to expect clemency

from them. I am told that they add, that the evident design of the Senhores Cabral was either gradually or suddenly, if not to restore despotism, at least so to modify the constitution as greatly to impair the liberty of the people and the security of property. Such men are insurgents only to save themselves from ruin; and although probably some few, who have joined the Junta from motives of ambition, might be disposed to continue in their present course, the bulk of the old Cartistas, if perfectly assured that they would not be molested, and that the form of government would not be materially altered, would at once either retire from the contest or take arms in favour of the Queen; but they deem security for themselves or the constitution incompatible with the return to power, or, as they say, continuance in power of the Cabrals. They would consider an alliance with the Miguelites disgraceful, but scarcely less so an alliance with any other party aiming at despotism.

I am told that the Junta now state, that they will be satisfied with nothing less than what they demanded at first, and that an offer of less—*by or through whomsoever it may be made*—will not be accepted. I cannot, of course, positively affirm this to be the resolution of the Junta, but I mention it in consequence of my having heard that Colonel Wylde is likely to come here.

8th February, 1847.

General Bernardino has placed himself under the orders of the Junta, and is gone to Braga to dissolve the Miguelite Junta. He has about 500 men, and the guerillas lately under Maedonell are said to be going to join him.

General Povoas, on the 4th instant, was near Cea with about 1200 men.

A force is stationed at Cervociro, to prevent Marshal Saldanha's troops from crossing the Douro there.

The Conde das Antas and the Baron d'Almargem have their forces at Braga and Barcellos. They have sent a detachment to Ponte da Lima. I cannot ascertain what their design was in moving northward. It is said that they intend to attack Casal.

Yesterday the military governor of Aveiro and seven other prisoners, sixty stand of arms, a few horses, and some ammunition, were brought in here. The governor had been taken by surprise, by a small party under the command of Baron d'Almeidinha.

The fortification of this place continues, and if the Junta have faithful troops to man the lines, Marshal Saldanha will not be able to take them by assault with the force he now has. But the desertions are very numerous. Many of the deserters, however, do not join Saldanha, but go to their homes. I am told that thirteen of Marshal Saldanha's men came over to the Junta a few days ago, and four more came in this morning.

11th February, 1847.

A person just arrived from Vianna informs me, that yesterday evening, when he left that place, the Conde do Casal had removed all the boats from the right bank of the river, and had taken up part of the flooring of the bridge, and was expecting the approach of Conde das Antas.

Two cart-loads of treasure have been sent by the Junta to General Povoas, and Senhor Cezar is going to join him with his popular force.

Notwithstanding the agreement between the Junta and the chiefs of the Miguelites in the Minho, their followers do not seem disposed to unite. A few evenings ago, the "*Populares*," who went to Guimeraes to join the Miguelites, played the Minho hymn—the Miguelites played the "*Rey chegon*," and a quarrel took place. The chiefs of both parties interfered, and with much difficulty prevented their followers from fighting.

It is reported to-day that General Povoas is hard pressed by Marshal Saldanha's troops.

Count das Antas, and the Baron d'Almargem, are said to be moving northward, for the purpose of attacking Casal. About 500 men marched northward this morning to join them.

No. 162.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 3.)

My Lord,

Madrid, February 23, 1847.

THE Duke of Sotomayor spoke to me this day again about the affairs of Portugal, where it appears that the Queen's forces, under Baron Casal, have received a check of more or less importance.

The Government is strongly pressed to interfere, and told that it must do so for its own interests, and that no other foreign Power has a right to prevent its so doing.

The Duke wishes me particularly to repeat his great desire to act in conformity with the views of England in this matter.

"What I wish to ascertain," he said, "is, whether the Government of Great Britain will allow Don Miguel to overturn the Throne of Queen Donna Maria: and if not, whether there are any measures it will take, in conjunction with us, to prevent such a catastrophe, if, from the turn which affairs may take in the neighbouring kingdom, such may seem probable."

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

No. 163.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 3.)

My Lord,

Madrid, February 23, 1847

I HAVE learnt that M. Guizot has instructed Count Bresson to declare that the French Government considers the Quadruple Treaty in existence.

This may be important, as evincing a desire for, or leading eventually to a union between France, Spain, and Portugal, in support of the Thrones of Donna Maria and Queen Isabella.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

No. 164.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 6, 1847.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith for your information a copy of a despatch* which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, giving an account of a conversation which I have had with Count Ste. Aulaire, &c., upon the question of the intervention of Great Britain, France, and Spain, in the affairs of Portugal in the event of Don Miguel returning to that country.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 165.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 10.)

My Lord,

Madrid, March 2, 1847.

The Duke expressed himself exceedingly satisfied with the result of this negotiation, and stated that M. Isturiz, who is about to proceed immediately to London, as Her Catholic Majesty's Minister, would have the power to conclude such a convention as that which your Lordship points out.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

No. 166.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 10.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, March 2, 1847.

I INFORMED Count Thomar yesterday of the despatch I had received from your Lordship respecting the affairs of Portugal, with which he declared himself to be already acquainted.

Count Thomar then asked me whether our Government would consider that the fact of the Miguelites joining the Septembrists would be considered sufficient to warrant British intervention, if these parties united did not put forward the name of Don Miguel.

I said that I could not answer him as to any details respecting this question, but that I could say as a general principle, that England could not interfere by force in Portuguese affairs merely to re-establish the Queen of Portugal's Government, and that it must have before it some particular case, such as a new attempt on the part of Don Miguel and his adherents whom it had formerly opposed, in order to justify the renewal of its exertions in the support of Donna Maria's Throne.

Count Thomar said he did not understand matters so; for that if the rebels knew that we should oppose them if they took the name of Don Miguel, they would not take it; and that if they vanquished the Queen, it would not much signify to Her Majesty, in whose name or in what cause they did so.

I told Count Thomar that, according to what he was then saying, he wished England to support the Queen of Portugal's Throne against her own subjects, whatever might be the policy which Her Most Faithful Majesty might pursue towards them, or the reasons they might have for resisting it, in which case the Sovereign of Portugal would be imposed upon Portugal by foreign force; and that I did not think that either the Portuguese nation would approve of this sort of presumption on our part, or that the English nation would sanction the principle on which it was founded.

Count Thomar said, "Well then, if you do not interfere in this way, you have no right to prevent another nation from so interfering."

I replied, that we had the right of a great State in Europe, which did not choose that the balance of power in Europe should be disturbed, which it would be if the nature of the Portuguese Government were so changed, that the Queen of that country had merely to depend for her authority on Spanish intervention, which intervention was the one I presumed to which he alluded.

I then concluded the conversation by observing that it was only in England that all these matters could be discussed; that he might be sure that Her Majesty's Government in England had a strong desire to assist the Queen of Portugal where it could do so properly and justly; and that I thought it would be ungracious, if, when we came forward as on the present occasion with the expression of an intention to support Her Most Faithful Majesty in a particular case, it was stated that the Portuguese Government would not be satisfied unless we supported Her Majesty's authority in some other case.

No. 167.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 12.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, February 19, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that I arrived at Lisbon on the 16th instant, and received from Mr. Southern the archives belonging to Her Majesty's Mission.

On the following morning, in obedience to the orders contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd instant, I addressed a letter to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, requesting him to take the pleasure of the Queen and King of Portugal as to the time when I may be admitted to an audience for the purpose of presenting my letters of credence; and in the course of the day I waited upon his Excellency and delivered to him copies of these royal letters.

Dom Manoel de Portugal in reply acquaints me that I am to have the honour of being received by the Queen and King of Portugal to-morrow.

No. 168.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 12.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, February 19, 1847.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 5th instant, containing copies of the correspondence which passed between your Lordship and Baron Moncorvo, upon the subject of an application which he was instructed to make to the British Government for military assistance, in case of such aid being eventually required for the defence of the Crown of Her Most Faithful Majesty against the Miguelite faction in Portugal.

No. 169.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 12.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, February 19, 1847.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving, together with its inclosures, your Lordship's despatch of the 5th instant.

Your Lordship will receive from Colonel Wylde copies of his latest communications from Marshal Saldanda, and will I have no doubt come to the conclusion of there being less probability than existed some days since of the dissensions of the country being put an end to by negotiation. During the last days there have been reports in circulation as to the insurgent forces at Oporto being much weakened by desertions. From what I learned however yesterday, I fear that this intelligence is wholly unfounded.

No. 170.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 12.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, February 25, 1847.

SINCE I last addressed your Lordship the Portuguese Government have lost the services of another steamer (the English vessel "The Oporto") which had been freighted for the purpose of bringing out the "Mindello" and her consort. The crew appears to have risen upon their

No. 171.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 12.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, February 22, 1847.

I BEG to acquaint your Lordship that I was received by the Queen of Portugal on the 20th instant, at the Palace of Necessidades, when I had the honour of delivering to Her Most Faithful Majesty and to the King, the letters by which my appointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Her Majesty was notified to their Majesties by our Most Gracious Sovereign.

No. 172.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 12.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, February 25, 1847.

THE "Bloodhound" steamer arrived at Lisbon on the 24th, bringing Mr. Southern four letters from Mr. Consul Johnston, of which I beg to inclose copies.

Mr. Johnston's reports have been invariably found very correct by Mr. Southern, who speaks in high terms of his activity and his impartiality.

The intelligence given by the inclosed letters more especially the last, is certainly, upon the whole, favourable to the Royal cause.

Count das Antas appears to have lost some sixty men by desertion.

Marshal Saldanha meanwhile is said to have pushed on his advanced guard to Souto Redonda, his patrols having shown at Carvalhos, and General Cazal being once more at Vianna.

Your Lordship will observe from the concluding part of Mr. Johnston's letter of the 22nd, that an intimation has been made by General Villa-longa to the Spanish Consul at Oporto of its being his intention to pursue upon the Portuguese territory any of the marauding guerilla troops trespassing across the frontier.

This intelligence throws some light upon information received from another source, according to which a large sum is stated to have been collected by the Spanish Government at Orense, the capital of Galicia, the money being in small coin, as if destined for the payment of troops.

On the 21st instant Baron du Foz, one of the King's aides-de-camp, left Lisbon with 800 men. Baron da Foz will find himself at the head of some 1500 men, which ought to enable him to take vigorous measures against the insurgents of the Alemtejo.

It is right that I should state to your Lordship, that various accounts agree in stating that the transportation of the prisoners to Angola has not been followed (as it was feared would be the case) by an increase of severity towards the Duke of Terceira and his companions in captivity at Oporto.

Inclosure 1 in No. 172.

Consul Johnston to Mr. Southern.

Sir,

Oporto, February 17, 1847.

THE Conde do Cazal has returned to Vianna. He left 150 men in the castle of Vianna, and the brig of war "Vouga" lay in the port, having received damage which prevented her from sailing. During his retreat some skirmishes took place between detachments from his force and part of the popular forces under the Conde das Antas. Several of the corps of

Artistas were brought into Oporto yesterday, wounded: some soldiers also were brought in, whom the Artistas had taken.

The Conde das Antas entered Vianna on the 15th instant. He summoned the Commander of the castle and the Captain of the "Vouga" to surrender. Both refused, and some shot and shell were thrown from the castle, which fell in the town and injured some houses, but I believe killed nobody.

A detachment of Marshal Saldanha's force has surprised and taken prisoners a party of the Junta's troops, consisting of two officers and thirty-six men.

The Marshal's advance guard was this morning reported to be at Grijo, and it was said that he was preparing to cross the Douro at Carvoeiro. I am told however by persons who passed through Grijo to-day that they saw no troops at or near that place.

I am informed that General Povoas is again at Cea, and that Marshal Saldanha has recalled Colonels Solla and Lapa. It appears to me, however, that the Marshal is not strong enough to make an effectual attack upon Oporto, and if he advance he will do so only to withdraw Count das Antas from the Minho.

About 800 men under Senhor Bernardino entered Oporto to-day, and the Junta has ordered all men capable of bearing arms, and residing within three leagues of the city, to come in.

The efforts of the officers of the Junta to bring the different popular corps to an effective state are increasing and the recruits are docile. They are however in want of arms.

Desertions still take place, but they are not so frequent as they were.

About 500 men are going to Carvoeiro, and posts are to be established at other parts of the Douro, to prevent Marshal Saldanha from crossing it. Lamego, Regoa, and Villa Real are again held by the insurgents. Senhor Cabral retreated from Villa Real on the 14th to Chaves, where the Conde de Vinhaes was then stated to be with about 350 men.

Some of the staff of the Duke of Terceira were brought from the Foz on the 14th, and lodged in the gaol of the Relação; and this day the Duke, and the remainder of his staff, were placed in the Relação. Some care has been taken to make their apartments commodious, and I believe they are put to no other inconvenience than that which necessarily attends the measures taken to prevent their escape.

The price of Indian corn is now 520 reis the alqueire, about £2 the quarter.

The Junta has declared that all contracts for loans made with the Queen's Government are null. It is said that the Junta will soon raise a forced loan, and that wines of the first quality entering the city of Villanova will be subject to a duty of 8000 reis per pipe will be received as part of the duty now payable upon the exportation. It is said also that the order for the forced currency of Bank of Lisbon notes is not to continue after the 18th instant.

Oporto, February 18, 1847.

I am told that General Povoas has eluded Marshal Saldanha's people, and that he was yesterday in Lamego with 1600 men, of whom 500 were well armed and disciplined.

The "Porto" steamer is just come into the Douro, and has been delivered up to the Junta.

Marshal Saldanha is said to have his head-quarters at Oliveira d'Aze-meis, and to have an advanced guard at Grijo. His force is said to consist of 7000 infantry and 900 cavalry, exclusive of the troops under the command of Colonels Lapa and Solla. I presume that this is a great exaggeration.

Yesterday neither the castle of Vianna or the "Vouga" had surrendered, and Das Antas was at Vianna.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

EDWIN J. JOHNSTON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 172.

Consul Johnston to Mr. Southern.

(Extract.)

Oporto, February 20, 1847.

THE Conde das Antas left Vianna on the night of the 18th instant. He did not take either the castle or the "Vouga." Yesterday he was at Villanova de Famelição, and his brother says that he is to arrive here to-morrow. I am told that many of his troops have gone over to Cazal. About 50 of the crew of the "Vouga" went over to Das Antas whilst he was at Vianna; and I am told that the whole of the crew is discontented.

General Povoas finding upon his arrival at Lamego that Count Vinhaes had posted himself at Regoa to prevent his crossing the river there, marched on the night of the 17th instant to Bernardino (about two leagues below Regoa), taking the road by San Martinho de Monros, and crossed the Douro. On his march he was joined by Senhor Justiniano, with a guerilla about 300 strong. He wished to hold Porto Manso, and sent to the Junta for a reinforcement and for orders. The Junta, however, in consequence of the report that Marshal Saldanha was approaching Carvoeiro, would not send him any assistance, but ordered him to come into Oporto. Some of his officers arrived to-day, and he is likely to come in this evening with a part of his force. Many of his men, however, will probably leave him, being unwilling to enter the city.

The Conde de Vinhaes is gone to Villa Réal. He obliged the officers of the Wine Company to go with him, and to carry all the books and papers which were at Regoa belonging to the Company.

Yesterday about 600 men were sent to Carvoeiro and other parts of the Douro near that place. To-day Senhor Bernardino has joined them with his guerillas, and General Guedes is going to take the command of the party.

Marshal Saldanha's force is stated to be about six leagues from Oporto. His patrols, however, have been seen within three leagues of this place.

Inclosure 3 in No. 172.

Consul Johnston to Mr. Southern.

(Extract.)

Oporto, February 22, 1847.

GENERAL POVOAS came in yesterday morning with about 500 men. The Conde das Antas also arrived, but left the greater part of his force at Braga under the Baron d'Almargem, and the remainder at Villanova de Famelição.

The Conde de Cazal is again at Vianna. About sixty of Conde das Antas' men went over to him with their equipments.

Marshal Saldanha is said to be still at Oliveira d'Azemeis. He has a strong advanced guard at Santo Redondo, and his patrols have appeared at Carvalhos.

There is now no popular force in the Lower Beira. A force has been sent from Oporto to Villanova de Gaya. Several men have already deserted from it.

General Villalonga has informed the Spanish Consul here that he is approaching the frontier with a considerable force, in consequence of the repeated invasions of the Spanish territory by guerillas, who have done much mischief in villages, and that he intends to punish all who may hereafter transgress, and if necessary for that purpose to pursue them into the Portuguese territory.

No. 173.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 12.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, February 26, 1847.

ON the evening of the 20th instant, an alteration in the Ministry was resolved upon, and was made public on the following day.

Count Tojal was made Minister of Finance, in the place of M. Sousa Azevedo; and the portfolio of the War Department was bestowed upon General Ovar, *ad interim*.

Count Tojal's accession to office is acceptable to the monied interest, and, as I believe, very generally and properly approved of.

After visiting the Treasury, which, as may be supposed, was found in a very destitute state, M. de Tojal had an interview with some of the leading capitalists of the place, by whom great satisfaction at his appointment was manifested.

No. 174.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 10.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, March 2, 1847.

MY impulse upon the receipt of your Lordship's despatches of the 15th and 17th ultimo, was at once to address to the Portuguese Government a fresh note on behalf of the prisoners of war sent off to Angola.

Upon further consideration I have refrained from so doing; having obtained the conviction that my interference at present could not be of service, and fearing that it might weaken its effect at some more favourable and, I trust, not distant moment.

In the meantime I have made known both to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and to Count Tojal the opinions and wishes of Her Majesty's Government with regard to this unhappy affair, and propose continuing to do so as often as occasion shall serve.

The defence set up by the Portuguese Ministers is as follows:—That in dispatching the prisoners to Angola they had no other object in view than that of obtaining for them a safe place of confinement. That the prisoners, being men of family, interest, and fortune, would have had no difficulty in getting away from the vessel in which they were at first placed, and that in fact their object was already very nearly obtained, an officer and three men of the frigate's crew (since arrested and thrown into prison,) having been gained over to their interests, and measures having been taken by the prisoners to enable them to join a party of the guerillas in the Alemtejo. That the same difficulty applied to the custody of Count Bomfim and his companions on land; and that the Government, being already encumbered by 400 prisoners, the addition of 40 or 50 more would have required an increase of guards, which the Government could ill afford in the present impoverished state of its financial and military resources.

It had been debated (M. de Portugal told me) whether the prisoners could not be sent either to Goa, Madeira, or the Açores; but it had appeared that at the two first of those places they would have found too much sympathy on the part of the inhabitants, whilst at the third the facilities for escaping and of returning to this country would have been very great.

With respect to the alleged insalubrity of Angola, M. de Portugal said that he could affirm from experience that the statement was incorrect, that none of the colonial situations under the Crown were more sought after than those at Angola; and that he had himself passed three months there without the slightest injury or inconvenience to his health. His Excellency added that he had given orders to the captain of the brig to treat the prisoners with all the indulgence compatible with the

safety of the vessel; and that he had taken measures for their being as well treated as circumstances admitted of with respect to food and personal accommodation, both during their passage and upon their arrival at Angola.

Such is the statement made, and I believe in good faith, by the Portuguese Ministers in justification of a measure of great severity, and of at least equal impolicy.

In conclusion, I can only again assure your Lordship that I shall omit no fitting occasion to press upon the Portuguese Government the propriety and expediency of withdrawing the prisoners from Angola.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

No. 175.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 10.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, March 2, 1847.

I HAVE not failed, in obedience to your Lordship's orders, to read to the Minister of Foreign Affairs your Lordship's despatch of the 17th ultimo.

His Excellency begged to be allowed to retain the despatch for a day or two, as he wished to communicate its contents to his colleagues. He has since returned it to me without any reference to the effect which it may have produced upon his feelings.

From this, and from certain other indications,—none perhaps being strong in itself,—I am much disposed to infer that great uncertainty prevails in the Portuguese Councils; and that under the growing, although not admitted, conviction that the reduction of Oporto cannot be securely reckoned upon, the question is much agitated, whether the mediation of England shall be admitted, or the interference of Spain sought for or connived at.

It should appear impossible after the frank declaration of the Duke of Sotomayor to Mr. Bulwer, that any interference on the part of Spain should be apprehended; but circumstances may arise which may prevent the fulfilment of promises made with intended good faith.

We know the feeling of the Portuguese Minister at Madrid to be favourable to intervention. We see the Spanish General in Galicia issuing a declaration of his intention of passing the frontier, and of following up those of whom he may have to complain in a wild district, where causes of complaint occur continually; whilst the feeling that is prevalent amongst the Chartist party at Lisbon is said to be, that almost any course is preferable to that of entering into a negotiation with rebels.

I shall look for some time with anxiety to the intelligence from Galicia, feeling that great complications may arise there, out of slight and unforeseen chances.

A copy of General Villalonga's declaration, to which allusion is made in this despatch, will be conveyed to your Lordship by Colonel Wylde.

No. 176.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 10.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, March 2, 1847.

COLONEL WYLDE and myself have held two or three conversations with Count Tojal upon the urgent necessity of making some attempt to put an end to the civil dissensions by which the country is torn; and I am bound to say that he has met our overtures in a friendly and encouraging manner.

No. 177.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 10.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, March 2, 1847.

THE Oporto Junta have lost one of the royal steamers (the "Duque do Porto") of which they had some time since obtained possession.

She was employed in towing in a vessel which was endeavouring to enter Oporto, when, striking upon the bar, she was abandoned by her crew, drifted out to sea, and very speedily foundered.

From Marshal Saldanha little more is heard, beyond the fact of some of his patrols having been in sight of Oporto.

The news from the Alemtejo is, as far as it goes, rather favourable to the Royal cause.

It appears that General Mello's corps, of about 1000 men, attempted to cut off Baron Estremoz, at the place of the same name.

The Royal detachment, although of very small amount (I am assured not above 125 men strong), being advantageously posted, gave their assailants a warm reception, and repulsed them with considerable loss.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

No. 178.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 12.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, February 18, 1847.

WE have no news of any importance from the North. Saldanha was still at Agueda on the 15th; he intended concentrating his force immediately and approaching Oporto, but he does not say with the intention of attacking it. Casal remained at Vianna and Ponte de Lima.

The surprise and capture of Ilharco, and the whole of his small column of 150 men at Alcacer da Sal, has left the Alemtejo for the present completely at the mercy of the insurgent guerillas, with the exception of the towns of Elvas, Estremoz, and Setubal. Schwalbach himself remains stationary at Elvas.

The death of Macdonell is confirmed. The Miguelite Junta have named Brigadier Bernardino to command in his place, and he immediately

gave in his adhesion to the Junta of Oporto, and issued a proclamation*, stating his reasons for adopting this course.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. WYLDE,
Colonel.

No. 179.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 12.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, February 19, 1847.

SINCE writing my other despatch of this date, the "Blasco de Garay," a Spanish-war steamer, has arrived here from Vigo, bringing intelligence of Das Antas having forced the passage of the river Lima, at Ponte de Lima and Barca, and obliged Casal to retire upon Valença.

The latest accounts brought by this vessel are dated the 17th, when Das Antas was before Vianna, but had been repulsed in an attack he made on the castle.

No. 180.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 12.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, February 27, 1847.

SINCE my last, intelligence has been received of Marshal Saldanha having advanced his head-quarters to Oliveira, and a brigade of cavalry to Carvalhos, within a league of Oporto; this movement caused Das Antas to recross the Lima and return to Oporto, and Casal has in consequence re-occupied the Vianna and saved the brig "Vouga" from being captured.

The Miguelite General Povoas was so closely pursued by Colonel Lapa, who was detached by Saldanha for that purpose, that he has been obliged to enter Oporto.

The "Oporto," a small unarmed steamer, was lately hired by the Government here and sent to Vigo, and from thence to Vianna, with officers and a crew put on board her from the "Diana" frigate. During the night the crew mutinied, and fastening the officers into the cabin, carried the vessel into Oporto and gave her up to the insurgents.

The Baron de Foz, with about 800 men, has been sent to the Alemtejo to replace General Schwalbach in the command.

No. 181.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 10.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, March 3, 1847.

A GUERRILLA consisting of about sixty men, which had lately infested the road between Coimbra and Marshal Saldanha's head-quarters, and intercepted his couriers and otherwise interrupting his communications, was attacked by an officer commanding the escort of a courier on the 25th ultimo and the chief of the

about a thousand infantry and 80 Cavalry, to take Estremoz, during the absence from the neighbourhood of General Schwalbach, who had marched to meet the Baron de Foz, but the attempt failed, the Conde de Mello having been repulsed with the loss of twelve killed and about eighty wounded by the small garrison left by Schwalbach to defend it, consisting principally of newly raised volunteers.

The Duke of Saldanha remains close to Oporto, in nearly the same positions mentioned in my last. The news of Das Antas having been replaced in the command-in-chief of the Junta's forces by the old Miguelite General Povoas is confirmed, and the Duke of Saldanha, in his last despatch to the King, states that Das Antas has resigned the presidency of the Junta in consequence, and requested permission to leave the country, which the Junta have refused, and he therefore remains at Oporto.

I have the honour to inclose a copy and translation of a letter written by General Villalonga, Captain-General of Galicia, and commanding the Spanish corps d'armée on the frontier, to the Spanish Consul in Oporto, and communicated by the latter to the Junta of that city on the 22nd ultimo.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. WYLDE, *Colonel, R. H. A.*

Inclosure in No. 181.

The Spanish Consul at Oporto to Senhor Passos.

Excellentissimo Senhor,

Porto, 22 Fevereiro de 1847.

EL Excellentissimo Senhor Capitan General del Ejercito y Reino de Galicia, con data de 12 do corrente, me dice á la letra lo que sigue :—

“Capitania General de Galicia.

“Senhor Consul,

Santo, 12 de Fevereiro, 1847.

“Com o maior desgosto me vejo no caso de manifestar a V. S. que não tão somente tenho que lamentar as tropelias e insultos que se commettem com os subditos Hespanhoes residentes nesse reino pela Junta dessa cidade, segundo V. S. deplora em suas communicações, sinto que sejam frequentes e constantes os vexames que se commettem as fronteira pelos paisanos dos povos Portuguezes que adherem á expressada Junta, os quaes reunindoze em crescido numero attação e hostilisação com o maior descaramento nossas provocações, e os postos de Carabineiros e Guardas Civis que fazem o serviço peculiar do seu instituto na raya, como comprova claramente a aggressão da Terroso no dia 13 d'Outubro do anno proximo passado, a de Morentan em 6 de Dezembro do mismo anno, e a de 8 de Janeiro deste anno em Chagnoso, com outras varias que se podião enumerar, chegando a sua osadia até as ponto de meter a pique nossas barcas como succedão com a de Cella no dia 15 do referido Janeiro, e as novos insultos e hostilidades que ultimamente tem commetido no dia 3 do presente quando os Carabineiros quizerão saccar do Rio aquella barca coadjuvando semelhantes actos de hostilidade sem a menor consideração nem comedimento as partidas sujeitas tambem a Junta que percorrem o paiz.

“A stricta neutralidade que tenho observada por me parte confo me em tudo aos desejos e instrucções que se tenhe servido communicarme a Governo de Sua Magestade, e a benignidade e tolerança com que tenho contemplado os primeiros desmanchos que se cometião na linha em obsequio desse paiz e para não complicar as actual situação requer seguramente as medidas mais energicas por parte dessa Junta e dos Chefes dependentes della; e para cortar taes abusos que desgraciadamente tem chegado ao estado de não haster a excessiva prudencia de que me havia revestido, pois cada dia se reproduzem os males, e se apresentam mais e mais insolences e ousados insultando a nosso pavilhao, vexando os povos cuja salvaguarda me esta confiada e atacando não somente os guardas da fronteira senão ate a tropa do exercito. Não podendo pois ser indifferente por mais tempo a tamanhas insolencias sem grave prejuizo destes pacificos habitantes que com justiça reclamão meu amparo e protecção como tão pouco deixar desapercibidos os insultos que se fazem as nossas tropas, e como unico encarregado e responsavel perante a minha Patria e a minha Rainha da tranquillidade desto

2 E

Districto que não pode menos que affectarse com uns actos tão escandalosos, que continuação com mais frequencia depois de ter esgotado todos os meys de prudencia e reconciliação, tenho dado as ordens convenientes afim de que tudo se ache disposto para me mudar com o completo das forças que estão debaixo do meu commando a esse fronteira, resolvido firmamente não só a repelir as aggressões, como tambem a penetrar em segui to dos agressores, sem consideração de limites, hostilizando os povos e partidos que se apresentem, ate obter um completo desagravo. Espero que V. S., como Agente Consular da nossa nação, se sirva expressar esta determinação aos individuos que comparem a Junta dessa cidade.

Deos guarde, &c.

J. DE VILLALONGA."

O que tenho a honra de enviar a V. E. por su conhecimento e effeitos consequentes.

Deos guarde, &c.

BERNO. R. FUENTES.

(Translation.)

Most Excellent Sir,

Oporto, February 22, 1847.

HIS Excellency the Captain-General of the army and kingdom of Galicia, under date of the 12th instant, writes to me as follows :—

"Captaincy General of Galicia.

"Señor Consul,

"It is with the greatest concern that I am under the necessity of pointing out to you, that not only have I to lament the violence and insults committed by the Junta of that city against the Spanish residents in that country, as I learn from your communications, but that I have to deplore the frequent and repeated vexations committed by the Portuguese peasantry who adhere to the said Junta, and who in considerable numbers attack and harass, with the greatest impudence, our villages and the posts of Carabineers and Civic Guards doing duty on the frontier, as is clearly proved by the aggressions against Terrazo, on the 13th of October last year, against Morantan on the 6th of December, and that of the 8th of January against Changoso, with many others that might be enumerated; their boldness having gone so far as to sink our boats at Cella on the 15th of the said month of January, and the new insults and hostilities lately committed (on the 3rd of this month), when the Carabineers were endeavouring to get out of the river one of the boats above referred to, and when the Guerillas in the service of the Junta co-operated without the least consideration in such acts of hostility.

"The strict neutrality I have observed, in conformity with the instructions and wishes communicated to me by my Government, and the benignity and tolerance shown by me, in order not to complicate the present crisis in that country, when the first excesses were committed, should have induced the Junta, and the Chiefs serving under it, to adopt the most energetic measures with the view to prevent such excesses, which unfortunately have gone to such an extent, that my excessive prudence has been insufficient to prevent them; for the evils are daily reproduced, and the Portuguese become more and more insolent and daring, insulting our colours, vexing our people, whose welfare is entrusted to my care, and attacking not only the Custom House guards on the frontier, but also the troops of the army. Unable, therefore, to observe any longer with indifference so much insolence, without prejudice to these peaceful inhabitants, who justly claim my aid and protection, or to allow the insults committed against our troops to pass unnoticed, and being, more-

tion to limits, harassing the town and detachments I may meet with, until I obtain complete satisfaction. I trust that, as the Consular Agent of our country, you will convey this determination to the members of the Junta in that city.

"God preserve, &c.

"Santo, February 12, 1847.

(Signed)

"J. DE VILLALONGA.

Which I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency for your information.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed)

BERNARDO ROIZ FUENTES.

No. 182.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 15.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, March 6, 1847.

ON the 3rd instant, a Cabinet Council, which was likewise attended for the second time by MM. Bayard, Renduffe, and Gomez de Castro, was held at the palace.

At this, as I learned, it was decided that a copy of your Lordship's despatch of the 16th ultimo should be sent to Marshal Saldanha; and that at the same time he should be called upon to state explicitly whether or no he had any fair prospect of making himself master of Oporto.

My informant stated that it was believed by some that it was the wish of the English Government to acquire an undue influence in Portuguese affairs, and to keep up the internal dissensions of the country, by way of playing off Portugal against Spain; and of causing embarrassment to France.

I said that, assuming for the sake of argument that English statesmen could be animated by such motives, there was a ready method of defeating all such underhand intentions.

"If," I said, "the intentions of England are looked upon with suspicion, when she endeavours by advice the most friendly and disinterested to re-establish peace and reconcile contending parties, take the line of settling matters for yourselves; it will be, I protest to you, with the liveliest satisfaction that I shall then announce to Her Majesty's Government that the revolted provinces of Portugal are pacified without the assistance of any foreign Power, England included."

If I am not misinformed, letters were sent off yesterday to the Duke of Saldanha, expressive of the disposition felt by the Queen and her Government to take some decided step towards the reconciliation of the country.

No. 183.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 15.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, March 9, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that, in obedience to the instructions contained in your despatch of the 15th ultimo, I have addressed the note, of which a copy is subjoined, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, pointing out to his Excellency, that if the blockade of Oporto ceases to be effectual, it will cease to be respected by neutrals.

In his letter of the 1st instant, Mr. Consul Johnston, whose information is in general extremely correct, states, "there is no effective blockade of the port (Oporto), and the merchants continue to pay duty at the custom-house."

I may however add, that many hours cannot have elapsed between the date of Mr. Johnston's letter and a rigid enforcement of the blockade;

two English, one Sardinian, and one Danish vessel having been captured, and some other vessels chased off Oporto by the Portuguese squadron on the 2nd instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

P.S.—I have just received, on the eve of the departure of the packet, the reply of D. Manoel de Portugal to my note, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy and a translation.

This reply states that the blockade was necessarily subject to partial interruptions, in consequence of the weather, during the winter; but that it has recently been rendered once more strictly effective; a statement which, as your Lordship will perceive from what I have above mentioned, as well as from my despatch of this date, is borne out by the fact.

G. H. S.

Inclosure 1 in No. 183.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to D. Manoel de Portugal.

M. le Ministre,

Lisbon, March 3, 1847.

THE note which your Excellency addressed to Mr. Southern on the 16th January, having been referred to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has been taken into deliberation by Her Majesty's Government.

I have in consequence received Viscount Palmerston's orders to observe to your Excellency, that an effective blockade of Oporto cannot be maintained by ships of war lying in the harbour of Vigo, and that if the blockade ceases to be effective, it will of course cease to be respected by neutrals.

I beg, &c.
(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR

Inclosure 2 in No. 183.

D. Manoel de Portugal to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Lisbona, em 8 de Marco, de 1847.

TIVE a honra de receber a nota de V. S. datada de 3 do corrente, participado-me que em consequencia de ordens do seu Governo, tinha a observar que, não podendo o bloqueio da Barra do Porto ser effectivamente mantido pelos navios de guerra surtos na enseada de Vigo, cessava em consequencia, a effectividade do mesmo bloqueio, e por isso deixaria de ser respeitado pelos neutraes; cumpro-me dizer a V. S. em resposta, que aquelle bloqueio se tem tornado o mais effectivo possivel, e que a estação invernosa e a natureza da costa de Portugal naquellas paragens, tornão muitas vezes absolutamente impossivel conservar-se o bloqueio, assim como qualquer força da marinha estrangeira diante da barra do Porto, sendo então forçoso, como he notorio, fazarem-se ao largo, arribarem a Vigo, segundo as circumstancias.

Renovo, &c.
(Assignado) D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

(Translation.)

Lisbon, March 8, 1847.

I HAD the honour to receive your note of the 3rd instant, in which you acquaint me that under instructions from your Government, you had to observe that as the blockade of the bar of Oporto could not be effectively maintained by ships of war lying in the Bay of Vigo, the efficiency

of the blockade in question consequently ceased, and would therefore cease to be respected by neutrals; and I have to state to you in reply, that the blockade has been rendered as effective as possible, although the rigour of the season and the nature of the Portuguese coast at that point, often render the maintenance of the blockade absolutely impracticable, as well as the stay of any foreign naval force off the bar of Oporto, it being in such cases necessary, as it is notorious, to put to sea, or take refuge at Vigo, according to circumstances.

I renew, &c.

(Signed) D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

No. 184.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 15.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, March 9, 1847.

TO guard against any misapprehension on the part of the Portuguese Government which might arise from verbal communications, I have, in obedience to the directions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 17th ultimo, addressed a note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, of which I have the honour to transmit a copy.

In this note I have stated to his Excellency that British subjects will remove, before the assault of Oporto takes place, such property as can be placed on board ship; adding that Her Majesty's Government expect that such British property as cannot be so removed shall be respected.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

P. S.—I have the honour to transmit a copy and translation of D. Manoel de Portugal's reply to my note, in which he informs me that the immoveable property (*bens immoveis*) of British subjects will be respected, but that no responsibility can attach for damage done by shot and shells thrown into the city.

G. H. S.

Inclosure 1 in No. 184.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to D. Manoel de Portugal.

M. le Ministre,

Lisbon, March 3, 1847.

WITH reference to the note which was addressed by your Excellency on the 8th instant to Mr. Southern, and by him transmitted to the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have the honour to acquaint you that British subjects will remove, before the assault of Oporto takes place, such property as can be placed on board ship, but that Her Majesty's Government expect that such British property as cannot be removed shall be respected.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

Inclosure 2 in No. 184.

D. Manoel de Portugal to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Lisbona, em 8 de Marco, 1847.

TENHO a honra de accusar a recepção da nota que V. S. me dirigio

o seu contheudo devo dizer a V. S. que fico na intelligencia de que os subditos Britannicos antes do assalto que as tropas ficio houverem de dar á cidade do Porto, dahi farão sahir as fazendas susceptiveis de se guardarem a bordo dos navios, cumprindo-me assegurar a V. S. que os bens immoveis pertencentes aos mesmos subditos, serão respeitados pelas tropas de Sua Magestade a Rainha, (como V. S. me assegura que espera o Governo Britannico) ao entrarem naquella cidade; mas que o Governo da mesma augusta Senhora não poderá certamente responder pelo prejuizo que taes bens possam casualmente receber dos projectis que forem lançados sobre a cidade; por isso que he impossivel de fóra della distinguir aonde irão produzir effeito.

Renovo, &c.

(Assignado) D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

(Translation.)

Lisbon, March 8, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note which you addressed to me on the 3rd instant, in which you refer to one received by Mr. Southern on the 8th of last February, relative to the blockade of the bar of Oporto; and I have to state to you, with reference to its contents, that I have the knowledge that the British subjects will, previous to the assault to be made by the loyal troops on the town of Oporto, withdraw such goods as are susceptible of being preserved on board of ship; and to assure you that the immoveable property belonging to British subjects shall be respected by the Queen's troops (as you assure me is the hope of the British Government) when they enter that city; but that Her Majesty's Government cannot certainly be answerable for the injury which such property may casually receive from the projectiles which may be thrown into the city, it being impossible from without to distinguish the place where they produce their effect.

I renew, &c.

(Signed) D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

No. 185.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 15.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, March 9, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that, in obedience to the orders contained in your despatch of the 17th ultimo, I have lost no opportunity of conveying to the Portuguese Ministers the feelings entertained by Her Majesty's Government with regard to the transportation of the prisoners taken at Torres Vedras to the coast of Africa.

The manifestations of those feelings has unquestionably produced an effect, which the recent debate in the House of Lords has tended to increase.

No. 186.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 15.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, March 9, 1847.

I HAVE the honour of inclosing to your Lordship a report drawn up by Commander Tryon, of Her Majesty's brig "Mutine," and communicated to me by Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, which affords some interesting details as to the state of affairs at Faro, Villa Real, and Lagos, parts of the country from which intelligence seldom arrives.

I am desirous of calling your Lordship's attention to the conduct imputed to the Vice-Consul at Lagos, Joaquim Ribeiro, a Portuguese,

who appears to have acted in a manner very unworthy of an English functionary, in accepting the office of Civil Governor and Military Commander under a Revolutionary Junta.

In a country so subject to revolutions as Portugal, I cannot doubt that one of the best securities for the lives and property of English subjects, will be found in the strict neutrality of English Agents, and in their invariably abstaining from the civil feuds in the midst of which they are residing.

I beg at the same to transmit to your Lordship the copies of two letters from Mr. Consul Johnston, which contain some interesting particulars respecting the state of affairs at Oporto.

Mr. Johnston makes no allusion to the dissensions which are stated to have existed between the original revolters and their modern associates, the Miguelites. I believe, however, that such misunderstandings have existed, and that they were settled by an arrangement which placed Das Antas in the post of Civil Governor, and General Povoas in that of Commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Forces.

I have seen two letters from Oporto, both of the 5th instant, which agree in stating that there is much energy on the part of the Junta and very little enthusiasm on the part of the population of the town. The Junta appears to be in want of funds; but, it is stated, there is a good deal of money in Oporto, and this, when pressed, the Junta will obtain possession of.

The Douro above Oporto appears to have become unnavigable from the desultory warfare carried on upon both of its banks.

At Lisbon dissatisfaction increases, in consequence of the constantly-rising price of food, and of the numerous instances of forced enrolment which daily occur.

The Royal authority being so shaken in the provinces as to make the levying either of troops or of taxes a matter of extreme difficulty, the enrolment of men falls with increased severity upon the capital.

The "Diario" of yesterday, of which a copy and translated extract are inclosed for the information of Her Majesty's Government, contains a decree, extending from the 8th instant (when it would otherwise have expired) to the 8th April, a suspension of the personal guarantees.

Inclosure 1 in No. 186.

Information and observations made at Lagos, Faro, and Villa Real.

Lagos.

IN the hands of the Junta. The Vice-Consul Joaquim Ribeiro, in consequence of the authorities having fled, had taken the command of the troops, and was also Governor of the town with about 600 armed peasants well provided with ammunition, but provisions were scarce: everything was orderly and quiet, but with a strong determination to support the Junta at Oporto, more particularly since they had heard of Count Bomfim's exile. The English Consul had no complaints, but I gave him fully to understand that the position he had taken would neutralize all protection from the English Government. He stated he had reported his conduct to the British Minister.

Faro.

The seat of the Junta at Algarve, consisting of five members, most enthusiastic in support of Oporto; they have 1000 regular troops, and 500 national guards, and are fortifying the town; they are well provided with stores of all kinds. The 5th Caçadores is a fine regiment and well appointed; they have about 50 cavalry, and artillery 4 guns. It is their intention next month to send 1000 men as a reinforcement to Count de Mello at Evora, who they state has 2,500 men under him.

The Governor and Head of the Junta, Maldonado Ica, is an old peninsular veteran, and has a medal for Albuera; he deplores most truly this civil war, but states that the Queen must choose Ministers who have the confidence of the nation, and till then they are determined to resist. Count Bomfim's exile, he stated, had united firmly to their cause those who were wavering.

The Consul, Jose Tavares, is a man much respected by all classes, and who has not compromised his position; he had no complaints of any kind, nor had the Junta in any instance given the British subjects cause for alarm. I visited the Junta, and was most warmly received. I expressed my satisfaction at the manner in which British interests had been respected, and they promised most faithfully they should not be violated; in only one instance, in December last, had a British subject been imprisoned, but on its being represented, he was released within three hours; it was for taking an active part against the Junta. The authorities are most anxious that no cause of complaint should be made by foreigners.

The whole country is in favour of the Junta; the officers serve for nothing and the soldiers for three sous and rations.

I beg to inclose their proclamation. They gave me to understand that they had a large party at Lisbon ready to act when an opportunity should arise.

Villa Real.

The town is in the possession of the Junta with thirty soldiers for its protection. The Consul Luis Cassar, had little to complain of.

I called on the Governor with the Consul, who promised that his property, house and servants, should be respected for the future.

There is more to fear from a lawless set of emigrants at Ayamonte who are paid by the Spanish Government three reals a-day, and officers and gentlemen six, which has had the effect of drawing over about 150. These men reside in Ayamonte, and keep Villa Real in constant alarm.

The village of Villa Real is entirely dependent on its fishing trade, and has no fortifications for its protection, the Junta at Faro having dismantled them.

In summing up the information, after speaking with the officers respecting their opinions, they positively denied any participation in the Miguelite movement, and considered it as an injury to their cause; and they invariably expressed loyalty and attachment to the Queen; this was also said by the Junta at Faro.

(Signed)

W. TRYON,
Commander.

Inclosure 2 in No. 186.

Consul Johnston to Mr. Southern.

(Extract.)

Oporto, March 1, 1847.

MARSHAL Saldanha still has his head-quarters at Oliveira d'Azemeis, and he is said to have stated that he does not at present intend to attack Oporto, feeling confident that the resources of the Junta will soon be exhausted.

Northward of Oporto there are none of the Queen's forces to impede the free movement of the insurgents except that of the Conde do Casal, who is inactive at Vianna with about 2000 men. It is reported that the Miguelite guerilla chief Abreu has joined him, but that most of Abreu's followers have abandoned him. The Padre Cazimiro, who was reported to have declared for the Queen, has been beaten by a party of the Baron d'Almargem's force near Guimarães, his guerilla has been dispersed, and he himself is gone home. A considerable number of the Miguelites in the Minho have placed themselves at the disposal of the Junta. There is no effective blockade of this port, and the merchants continue to pay duties at the custom-house.

The exertions of the Junta in disciplining the regular and popular corps, and in forming fresh regiments, have been constant, and although they are still in want of arms, and many desertions have taken place, their force has been much increased during the last month; and they have now in Oporto nearly 7000 men tolerably equipped, besides the force at present under the Baron d'Almargem in the Minho, and that on the right bank of the Douro under Senhor Bernardino. On the 23rd, about 1800 men were reviewed by General Povoas (whom the Junta has made a Conde) in the Campo de Santo Ovidio. They looked very well, and the artillery in particular was well appointed. They had twelve guns on the ground. On the 25th, about 5000 men marched about a league to the south of Oporto and then returned.

About eighty recruits came in to-day, and fifty stand of arms were received from Braga.

Between Vimieiro and Oporto the Junta have seven military posts, four of which are held by guerillas under Senhor Bernardino.

The Junta has a large body of guerillas at Amarante and another at Penafiel.

Colonel Lapa has crossed the Douro, and is gone to Villa Real with his force of 150 cavalry and 700 infantry. It is said that he intends to join the Conde do Casal, and that the Conde de Vinhaes will accompany him; but I have not heard whether the Conde de Vinhaes will take the force which he has in the Douro (about 50 cavalry and 400 infantry) with him or no. Marçal is in Lamego with his guerilla, and some carbineers are in Regoa. Boats cannot now go up and down the Douro between Regoa and Oporto.

The "Duque do Porto" steam-vessel, which went out of the Douro to tow in a vessel arrived from Brazil, is totally lost near Mattosinhos, and I understand that the vessel which she was to have towed in (a Portuguese) has been captured and taken to Vigo by the Portuguese vessels of war stationed off this port.

The Junta have issued a decree continuing the forced currency of Bank of Lisbon notes stamped by them under their decree of 23rd December last. The value of the notes so stamped is reis 537,340 800. They have also published a decree declaring that they are about to coin gold, silver, copper, and brass, and that the law prohibiting the coinage of brass is suspended, and will continue so until the national pronunciamento shall have been recognized in the capital.

I am told that some of the Miguelite leaders who have joined the Junta are much dissatisfied and ready to break off from them upon the appearance of any person of distinction appointed by Dom Miguel to head them, and that they have sent deputies, who are to embark in the English packet which is expected to call at Vigo on the 3rd, to invite Dom Miguel to come to Portugal, or to appoint a fit person to command his party here.

I have heard that Dom Miguel has written to the Junta asking them to support him, and offering certain advantages to them if they will do so; and it is said that the paper containing these proposals is likely to be published soon. Senhor José Passos, however, positively declares that no document of such a nature has been given by the Junta to any person.

There is a report, that if the civil war lasts much longer, the Junta intend to proclaim the Duke of Braganza King of Portugal, and to declare the nation to be insolvent. I believe there is not the least truth in the report, but I mention it because I have heard it spoken of by persons supposed to be well informed.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN J. JOHNSTON.

Inclosure 3 in No. 186.

Consul Johnston to Mr. Southern.

(Extract.)

Oporto, March 4, 1847.

THERE has been no movement of importance here since I wrote to you last. On the night of the 2nd, two officers stationed at Villa Nova were arrested, being suspected of intending to go over to Marshal Saldanda, and to take a considerable number of men with them. Some desertions have taken place. It is said that thirty men are gone, but the number is not known.

I am told that Senhor Cezar, who is in Amarante, has stated that he will prevent Colonel Lapa and the Count de Vinhaes from joining the Conde de Casal, and that in the Beira Alta there are now eight battalions awaiting the orders of the Junta.

The Junta have disarmed the Veterans to supply their new troops with arms.

In Vianna the authorities have seized corn for the use of the troops. They have taken a considerable quantity from Mr. Russel, an Englishman residing here, whose storehouses in Vianna they broke open.

The state of affairs in the Douro is very vexatious to our merchants, and if it continue, will be very injurious to the farmers as well as to them. The merchants can neither bring down their wines nor send up pipes or staves to Regoa, and they cannot make any considerable purchases, the Government not having given any order upon the report of the Company, if indeed the Company have made any report. The provadores have judged 35,801 pipes of the wine of the last vintage to be of the first quality, 18,101 of the second, 29,384 of the third, and 19,471 pipes refuse.

Inclosure 4 in No. 186.

*Decree prolonging the suspension of Individual Guarantees.
(From the "Diario do Governo" of March 8.)*

(Translation.)

UNDER the authority conceded to me in the 34th section of the 145th Article of the Constitutional Charter of the monarchy, and having heard the Council of Ministers, I am pleased to prolong for another month all the provisions of the Decree of the 7th October of last year, relative to the suspension of individual guarantees, and the publication of periodical journals and printed or lithographed papers. The Ministers and Secretaries of State of the several Departments shall so understand it and cause it to be executed.

QUEEN.

VISCONDE DE OLIVEIRA.

D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

JOZE JACINTO VALENTE FARINHO.

CONDE DO TOJAL.

BARAO DE OVAR.

Palace of Necessidades, March 6, 1847.

No. 187.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 15.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, March 9, 1847.

I HAVE no military news of importance to communicate to your Lordship by this packet.

The Duke of Saldanha's head-quarters are at Oliveira de Azemeis, six leagues south of Oporto. The Duke has detached about 2000 men, under Colonel Lapa, with orders to cross the Douro at Pezo da Regoa, and form a junction with Cazal and Vinhaes, and this force when united, is to march on the Douro by Penafel, whilst the Duke approaches it on the opposite side, and a bridge of boats is then to be established at that point, to enable him to carry on operations on both sides of the river.

Das Antas has again left Oporto at the head of about 1500 men, it is supposed with the intention of joining the Baron d'Almargem, to oppose the advance of Lapa; his having sent in his resignation to the Junta, in consequence of their having appointed Povoas to the chief command, is contradicted by the latest accounts from Oporto.

There have been no official accounts received of the operations of the force in the Alemtejo, under the Baron de Foz, for several days.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. WYLDE, *Colonel.*

No. 188.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 16, 1847.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 2d instant, reporting a conversation which you had with the Portuguese Minister at Madrid, relative to the intervention of Spain in the affairs of Portugal under the stipulations of the Quadruple Treaty, I have to state to you that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve the language which you held to Count Thomar upon that occasion.

The British Government co-operated under the provisions of the Treaty of 1834 in expelling Don Miguel from Portugal, and by the Convention of Evora Monte, Don Miguel bound himself never again to return to Portugal, and never in any way to attempt to disturb the tranquillity of the Portuguese dominions.

If Don Miguel should violate the engagements of Evora Monte, he would give just ground for hostility towards him on the part of those with whom that Convention was made. But you should request Count Thomar to observe that there is an essential difference between an insurrection of the partisans of Don Miguel for the purpose of placing him on the Throne, and the abandonment of his cause by individuals among his adherents, who may go over to the opposite party, and unite themselves with the Junta.

England is bound by ancient treaties to defend Portugal against foreign attack, from Spain or from any other quarter; and it is the policy of England to maintain the independence of Portugal, and not to allow that country to become subject to the dominating influence of Spain or of any other Power.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 189.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 16, 1847.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 2nd instant, reporting what had passed between you and the Portuguese Ministers respecting the banishment of the Torres Vedras prisoners, I have to instruct you to avail yourself of every favourable opportunity to press the case of those prisoners on the Portuguese Government.

They surrendered as prisoners of war and on a promise that their lives should be guaranteed, and that they should be treated with the honours of war. All that the Portuguese Government could, therefore, in good faith do with them, was to keep them in safe custody; and it is impossible to admit such an argument as the assertion, that there was no place in all Portugal, nor in any of the Portuguese islands, where forty prisoners of war could be kept in safe custody.

Public feeling in Portugal must indeed be in a strange state, if, in any part of Portugal, in any ship of war in the Tagus, in any of the Azores, or in Madeira, these prisoners would have found so much sympathy and such assistance that it would have been impossible for the Government to have prevented their escape; and that it was therefore necessary to send them to the distant, and whatever the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs may say to the contrary, to the notoriously deleterious climate of Angola, in order to retain them in safe custody.

It is difficult to conceive that there could have been any impossibility in keeping so small a number of persons in safe custody in some of the fortresses in the neighbourhood of Lisbon; and every proper expedient ought to have been resorted to, before a step was taken, which exposes the Government to a charge of breach of faith towards men whom it had in its power.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 190.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 16, 1847.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith for your information a copy of a despatch* from Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, reporting a conversation which he had with the Portuguese Minister at Madrid, relative to the intervention of Spain in the affairs of Portugal under the stipulations of the Quadruple Treaty.

I likewise inclose a copy of the answer† which I have returned to that despatch.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 191.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 18.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, March 11, 1847.

policy which ought to be pursued by Spain towards France and England Señor Donoso said, with regard to the former, that the natural union between France and Spain existed in the necessity which France would have of Spain, in order to continue the career she had commenced.

On the other hand, in regard to England, Señor Donoso remarked that Spain ought to prevent English influence from exclusively predominating in Portugal; and alluding to the present state of things in that country, expressed the opinion that in case of Donna Maria's Throne being considered by the Spanish Government to be in real and imminent danger, it ought to interfere immediately by force of arms, without waiting for the concurrence of England.

This speech is worthy of note, as M. Donoso Cortes is one of the best speakers in the Cortes.

No. 192.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 22.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, March 14, 1847.

I HAD the honour of informing your Lordship that Marshal Saldanha had been instructed to report upon his prospects as regarding the reduction of Oporto, and as to the policy, if such expectations were not warranted, of making some concessions to the party now in arms against the Queen's authority.

No answer has been yet, as I am assured, received from the Marshal; and I have reason to believe that the task is a more difficult one than it should at first sight appear, the inquiries having been, as I understand, extended through a numerous series of queries by a Commission formed, of the gentlemen called in to assist at the deliberations of the Council and who were employed to draw up this interrogatory.

I regret infinitely that the Commission did not condense their inquiries, as they might have been limited to the questions of which the following might be the substance.

Have you the certainty, with the 8000 or 10,000 men under your command, of making yourself master of Oporto, bearing in mind that Don Miguel, with an army of many times that amount, failed in a similar attempt?

Have you, further, the conviction, supposing your military successes to be certain, to be out of the reach of all those risks which experience shows to be incidental to war; have you the certainty of such successes being better calculated to heal the dissensions of the country, than measures of a conciliatory kind?

The language which I have held here is strictly conformable to that which I venture to employ in addressing your Lordship.

No. 193.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 22.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, March 14, 1847.

I RECEIVED on the 13th inst., three letters from Mr. Consul Johnston, of one of which I have the honour of enclosing a copy: the other two contained extracts of despatches addressed by Mr. Johnston to your Lordship.

I entreat of your Lordship to believe that I fully appreciate the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, that the present wretched struggle should be settled by pacific and conciliatory means. Every day tends to convince me the more of the urgency of these wishes being acted upon. Every day serves to aggra-

Meanwhile, I cannot observe without anxiety the great military efforts which during the last week have been made in Lisbon. Every day men, and even boys are seized in considerable number to be enrolled in the Volunteer Corps, and the violence with which the enrolment takes place serves to increase the unpopularity of this forced service.

It leads, too, to inferences—either that offensive operations are about to be undertaken upon an extended scale, or else that defensive measures may be required in the neighbourhood of the capital.

As I am concluding my dispatch, a letter from Oporto, dated the 11th inst., has been placed in my hands by Sir William Parker. It should appear that the war in the North of Portugal is conducted in the most irregular manner; Baron Casal, on the one hand, having entered the Spanish territory, and the Junta, on the other, having enlisted in their service a number of Galicians, the porters and water-carriers of the town.

Inclosure in No. 193.

Consul Johnston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Oporto, March 11, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the extract of a despatch which I addressed to Viscount Palmerston on the 10th inst., respecting the movement of the forces in this neighbourhood and in the Upper Douro.

No event of importance has occurred here to-day.

Marshal Saldanha still has his head-quarters at Oliveira de Azemeis.

The Conde do Casal has entered Spain at Azeredo with his force.

I have the honour to inclose a copy of a letter which the Baron d'Almar-gem has addressed to the Captain-General of Galicia, requesting him to cause all the horses, arms, and ammunition, taken into Spain by the Conde do Casal, to be delivered up to the officers of the Provisional Junta in Oporto.

There is a rumour this evening that the Conde do Casal has re-entered Portugal at a place a few leagues south from Azeredo, with the force which he took into Spain.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWIN J. JOHNSTON.

No. 194.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 25, 1847.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 14th instant, I have to observe to you, that it is according to the natural course of events that a party placed in the position in which the Oporto Junta now stand, should, as time flows on, become progressively more and more unreasonable in their demands and pretensions; but this circumstance ought to afford only an additional motive to the Queen's Government for endeavouring to bring the contest to an early termination, either by force or by negotiation.

The Junta are obliged to keep up a feeling of enthusiasm among their adherents in order to retain their party together; and such a feeling is most easily maintained, not by moderation, but by extreme pretensions.

It does not, however, follow as a necessary consequence, that the unreasonable and exaggerated pretensions which, for the above-mentioned purpose, the Junta may put forth while the civil war is going on, would be insisted upon by them in negotiation with the Government, if such

No. 195.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 26, 1847.

I TRANSMIT herewith for your information a copy of a despatch which I have this day addressed to Mr. Consul Johnston, instructing him to warn the Junta at Oporto that Her Majesty's Government will not suffer that body to violate with impunity the treaty stipulations which confer rights and securities upon British subjects in Portugal.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 196.

M. Guizot to Count Ste. Aulaire.—(Communicated to Viscount Palmerston by Count Ste. Aulaire, March 26.)

M. le Comte,

Paris, le 18 Mars, 1847.

VOUS m'avez rendu compte sous le No. 9 d'un entretien que vous aviez eu avec Lord Palmerston sur les éventualités d'une intervention en Portugal, par suite de la malheureuse guerre civile qui s'y prolonge encore, et en vertu du Traité de la Quadruple Alliance.

Au moment où je me disposais à vous répondre, l'Envoyé de Sa Majesté Très-Fidèle auprès du Roi m'a remis par ordre de sa Cour, la lettre ci-jointe en copie qui tend à obtenir aux termes des Conventions de 1834, la coopération du Roi pour que l'Espagne donne son appui au Gouvernement Portugais, le *casus fœderis* se trouvant réalisé, dans l'opinion du Cabinet de Lisbonne, par l'évasion de Don Miguel des Etats Romains, et par la direction qu'a prise dans ces derniers tems, l'insurrection d'Oporto.

La même communication d'après ce que m'a dit M. le Vicomte de Carreira a été faite à tous les Gouvernemens signataires de la Quadruple Alliance, et les met dans la nécessité de prendre à cet égard une décision. Pour son compte le Gouvernement du Roi pense qu'en droit, le Traité de la Quadruple Alliance n'a pas cessé d'exister, car la position du Portugal à l'égard du prétendant qui conteste la légitimité du Gouvernement de la Reine Doña Maria, est encore aujourd'hui en principe la même qu'au moment de la conclusion de ce Traité.

Nous pensons de plus en fait, que ce qui se passe en Portugal, et particulièrement la présence du Comte de Povoas, Général Migueliste, au milieu des insurgés d'Oporto, et l'autorité qu'il y exerce, justifient la démarche faite par la Cour de Lisbonne pour obtenir le secours des forces Espagnoles. Enfin il nous paraît à propos que l'Espagne, après avoir obtenu l'adhésion des autres Cours qui ont pris part aux Conventions de 1834, donne au Portugal ce secours dans les limites et aux conditions qui seront déterminées entre les deux Gouvernemens. En faisant connaître à Lord Palmerston que tel est l'avis du Gouvernement du Roi, vous voudrez bien, M. le Comte, lui dire que nous sommes d'ailleurs prêts à nous concerter avec les Cabinets de Londres, de Madrid, et de Lisbonne, sur la demande du Gouvernement Portugais. Je vous prie de m'informer sans retard des intentions que vous manifestera le Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté Britannique.

Agréez, &c.

(Signed) GUIZOT.

(Translation.)

M. le Comte,

Paris, March 18, 1847.

YOU have detailed to me in No. 9, a conversation which you had with Lord Palmerston, respecting the possible results of an intervention in Portugal, in consequence of the unhappy civil war which still rages there, and by virtue of the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance.

At the moment that I was about to write to you, the Envoy of Her Most

Faithful Majesty at the King's Court has transmitted to me, by order of his Court, the letter copy of which I enclose, which, under the stipulations of the Conventions of 1834, seeks to obtain the co-operation of the King, to procure the support of Spain to the Portuguese Government; the *casus fœderis* having resulted, in the opinion of the Cabinet of Lisbon, from the flight of Don Miguel out of the Roman States, and from the direction recently taken by the insurrection of Oporto.

I understand from the Viscount de Carreira, that the same communication has been made to all the Governments who signed the Quadruple Alliance, which obliges them to come to a decision in this matter. On their side the Government of the King is of opinion that *de jure* the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance has not ceased to exist; for the position of Portugal with regard to the position of the pretender, who contests the legitimacy of the Government of the Queen Donna Maria, is, at this moment, in principle, the same as it was at the epoch of the conclusion of this Treaty.

We think, moreover, *de facto*, that what is now taking place in Portugal, and particularly the presence there of Count Povoas, the Miguelist general, in the midst of the insurgents of Oporto, and the authority which he is exercising there, justify the step taken by the Court of Lisbon to obtain the assistance of Spanish troops. Finally, it appears to us proper that Spain, after having procured the assent of the other Courts who have taken part in the Conventions of 1834, should accord this assistance to Portugal, within the limits and under the conditions which may be determined by the two Governments. In making known to Lord Palmerston the opinion of the King's Government, you will have the kindness, M. le Comte, to acquaint his Lordship, that we are, moreover, ready to consult with the Cabinets of London, Madrid, and Lisbon, on the demand of the Portuguese Government. I beg you to inform me without delay of the intention which may be manifested to you by the Chief Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty.

Receive, &c.,
(Signed) GUIZOT.

No. 197.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 28.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, March 16, 1847.

THE Liverpool steamer "Nautilus" was hardly under weigh yesterday when I learned that letters had been received from Marshal Saldanha, signifying his entire unwillingness to enter into negotiation with the insurgents, and his doubts whether any concession which the Government might make would be accepted by them.

The Marshal's decision throws light upon those increased military preparations which I had noticed to your Lordship; and leads to the belief that eventual assistance must be counted upon by the Portuguese Government.

In no other way is the conduct of the Marshal to be explained. He is, to be sure, a sanguine, as he has hitherto been a successful General; but it appears impossible that with his inadequate force he should place the Throne itself upon the issue of a military manœuvre, unless he had the confidence of being able, in case of need, to fall back upon foreign assistance.

Under the impression that I ought not to stand by a passive witness of the course which it is intended to pursue, without making a strong appeal to the man in whom all civil and military authority centers, I have addressed the letter, of which I have the honour of transmitting a copy, to Marshal Saldanha.

I cannot flatter myself that his resolves are likely to be shaken by the expostulation of a person who is not known to him; but it appeared to me that the best chance of producing this effect would be to endeavour to convince him

Inclosure in No. 197.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Marshal Saldanha.

M. le Maréchal,

Lisbon, March 16, 1847.

It may appear presumptuous in a stranger to offer such observations as I am desirous of submitting to you. It may be so; the rectitude of my intentions, however, must be my excuse for a liberty which in less critical moments would be unwarrantable.

According to report, the expediency of endeavouring to put an end to the civil dissensions of the country has been laid before you; and you are supposed to have expressed in return your unwillingness to enter into negotiation or compromise with the revolted party.

The decision is such as was, perhaps, not unnaturally to be expected from the impulses of a brave, skilful, and very successful Commander.

Allow me, however, to inquire respectfully of you, Sir, whether, after well weighing all possible consequences, considerations of prudence should not get the better of first impressions?

Allow me to appeal from Marshal Saldanha, the Leader of the Queen's Forces, to the Duke of Saldanha, the Head of Her Majesty's Councils.

You might perhaps say that the insurgent party might refuse such terms as the Crown would be justified in granting. This may be so, although it appears to me to be the assumption of a fact; but even in that case I am unable to understand how the Royal cause should suffer by the disposition manifested by the Crown to exercise the brightest of its prerogatives.

The revolted party, however, allege the moderation of their wishes. Should they, then, refuse the terms which I would gladly see within their reach, the falsehood of their professions would become manifest, and public opinion will be as severe upon those who reject, as it will be favourable to those who propose an amicable adjustment of differences.

But, beyond all this,—is the success of your military operations quite assured? Are you proof against those chances of fortune which are supposed to be always incidental to war?

You will effect,—I say this without flattery,—you will effect all that can be done by an accomplished General; but in war human skill is no match against changes of fortune. And, should reverses come,—what happens next? A catastrophe, possibly, which no friend of Monarchy can contemplate without dismay.

You may, however, reflect that in the possible, although unlikely event of a defeat, there are at hand friends who would prevent such reverses from becoming dangerous.

Allow me, then, in return, to observe that in these cases no degree of risk is justifiable; that the assistance to which I allude would be attended by many evil consequences; and, further, that it might, perhaps, arrive too late to avert a signal misfortune.

You must not, then, conceal from yourself, that upon you rests the heavy responsibility of deciding as to the employment of conciliatory or of warlike means of settling the unhappy differences betwixt the Crown and its subjects.

If you decide that they can only be adjusted by a continued appeal to the sword, and should that sword fail in its usual effect, not all the distinction which a life of valuable service has earned will protect you against the severe judgment which history would pass upon you.

This may appear strong language when employed by an humble individual like myself to Marshal Saldanha; but this humble individual has a duty to perform, which no feeling of false delicacy will prevent the performance of, at a crisis like the present. He is here the Minister of the most ancient Ally of Portugal,—an Ally whose friendship has been proved, not by empty words, but by most unequivocal acts; he is heart and soul in the cause, which, according to his feeble means, he wishes to support; and he is convinced that he cannot give better proof of his feelings than in entreating Marshal Saldanha to reconsider his first determination,—than in laying before him how much higher his name will stand as the Pacificator, than it could ever do as the Conqueror of his country

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. H. SEYMOUR.

No. 198.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 28.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, March 18, 1847.

EVENTS of such a nature are taking place here as to make it evident that a crisis of some sort must be at hand. It can hardly be of any other than of a disastrous nature.

On the 16th instant I wrote a letter to Marshal Saldanha, of which a copy is to be found in my preceding despatch.

In the course of the evening I learned that an Aide-de-camp had arrived from head-quarters, with a letter to the Queen from Marshal Saldanha, to say that the army was inadequate to the military undertaking he had before him, and that he must therefore announce his intention of resigning the command of the forces and his seat in the Council, in the event either of the Queen's refusal to sanction an application for the assistance of Spain, or of any attempt being made to come to terms with the insurgents.

No. 199.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 28.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, March 19, 1847.

WITH regard to the point the most interesting, probably, to Her Majesty's Government, I cannot doubt, as I before stated, that an application to Spain for her assistance will be made; and the reply of that country must, of course, be looked to with anxiety.

Judging from the language of those who are favourable to Foreign intervention, as the best means of putting an end to the civil war now going on, the case will, very possibly, be thus represented: That the exhausted condition of Portugal is such, that any measure which should terminate the conflict between two contending parties, of tolerably equal strength, would be an act of mercy towards the whole country: that the situation of Spain is such, that her safety requires that a fire which menaces her own provinces should be extinguished: that although Spain is precluded by such peculiar considerations from long withholding her support from a neighbour, whose own resources are exhausted, she would gladly show the honesty of her intentions by going hand in hand with the most ancient ally of Portugal. Finally, that the revolted cause at Oporto owes its strength in a great degree to the assistance of the Miguelite faction.

It cannot, I think, be doubted that the Miguelites are in force at Oporto; that they are countenanced, not only by persons of the lower classes, but by many nobles and influential persons spread throughout the country. I do not doubt, either, that, seeing that an open avowal of their principles and objects would call down the interference of England, these adherents to the cause of despotism have thought it advisable to make common cause with the constitutional revolvers, for the purpose, with them, of overthrowing the Queen's authority, but still with the intention of displaying their own colours, and of carrying out, if possible, their own views, at some more favourable opportunity.

No. 200.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 28.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, March 19, 1847.

banded soldiers; meaning, probably, of soldiers who are to be supposed to have quitted the service, but who, in point of fact, would leave the ranks of one army to join those of another.

Seeing as I do the daily increasing difficulties and dangers of Portugal, I would entreat of your Lordship to bestow your earliest and best attention upon the subject, and to endeavour by every means at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government to bring the present intestine struggle to an immediate if not a satisfactory conclusion.

No. 201.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 28.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, March 19, 1847.

THE financial condition of the country is daily becoming worse; before this dispatch reaches your Lordship the discount of notes will, in all probability, be 50 per cent.

In another month their value may possibly be nominal, and the result has been that purchases have been extensively made, the merchants availing themselves of a time when their payments at the custom-house may be made in paper. This unnatural impulse has, during the last few days, considerably increased the receipts of the custom-house, but a proportionable reaction will naturally be soon felt.

Specie is become extremely rare; two of the causes of its scarcity being the quantity sent to the army, and the payments which the merchants here are obliged to make in the country and abroad.

Extensive importations of corn have lately been made from foreign countries; of which, as I understand, the most considerable are from Liverpool; and these I believe to have been paid for in money.

Of the scarcity and dearth of bread, to which I allude incidentally, your Lordship will form an idea by the fact of the last cargoes received from Liverpool having been sold here at a profit to the importer of 30 per cent.

No. 202.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 28.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, March 20, 1847.

SINCE my preceding despatches were written, I have learned that M. de Varennes, the French Minister, has been at the Palace, to express, on the part of his Government, their readiness to render any assistance of which Her Most Faithful Majesty may stand in need.

The person who supplied me with this information, further assures me that the Queen had contented herself with desiring M. de Varenne to thank King Louis-Philippe for this friendly offer of service, of which, however, Her Majesty stated it was not her intention to avail herself.

In the state of distress and embarrassment in which the Court is now placed, and with the extreme disagreement of opinion and hesitation which prevail in the Cabinet, it is nevertheless hardly possible to state with any certainty what course will or will not be followed; measures which are held to be impracticable at one moment, being resolved upon the next.

If I am not misinformed, among the many plans for putting an end to the struggle by which this unhappy land is torn, which were yesterday discussed in Council, that of making some conciliatory advance to the Oporto Junta was again brought forward, and rejected

No. 203.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 28.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, March 21, 1847.

THE packet from the south, having arrived only last night, cannot proceed upon her homeward passage until to-morrow morning.

I am thus enabled again to address your Lordship, and to state that the messenger who was dispatched to Madrid on the night of the 19th by M. de Cueto, was the bearer of the official demand of the Government for the military assistance of Spain.

I cannot doubt that upon the military aid of Spain, (whether granted in the shape of an advance of troops, or of permission to levy men in Spain for the Portuguese service,) rather than upon the joint interference of Great Britain and Spain to be applied for, the present hopes of the Cabinet are founded. Meanwhile I understand that the King has given a fresh proof of the wise and conciliatory disposition by which he has been long distinguished in the Council, by addressing yesterday a letter to Marshal Saldanha, calling upon him to make peaceable overtures to the Oporto Junta.

No. 204.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 28.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, March 21, 1847.

YOUR Lordship is so fully informed by Sir Hamilton Seymour of all that is going on here, that I shall confine myself in this dispatch to the military operations and projects for carrying on the war.

The only movement of interest in the North of Portugal has been the march of the Conde do Casal from Vianna, for the purpose of forming a junction with Vinhaes, in pursuance of Saldanha's plan to unite all his force on both banks of the Douro at Coroviero, a short distance above Oporto.

To effect this, Casal marched first by the right, and then by the left bank of the Lima, to the frontiers of Spain, which I believe he entered for a short distance, (though this is denied,) until he struck the road to Montalegre. From thence he proceeded to Chaves, and by the latest accounts he reached Villareal, on the 16th, so that his junction with Vinhaes and Lapa is now secure.

In the Alemtejo affairs remain pretty much as they were. The Conde de Mello by the latest accounts was at Portalegre, and Schwalbach is at Crato, with the object of preventing the Count de Mello from returning to Evora, but news was received yesterday that the insurgent chief, José Estevão, was marching to Elvora to the Algarves with 1400 men. This will give the insurgents a considerable superiority in point of numbers, and probably force Schwalbach to act on the defensive again.

Saldanha's demand to be allowed to raise a Legion in Spain has been acceded to by the Government here, and he will probably, after uniting his force and establishing a bridge of boats on the Douro, remain stationary until reinforced by these expected auxiliaries.

I have no doubt if this measure is carried into effect, that none but ready-made soldiers will be enlisted, as no others can be brought into the field in time to be of any use, and that every facility will be afforded him by the Spanish Government for obtaining them, by allowing men to volunteer from the regular army; who, having a certain number of years still to serve, would be glad to compound for their discharge from their own service, by accepting the terms intended by this Government to offer them, namely, of serving until the end of the Civil War, and then to be discharged with a gratuity, or to receive eight dollars on enlisting;—or from men whose period of service having expired, have

A Spanish officer, Colonel Buenaga, has lately been attached to Saldanha's head-quarters, and I have heard this evening that he applied to Das Antas for a passport, and went to Oporto.

General Povoas, when pressed by Lapa, disbanded his Guerillas near Guarda and went to Oporto, accompanied by a few men only, but Lapa having now gone to the North of the Douro, these Guerillas have assembled again at Guarda, and are likely to annoy Saldanha's communications, unless he detaches a force to keep them in check.

No. 205.

D. Manoel de Portugal to Baron Moncorvo.—(Communicated to Viscount Palmerston by Baron Moncorvo.)

*Paço das Necessidades,
em 19 de Março de 1847.*

Illustrissimo e Excellentissimo Senhor,

POR Sir George Hamilton Seymour me foi communicado o Despacho junto per copia que em 17 de Fevereiro ultimo lhe fôra dirigido por Sua Excellencia Visconde de Palmerston, mandando-lhe dar conhecimento do Governo de Sua Magestade de outro Despacho tambem junto por copia, que pelo mesmo Principal Secretario d'Estado de Sua Magestade Britannica na Repartição dos Negocios Estrangeiros fôra dirigido em 16 do dito mez de Fevereiro a Mr. Bulwer, Ministro Britannico em Madrid.

Neste Despacho se tratar de combinar com o Governo de Sua Magestade Catholica as medidas que convirá, que tanto elle como o Governo Britannico adoptem de commun accordo para auxiliar as tropas de Sua Magestade el Rainha contra as tentativas do ex-Infante Dom Miguel, ou de seus sequazes.

No outro Despacho que incluia a copia acimá mencionada, trata Sua Excellencia da Convenção que para os mesmos fins pretende dever celebrar-se em Londres e fazendo varias observações sobre a opposição de principios que julga reinar entre os partidos colligados conclué, que em uma dissensão civil de tal natureza relativa aos Negocios de um Estado independente, o Governo de Sua Magestade Britannica só pôde interferir moralmente; em consequencia do que offerece a sua amigavel mediação para terminar a mesma dissensão.

Sobre o importante contêdo destes dous Despachos, cumpre-me fazer algumas ponderações.

Ha grande equivoco na persuasão de que o partido Miguelista está muito discorde do Setembrista. O primario, e conhecido objecto de ambos elles é expulsar do Throno a Sua Magestade, cuja Real Pessoa e Dynastia são o maior obstaculo para sus criminosos fins.

Conhecendo o partido Setembrista a sera diminuta força procurou; ja para as ultimas eleições o apoio do partido Miguelista, muito mais forte e numeroso, porém ainda então escarmentado ao passada derrota. Com este promoveu depois a revolução de Maio do anno passado que intentou converter em utilidade propria; mas sem principios, sem prestigio no paiz, e sem moralidade, não poudo fazer-se obedecer forá de Lisboa, em cujas visinhanças já os povos não respeitavão as Authoridades, nem deixavão pôr em execução as ordens do Governo.

Foi neste estado de completa anarchia que a Sua Magestade representou o Senhor Duque de Palmella como Presidente do Concelho de Ministros, a absoluta impossibilidade em que se via o Governo de progredir na Administração do paiz; e foi esta a razão porque Sua Magestade uzando das legitimas prerogativas du Sua Corôa, encarregou o Senhor Marechal Duque de Saldanha de formar um novo Ministerio.

Em consequencia do notorio espirito de insurrecção que lavrava por todo o Reino, forçoso foi suspenderas garantias constitucionaes; e Sua Magestade declarou assumir interinamente, as Poderes Magistraticos, não para reinar absolutamente, como se tem empenhado em inculcar as que se figurão nimiamente credulos, mas para que o seu Governo se investisse daquella mesma dictadura, de que o Governo de Sua Magestade o Imperador Dom Pedro, de glorioza memoria, e algumas subsequentes Administrações tambem usarão na ausencia das Côrtes, e na impossibilidade de as convocar, sem que jamais ninguem pretendesse persuadir que se queria retrogradar para o absolutismo.

Se alguma severa precaução foi imperiosamente necessaria empregar a respeito de trinta e tres dos principaes revoltosos, para as affastar interinamente do theatro da guerra, deve-se tambem ter em conta, que a Rainha, apher das atrocidades e devastações commettidas pelos rebeldes, e das offensas que delles tem recebido, ainda não deesou pôr em execução a Ley Marcial, promulgada contra as que fossem achados com as armas na mão, e que mais de mil guerrilhas apresionadas pelo Senhor Mareschal Duque de Saldanha, forão apenas desarmados, e generosamente mandados para sua cazas, assim como ha pouco acaba de acontecer com as que se havião levantado com a Praça de Almeida.

A Rainha nada mais quer do que restabelecer a tranquillidade do paiz, que para bem de seus subditos tem rigorosa obrigação de manter. Guer terminar uma guerra devastadora e fraticida que contra sua vontade tem sido constrangida a sustentar em justa defeza dos direitos da sua Corôa, desacatados e offendidos, na Sua Real Pessoa e Dynastia, ameaçadas, pelo menos, de proscricção e da Carta Constitucional outorgada por Seu Augusta Pay, a qual os rebellados pretendem fazer substituir, uns por exagerados principios demagogicos, ja desacreditados e outros pelas caducas Côrtes Consultivas, cujas representações nunca modificarão o rigor do despotismo, havendo sido por fim esse falso simillacro de liberdade posto de parte com depreso, como instrumento governativa ja gasto e desnecessario.

A defera desses mesmas objectos, agora tão atrozmente aggedidos pelos rebeldes colligados, se julgou a Gram Bretanha obrigada em vertude dos Tratados d'Alliança por ella contrahidos com Portugal, como expressamente foi declarado no preambule do Tratado da Quadrupla Alliança celebrado em 1834, o espirito de cujas estipulações Sua Excellencia o Visconde Palmerston no seu citado despacho a Mr. Bulwer, reconhece obrigatorio para a Gram Bretanha e Hespanha em favor da Rainha Fidelissima.

O bem conhecido fim das Miguelistas, colligados com os Setembristas, é derruba-la do seu Throno. Essa coalisção e da maior notoriedade. Estão Commandando as tropas rebelladas do Porto os Generaes Miguelistas. A Junta que alli se erigin, ja reconheceu as Patentas dadas no tempo da Usurpação a todas os Officiaes amnistiadas pela Convenção de Evora-Monte. Foi convidado o ex-Infante pelas rebeldes a apparecer em Portugal, eilo chegado ja a Londres; e Sua Excellencia o Visconde Palmerston affirma não permitirem as leys Britannicas que possa impedir a sua vinda a este reino.

Não é possivel, em taes circumstancias, que o Governo Britannico consenta em deixar espoliar do Throno a Alliada mais antiga e fiel Gram Bretanha, só porque os Miguelistas que estão dirigendo e sustentando a rebelião no Porto, procurando apoiala por todos os seus adherentes no resto do reino, não se achão sás em campo, mas soberão attrahir a si os pseudo-liberaes que n'outro tempo os combatterão.

Não e de férma algum acreditavel que o Governo Britannico tendo tão nobremente sustentado pelo Tratado da Quadrupla Alliança o Throno da Rainha, e a Sua Augusta Dynastia, se ponha em risco, abandonando-el, na actual crise, á mercê da Coalisção Miguelino-Setembrista, de aver proscripta, e depois, em consequencia da moderna doctrina dos factos consumadas, substituida no seu Throno pelo Usurpador delle, contra quem a defendeu em vertude daquelle mesmo Tratado.

Se a Gram Bretanha intervien na guerra da usurpação que não era menos guerra civil que a actual, e tinha a fascinante questão da successão á Corôa que daiva mais logar ao melindre de qualquer Governo intervir nella, nenhuma duvida póde ter em tambem inferferir nesta, na qual, quer se considere o partido Miguelista, quer o Setembrista, apparece a mesma questão solapada e mal encorberta.

Naquella sustentou a Gram Bretanha o Throno e a Dynastia da Rainha. Estes objectos do amor dos fieis o subditos de Sua Magestade estão tambem nesta ameaçados pelos rebeldes e commandadas as suas tropas pelas mesmos generaes dú outra, por parte do Usurpador.

Naquella se pretendia restabelecer o absolutismo. Nesta tambem se intenta destruir a Carta Constitucional que em si tem todas as garantias da mais bem entendida liberdade.

Se então se quíz restabelecer a pas na Peninsula, tambem agora é tempo de acabar com a guerra civil em Portugal, para evitar que a conflagração se estenda ao reino visinho, ou de estão prestes todos as elementos para atea-la.

Os mesmos vinculos politicos de estreita e antiga alliança que moverão naquella guerra a Gram Bretanha a sustentar o Throno da Rainha, existem ainda em seu inteiro vigor, e o proprio interesse da Gram Bretanha deve mover o seu Governo a quanto antes pôr termo a tão assoladora guerra, a qual, se se prolongar de tal férma arruinara este paiz que os seus trez milhões de habitantes não terão com que pagar as productos e manufacturas Britannicas, que d'antes consumião.

E per todas estas razões que o Governo de Sua Magestade appella para a lealdade do Governo Britannico na qual põe inteira confiança, estando tambem convencido de que Sua Excellencia o Visconde Palmerston sendo tão consumado estadista, e tendo no seu antecedente Ministerio contribuido, com tanta honra sua e applauso de Europa para auxiliar es esforços dos fieis subditos da Rainha em consolidar e defender o seu Throno, de maneira alguma consentirá que agora se destrua o feliz resultado daquella heroica empreza, em que tomen tão valiosa parte, e que elle pôde sustentar com o poderoso apoio da Sua Augusta Soberana e da briosa Nação Britannica.

Vossa Excellencia se empenhará pois em convencer a Sua Excellencia o Visconde Palmerston da justiça e conveniencia de que a Convenção com a Gram Bretanha e Hespanha para cuja conclusão se manda a vossa Excellencia o competente pleno poder, não seja exarada só para o caso de vir a Portugal o ex-Infante, ou de que os seus sequazes ousem sustentar de novo, com as armas na mão, as pretensões delle á Corôa deste reino; mas para terminar a guerra civil fomentada pela coalisão Miguelino-Setembrista, estipulando-se para isso a prompta entrada das tropas Hespanholas neste reino; porquanto se por acaso prevalecesse a actual rebellião contra as armas, e incontestaveis direitos da Rainha, o seu inevitavel e final resultado seria fazer collocar sobre o seu Throno o Usurpador delle, que não veiu da Italia para outro fim.

Em todo o caso poderá o Convenção pelo que respeita ao auxilio das tropas Hespanholas ser feita debaixo das mesmas estipulações, mutatis mutandis, que se accordarão entre o Governo de Sua Magestade e o Governo Hespanhol, pela Convenção de 24 de Setembro de 1835, para a entrada da Divizão Auxiliar Portuguesa em Hespanha, estipulando-se ao mesmo tempo com o Governo de Sua Magestade Britannica o Auxilio da Esquadra Britannica, convencionado no Tratado da Quadrupla Alliança de 22 de Abril de 1834. Caso per algum motivo se julgasse preciso, na actual guerra civil, o auxilio e desembarque de tropas Inglezas em Portugal, poderia a dita Convenção regular-se; nesta parte, pelo que se celebrou entre Portugal e a Gram Bretanha, em 19 de Janeiro de 1827, a excepção do ultimo paragrapho do Artigo VI della, que per um Artigo Addicional de 13 de Março do mesmo anno, ficou como sem effeito.

Devo por esta occasião prevenir a vossa Excellencia para que o faça constar a sua Excellencia o Visconde Palmerston de que havendo o Ministro de Sua Magestade el Rey dos Francezes nesta Côrte feito, ha poucos dias, a Sua Magestade a Rainha os maiores protestos das boas disposições em que estava el Rey seu Amo, para auxiliar a causa da mesma Senhora, ordenou sua Magestade por este paquete ao seu Ministro em Paris que agradecesse a el Rey dos Francezes estas Suas generosas e amigaveis disposições, e lhe affiançasse que se per acaso o auxilio da França fasse julgado necessario na actual crise pelos mais Alliados de Sua Magestade nao faltaria Sua Magestade a reclama-lo de accordo com elles.

Vossa Excellencia certificará a Sua Excellencia Visconde Palmerston que Sua Magestade a Rainha, ao mesmo tempo que se vê obrigada a empregar contra as rebeldes todas as meios de justa defeza que tem ao seu alcance, e a pedir para esta o auxilio de seus Alliados, nem por isso deixa de nutrir no Seu magnanimo Coração todos os generosos sentimentos de clemencia, que a tem movido por tantas vezes no seu Reinado a perdoar e a acolher aquelles de seus subditos que as paixões tem desvairado de Seus deveres. Manda por isso Sua Magestade que vossa Excellencia no seu Real nome agradeça a Sua Excellencia nos termos mais expressivos a sua Amistosa offerta de mediação do Governo Britannico.

Vossa Excellencia accrescentará que Sua Excellencia sera sem duvida o primeiro a sentir que qualquer transacção que se pretendesse entabolar entre o Governo de Sua Magestade e os rebeldes, seria inteiramente derogatoria para a Corôa de Sua Magestade, porque collocaria a par della a Junta do Porto, o que é de todo inadmissivel.

Quaesquer disposições favoraveis que Sua Magestade se digne tomar a respeito dos rebeldes devem necessariamente ter o cunho de actos espontaneos da

Real Sabedoria e Benevolencia da mesma Augusta Senhora, que nessa conformidade, Está disposta, logo que assim o permita a segurança do seu Throno e das Instituições Politicas da Monarchia, a conceder uma Amnistia com excepções, aos revoltosos que se submeterem e reconhecerem a Sua Real Authoridade.

Sua Magestade tem igualmente resolvido, logo que o Reino esteja tranquilizado, mandar proceder á convocação das Côrtes, para se occorrer de prompto á sanção dos innumeraveis males que tão fortemente tem pesado sobre a Nação.

Vossa Excellencia dara prompto conhecimento a Sua Excellencia o Visconde Palmerston deste despacho, apoiando o seu contendo com todas as razões que o seu reconhecido zelo e lealdade pelo serviço de Sua Magestade não faltarão a suggerir-lhe.

Deos guarde, &c.

(Assignado) D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

(Translation.)

Palace of Necessidades, March 19, 1847.

Most Illustrious and most Excellent Sir,

SIR George Hamilton Seymour has communicated to me a despatch (a copy whereof I inclose) dated the 17th of February last, and addressed to him by Viscount Palmerston, who directed him to give cognizance to Her Majesty's Government of another despatch, (of which I also inclose a copy) which the same Principal Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty for Foreign Affairs, sent on the 16th of February, to Mr. Bulwer, the British Minister at Madrid.

The latter despatch has for its object to agree with the Government of Her Catholic Majesty on the measures which the Spanish and British Governments are to adopt by common accord for assisting the troops of Her Majesty the Queen against the attempts of the ex-Infante Dom Miguel, or of his adherents.

In the other dispatch enclosed in the above-mentioned copy, that Minister alludes to the Convention, which he is of opinion ought to be concluded for those ends in London, and after making a variety of observations on the contrariety of principles which he thinks prevail among the confederated parties, he concludes that in a civil dissension of such a nature relative to the affairs of an independent State, the Government of Her Britannic Majesty can only morally interfere, in consequence of which he offers its amicable mediation for terminating that dissension.

I have to make some reflections on the important contents of these two despatches.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the Miguelist party disagrees considerably with the Septembrists. The primary and notorious object of both of them is to hurl from the Throne Her Majesty, whose person and dynasty are the greatest obstacles to their criminal ends.

The Septembrists knowing their reduced force, strove even during the last elections to obtain the succour of the Miguelist party, which is much stronger and more numerous, but was at that period yet kept at bay owing to its last discomfiture. In common with this party, it brought about the revolution of last May, which it endeavoured to turn to its advantage; but as it was destitute of principles, of "prestige" in the country, and of morality, it could not make itself obeyed out of Lisbon, in whose vicinity the people already refused to respect the authorities and to allow the orders of Government to be carried into effect.

In this state of complete anarchy, the Duke of Palmella, as President of the Council of Ministers, represented to Her Majesty, that it was absolutely impossible for the Government to go on in the administration of the country, which prompted Her Majesty to make use of the prerogatives of her Crown, by charging the Marshal Duke of Saldanha with the formation of a new Ministry.

In consequence of the notorious spirit of insurrection which pervaded the whole kingdom, it became necessary to suspend the Constitutional guarantees; and Her Majesty declared that she assumed, ad interim, the powers inherent in her dignity, not with a view to absolute sway, as those who themselves pretend to believe it have endeavoured to give out, but in order that her Government might be invested with the same Dictatorship which the Government of His Majesty the

Emperor Dom Pedro, of glorious memory, and some subsequent Administrations, wielded in the absence of Cortes, and from the impossibility of convening them, while no one ever imagined that there existed a desire of retrograding to absolutism.

If it became imperiously necessary to employ a severe precaution with regard to thirty-three of the principal insurrectionists, in order to remove them in the mean time from the theatre of war, it ought to be taken into the account that the Queen, notwithstanding the atrocities and devastations committed by the rebels, and in spite of the offences she has received from them, was, for all that, unwilling to put in practice the martial law which was promulgated against those who should be encountered with arms in hand, and that upwards of a thousand Guerilla partisans, taken by the Duke of Saldanha, were no sooner disarmed than generously sent to their homes, as likewise recently happened with respect to those who had raised the standard of rebellion in the fortress of Almeida.

The Queen desires nothing else than to restore the tranquillity of the kingdom, which she is obliged to uphold for the well-being of her subjects. She wishes to put an end to a devastating and fratricide war, which she has been compelled to carry on against her will, in just defence of the rights of her Crown, disparaged and offended in her own Royal person and dynasty, and at least threatened with proscription; and of the Constitutional Charter granted by her August Parent, which the rebels would have re-placed, some by overstrained demagogical principles already fallen into discredit, and others by precarious consultative Cortes, whose representations never modified the rigour of despotism; in fact, this false semblance of liberty was thrown out with contempt as a worn-out and unnecessary governative instrument.

Great Britain deemed herself under an obligation of defending these objects, so atrociously attacked by the confederated rebels, because she had concluded Treaties of Alliance with Portugal, there being an express declaration to that effect in the preamble of the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance entered into in 1834, the spirit of which stipulation Viscount Palmerston, in his above-mentioned despatch to Mr. Bulwer, recognises as obligatory on Great Britain and Spain in favour of the Most Faithful Queen.

The well-known object of the Miguelites, colleagued with the Septembrists, is to drag her from her Throne. This coalition is of the most extensive notoriety. It is the Miguelist Generals that command the rebel troops at Oporto. The Junta there established has already recognized the commissions given at the period of the usurpation to all the officers amnestied by the Convention of Evora Monte. The ex-Infante has been invited to re-appear in Portugal; indeed, we know that he has already arrived in London, and Viscount Palmerston says the British laws will not permit him to stop Don Miguel's coming to that kingdom.

Under such circumstances, it is impossible for the British Government to suffer the most ancient and most faithful Ally of Great Britain to be deprived of the Throne only because the Miguelists, who are directing and keeping up the rebellion at Oporto, and who endeavour to support it with all their adherents in the rest of the kingdom, are not the only combatants in the field, but have found the means to draw over to them the pseudo-liberals who, at a former period, were opposed to them.

It does not at all stand to reason that the British Government, after having so nobly upheld the Queen's Throne and her August Dynasty, by means of the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance, should run any risk now, and abandon her in the present crisis to the mercy of the Miguelist-Septembrist coalition; to see her proscribed, and afterwards, according to the modern cant of *faits accomplis*, replaced on her Throne by its Usurper, against the Power that defended her in virtue of that Treaty.

If Great Britain intervened in the war of usurpation, which was no less a civil war than the present, and which involved the critical question of the succession to the Crown, which gave more room for the delicacy of any Government to interfere in it, she can have no hesitation of interposing also in this, in which, as respects either the Miguelist or the Septembrist party, the same question appears but ill concealed.

In the former, Great Britain upheld the Throne and the Dynasty of the Queen. The objects of the affection of the faithful subjects of Her Majesty are also in the present contest menaced by the rebels, and their troops are com-

manded by the same generals that headed the forces in the other war on the part of the Usurper.

In that war absolutism was sought to be re-established. In the present, the object also is to overthrow the Constitutional Charter, which contains all the guarantees of a well-understood liberty.

If, at that period, the end was the restoration of peace in the Peninsula, it now also is time to put an end to the civil war in Portugal, lest the conflagration spread into the neighbouring kingdom, which is replete with all the elements of strife.

The same political bonds of intimate and ancient alliance, which in that war moved Great Britain to sustain the Queen's Throne, still exists in their whole vigour; and the same interest ought to move Great Britain and its Government to terminate, as quickly as may be, so desolating a war, which, if it should be protracted in this manner, will ruin the country, so as that its 3,000,000 of inhabitants will lack the wherewithal to pay for the British produce and manufactures, which they have hitherto been in the habit of consuming.

It is for these reasons that Her Majesty's Government appeals to the rectitude of Great Britain, in whose Government it places entire confidence, being also convinced that Viscount Palmerston, being so consummate a statesman, and having, during his former ministry contributed, so much to his honour, and with the applause of Europe, towards the success of the efforts of the Queen's faithful subjects in consolidating and defending her Throne, will not in any wise consent to the present destruction of the happy result of that heroic enterprise, in which he took so spirited a part, and which he can sustain by means of the powerful support of his August Sovereign and of the magnanimous British nation.

Your Excellency will therefore endeavour to convince Viscount Palmerston of the justice and expediency of not allowing the Convention with Great Britain and Spain, for whose conclusion your Excellency herewith receives the competent full powers, to be entered into solely for the case of of the ex-Infante coming to Portugal, or of his adherents daring again to uphold, arms in hand, his pretensions to the Crown of this kingdom, but for the purpose of terminating the civil war fomented by the coalition of the Miguelists with the Septembrists, stipulating to that end the speedy entrance of the Spanish troops into this kingdom, because, if perchance the present rebellion should prevail against the arms and incontestable rights of the Queen, its inevitable and final result would be the causing the Usurper to be seated on her Throne, since he came not from Italy with any other view.

At all events the Convention may, as respects the aid of the Spanish troops, be framed under the same stipulations, *mutatis mutandis*, that were agreed to between the Government of Her Majesty and that of Spain by the Convention of the 24th September, 1835, for the entry of the auxiliary Portuguese division into Spain, there being stipulated at the same time with the Government of Her Britannic Majesty the assistance of the British squadron covenanted in the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance of April 22, 1834. If, for some reason or other, it should be deemed necessary, during the present civil war, to land British auxiliary troops in Portugal, the said Convention may be regulated in that particular by that concluded between Portugal and Great Britain, on the 19th January, 1827, with the exception of the last paragraph of Art. VI of it, which, by an Additional Article of the 13th March of the same year was rendered ineffectual.

By the present opportunity I must request your Excellency to inform Viscount Palmerston that the French Minister having a few days ago made to Her Majesty the greatest assurances of the good disposition of the King his Master to assist the Queen's cause, Her Majesty has by this packet directed her Minister in Paris to thank the King of the French for these generous and friendly offers, and to assure His Majesty that if the succour of France should in the present crisis be deemed necessary by the other Allies of Her Majesty, Her Most Faithful Majesty would not fail, in concurrence with them, to call for it.

Your Excellency will acquaint Viscount Palmerston that Her Majesty, though obliged to employ against the rebels all the means of just defence which are in her power, and to apply for this end to her Allies' assistance, she even thus

Her Majesty, therefore, directs your Excellency to thank his Lordship in her Royal name, in the most expressive terms, for his friendly offer of the mediation of the British Government.

Your Excellency will add that Viscount Palmerston will doubtless himself perceive that any compromise which it might be wished to come to between Her Majesty's Government and the rebels would be quite derogatory to Her Majesty's Crown, because it would put the Junta of Oporto on a par with Her Majesty, which is entirely inadmissible.

Whatever favourable sentiments Her Majesty may vouchsafe to conceive in respect of the rebels must of necessity bear the stamp of spontaneous acts of the Royal wisdom and benevolence of Her Majesty, who accordingly is disposed, the moment that the safety of her Throne and of the political institutions of the Monarchy shall permit it, to grant an amnesty with exceptions to such insurrectionists as shall submit to and recognise her Royal authority.

Her Majesty has also resolved, the moment the kingdom shall be tranquillized, to proceed to the convocation of the Cortes, in order to the speedy healing of the innumerable ills which so heavily weigh on the nation.

Your Excellency will, without delay, give cognizance to Viscount Palmerston of this despatch, and back its contents with all the reasons which your well-known zeal and loyalty for Her Majesty's service will not fail suggesting to you.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed)

D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

No. 206.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 31.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, March 24, 1847.

COUNT THOMAR told me yesterday he had instructions to ask the Spanish Government to give permission to the Portuguese to engage about 3000 Spanish troops, under Portuguese officers, in the Spanish service. The Duke of Sotomayor assured me that he should deny the request.

No. 207.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 2.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, March 26, 1847.

I HAVE talked to the Duke of Sotomayor since my last on Portuguese affairs; the despatches he has received and Count Thomar's communications have made a great effect upon him; and though I may be able to prevent the intervention of a Spanish force for awhile, my opinion is that if things remain as at present, he will ultimately grant it. On the other hand, if M. Mon were to come into office he would do so immediately.

No. 208.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 3.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, March 27, 1847.

M. GONZALES BRAVO is ordered back to Portugal. His positive instructions are, to endeavour to come to some understanding with the British Minister, so that the two should together urge upon both parties an accommodation of their differences.

No. 209.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 4, 1847.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 16th of March, I have the satisfaction to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government highly approve of the letter which you addressed to Marshal Saldanha on learning that he had signified his unwillingness to enter into negotiation with the insurgents, and his doubts whether any concession which the Portuguese Government might make, would be accepted by them.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 210.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 4, 1847.

I TRANSMIT herewith for your information a copy of a despatch* which I have received from Mr. Bulwer, &c., reporting that M. Gonzales Bravo has been ordered back to Portugal, and stating the nature of the instructions with which he has been furnished.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 211.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 6, 1847.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 4th instant, I transmit for your information a copy of a further despatch† from Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, reporting that there is an intention of sending M. Ayllon to Lisbon as Spanish Minister instead of M. Gonzales Bravo.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 212.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 5, 1847.

HER Majesty's Government have taken into their deliberate consideration the application which the Government of Portugal has made to the Powers who were parties to the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance in 1834, for assistance under the stipulations of that Treaty; and I have to instruct you to state to the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, that after the most attentive examination of the grounds upon which that application has been founded, Her Majesty's

* No. 208.

† No. 228, page 251.

Government cannot persuade themselves that either the letter or the spirit of the Quadruple Treaty can justly be deemed applicable to the state of things now existing in Portugal.

The Treaty of 1834 was concluded for two purposes. The first purpose was to put an end to a war in regard to the succession to the Crown of Portugal, which had then been waged for some time between the Emperor Don Pedro, who contended for the rights of Her present Majesty Maria II, and the Infante Don Miguel, who had usurped the Throne. The second purpose of that Treaty was of a similar kind, namely, to expel from the Peninsula the Infante Don Carlos, who disputed with her present Majesty Isabella II, the succession to the Crown of Spain.

Both Don Miguel and Don Carlos were at the time within the territory of Portugal, and at the head of troops, armed and organized for the purpose of supporting by force the pretensions of those two Princes.

Questions of disputed succession have always been deemed matters which might justly be considered as involving the political interests of foreign States; and in such questions, wherever arising, the Powers of Europe have from time to time, according as their interests impelled them, held themselves at liberty to take an active part.

Spain and Portugal had in 1834 a common interest in regard to those matters; and Great Britain and France thought it also conformable with their political views to unite with Spain and Portugal for the expulsion of the two Infantes from the Peninsula. But when both the Infantes were finally so expelled, the letter of the stipulations of the Treaty and of its Additional Articles was, as regards armed interference in the affairs of the Peninsula, entirely and completely fulfilled.

If, however, either Don Miguel should reappear in Portugal, or Don Carlos in Spain, with a view to put forward again, and support to by force of arms their respective pretensions, the spirit of the Quadruple Treaty would certainly be applicable to such a case; and it would be fitting that the Four Powers who were parties to that Treaty, should in such an event, enter into concert, with a view to frame new articles applicable to what might be the then existing state of things.

But Don Miguel is not in Portugal; nor has there been any insurrection worthy of account in his name and in support of his pretensions to the Crown.

The civil war which has now unhappily for nearly six months afflicted Portugal, has not sprung from the pretensions of Don Miguel, nor did it originate with his partisans; it arose from very different causes, and among a very different political party.

The contest does not turn upon the question who shall be Sovereign of Portugal; but upon the question who shall be the responsible Ministers of the Crown in Portugal, and by what principles of administration the country shall be governed.

These questions are widely different from questions of dynasty and succession.

These questions are purely domestic in their bearing, and with them foreign Powers, except in very extreme cases, cannot be entitled to interfere. And although it is certainly laid down by writers on the law of nations, that when civil war is regularly established in a country, and when the nation is divided into conflicting armies and opposing camps, the two parties in such war may be dealt with by other Powers as if they were two separate communities, and that such other Powers may take part with one side or the other, according to their sympathies and interests, just as they might in a war between separate and independent nations; yet the cases in which such interference would be justifiable are rare; and it is better and safer in general to leave each nation to decide for itself, upon questions which relate to its own internal organization and interests.

If, therefore, on the one hand, Her Majesty's Government do not think themselves justly called upon, in virtue of the stipulations of the Quadruple Treaty, to interfere in the civil war now going on in Portugal, neither on the other hand do they deem it consistent with the general principles which have inva-

riably guided the policy of Great Britain in regard to such matters, to afford unconditionally to the Queen of Portugal direct assistance for the purpose of coercing that part of the Portuguese nation which is now in armed resistance to Her Majesty's authority.

But the British Government, adverting to the close connexion which ancient treaties have established between the Crowns of Great Britain and of Portugal; and bearing in mind the many and great interests by means of which the relations of commerce have knitted together the two countries, cannot see with indifference the calamitous condition to which the continuance of the civil war is fast reducing the Portuguese nation; and cannot but feel the most ardent desire to make every possible proper effort to co-operate in bringing that war to an end.

Her Majesty's Government do not assume to themselves the right or the competency to pass judgment upon the events which occasioned the outbreak of this civil war; but seeing how long it has continued, what divisions it has created amongst all classes of the people, and considering, moreover, how large a portion of the nation has taken part in it, they are clearly of opinion that these troubles cannot be finally or permanently quelled by mere force of arms; and that even if the Queen were to be enabled by foreign aid to put down for the moment all open resistance to her authority, still no permanent tranquillity could be hoped for in Portugal, unless the causes of discontent which have led to this outbreak, and which have for so many months kept the insurrection alive, should by the exercise of Her Majesty's royal authority be removed.

It seems therefore to Her Majesty's Government, that the wisest course which the Queen of Portugal can pursue, is to make known to the insurgents her gracious intentions for the future, and formally to call upon them to lay down their arms, and to return to their allegiance to the Crown.

It appears that the intentions of the Queen of Portugal in this respect are such as befit a generous and enlightened Sovereign, desirous of healing the divisions which afflict her people, and of reuniting all classes and parties of her subjects in loyal attachment to her person and throne.

But it seems that Her Majesty has been prevented from acting upon the impulse of her own judgment, by the objections which have been made to such a course by the Marshal Saldanha, who has declared his determination to resign his command of the army of operations, unless the Queen shall persist in endeavouring to put down the revolt by force of arms. This determination of Marshal Saldanha, of which it is not necessary for Her Majesty's Government to say what they think, no doubt places the Queen of Portugal in great embarrassment; because, while on the one hand it is scarcely possible for her to furnish Marshal Saldanha with the military means which would be necessary to enable him to finish the civil war in the way which he insists upon adopting; on the other hand, it might be difficult for Her Majesty to find any other commander who would equally enjoy the confidence of the troops, if the continued resistance of the Junta should render further operations necessary.

In this state of things the British Government, mindful of the ancient alliance between the British and Portuguese Crowns, is induced to step forward and to offer its assistance to Her Most Faithful Majesty.

The Queen of Portugal is desirous of making known to her revolted subjects at Oporto the gracious and benevolent intentions which she is prepared to carry into execution as soon as they shall have returned to their duty. Marshal Saldanha refuses to make that communication. Her Majesty's Government will, if desired, instruct Colonel Wylde to repair immediately to Oporto for the purpose of making it.

Marshal Saldanha declares that he is unable to compel the Junta to accept any terms, however reasonable, of submission. Her Majesty's Government are prepared, if the Junta should refuse the reasonable arrangements which the Queen intends to make known to them, to enter into concert with the Governments of France and Spain, in order to settle the best means of affording to Her Most Faithful Majesty such effectual assistance as may enable her to re-establish internal tranquillity in her dominions.

the beginning of October last; and an immediate recall of all persons who, since that time, have been sent out of Portugal for political reasons :

Secondly. An immediate revocation of all the decrees which have been issued since the beginning of October last, and which infringe upon, or conflict with, the established law and constitution of the kingdom :

Thirdly. A convocation of the Cortes so soon as the elections, which are to take place, without delay, shall have been completed :

Fourthly. The immediate appointment of an administration composed of men not belonging to the party of the Cabrais, nor being members of the Oporto Junta.

If Her Most Faithful Majesty will formally empower you to authorize Colonel Wylde to repair to Oporto, and to announce to the Junta that it is Her firm determination to carry these measures into execution, provided they shall immediately lay down their arms and submit to her authority, you are also empowered and instructed by Her Majesty's Government to authorize Colonel Wylde, if he should find the Junta hesitate as to the course which they should pursue, to intimate to the Junta, in the first place, that these intentions of the Queen of Portugal having been declared through a British officer, the Crown of Portugal is bound to that of Great Britain to fulfil them with good faith ; and, secondly, that if the Junta should still continue the civil war, after having been informed of these the gracious intentions of their Queen, the British Government will concert with the Governments of France and of Spain the best means of affording effectual assistance to the Queen of Portugal.

It being always, however, to be clearly understood between the British and Portuguese Government, that if such concert should become necessary, and if the revolt should be put down by the measures so to be concerted, the Queen of Portugal would equally carry into effect all the above-mentioned arrangements, on the termination of the insurrection, except as regards the application of the amnesty to those persons who might thus have continued to carry on the civil war.

Her Majesty's Government, however, can entertain no doubt that when these just and generous intentions of Her Most Faithful Majesty are made known by Colonel Wylde to the Junta, that body will gratefully accept the communication, and the civil war will at once be terminated without further effusion of Portuguese blood, and without further destruction of Portuguese property; and if such should be the result, Her Majesty's Government will derive the sincerest and most heartfelt pleasure from having been instrumental in bringing to pass so happy an event.

You are instructed to read this despatch to the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, and you will give him a copy of it, in order that he may the better be able to bring under the consideration of his colleagues the communication which it contains.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 213.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 5, 1847.

WITH reference to my other despatch of this date, I have to state that if there should be any hesitation as to adopting the arrangement therein proposed, you will employ all the arguments which your own reflections and your knowledge of the condition of the country and of the state of parties will naturally suggest.

If the Portuguese Government should consent to adopt the plan of proceeding which Her Majesty's Government have proposed, it is essentially

necessary that you should have some written record of Her Most Faithful Majesty's intentions as set forth in my other despatch, before Colonel Wylde sets out from Lisbon; because it would be in the highest degree improper that a British officer should be the bearer of such an announcement to the Junta, unless the Queen of Portugal had previously pledged herself to the British Government on the matters in question, in such a manner as to make it impossible for any of her ministers, officers, or advisers, afterwards to break or evade any part of the engagement so contracted towards Her Majesty's Government.

The four conditions which are enumerated in my other despatch, seem to Her Majesty's Government to provide for everything (with one exception which I shall presently advert to) which any reasonable Portuguese could expect or wish for.

A general and full amnesty is the usual sequel of the termination of a civil war, in which large numbers of men of various classes have taken part; because to punish all, would in such cases be impossible, and to select particular individuals for punishment, would, as savouring more of personal vengeance, than of even-handed justice, be useless as an example and impolitic as a measure of administration. Such an amnesty, however, would of course not prevent the Queen from removing to the half-pay list such of the commissioned officers of the regular army now serving with the Junta, as she might not wish to retain on full pay; nor ought it to prevent the Queen from removing, if she should think fit to do so, any municipal or other civil officers who have taken part in the revolt, and who hold their offices during pleasure from the Crown; but there may be some persons falling within this description who have followed the stream in the places in which they were employed, without having been party leaders, and whom it may not be necessary or useful to remove.

The recall of all persons sent out of the kingdom is a measure of indispensable necessity. The persons to whom this measure would apply are the Torres Vedras prisoners, and the Duke of Palmella.

It is needless to dwell upon the reasons which make it indispensably necessary that the Torres Vedras prisoners should be brought back without the least delay. With regard to the Duke of Palmella, it is to be observed, that he was sent out of the kingdom without having been guilty or even accused of any offence; that the manner in which the order was given him was calculated to wound his feelings deeply, and is known to have done so. But the Duke of Palmella from his rank, his political station, and his ample fortune, is a person of considerable importance in the country: and it is believed that the great body of the Portuguese nobility resent very much the treatment which he has experienced. An invitation to the Duke of Palmella to return, or a summons to him to resume his place in the Chamber of Peers, would on this account be politic as well as just.

The immediate re-establishment of the ordinary law, and of the Constitution of the country, is too obviously necessary to require to be enforced by any argument, and not a day should be lost after the submission of the Junta, in revoking all the unconstitutional edicts which have been issued since the resignation of the Palmella Administration.

The sooner the Cortes can be convoked the better; not a constituent assembly, but the ordinary Cortes according to the Charter as it was in force before the change of Ministry on the 6th of October; and the elections should take place as soon as the insurgent forces are disbanded, and the Queen's municipal officers have been re-established in their proper authority in every part of the country.

The immediate appointment of an Administration which, if it cannot command the confidence of the country (and, divided as the nation is, this could hardly be expected of any men), may yet not excite its distrust, appears to be a measure of the most urgent necessity, even if the

of the Cabral party, and no members of the Oporto Junta should, in the present state of things, be appointed to office.

I have said, in the earlier part of this despatch, that there is one arrangement which seems indispensable, but which is not mentioned in my public despatch of this date; and that is, the departure of M. Dietz from Lisbon. Unless M. Dietz leaves Portugal, all other arrangements, and all attempts to reconcile the Court and the discontented part of the nation, will be vain; and Colonel Wylde must not, under any circumstances, leave Lisbon for Oporto, until M. Dietz has embarked and sailed for England. His departure is a *sine quâ non* condition of any step whatever on the part of Her Majesty's Government to interfere in any way in the affairs of Portugal. It is needless to explain the well-known reasons which render this condition indispensable.

If Colonel Wylde is sent to Oporto, it is desirable that he should go thither by sea, in one of Her Majesty's ships of war. He would in that manner appear at Oporto more entirely as the Representative of the British Government, and the organ of the Government at Lisbon, than if he entered Oporto from the camp of Marshal Saldanha. He would of course communicate with Marshal Saldanha, as occasion might require, after his arrival at Oporto.

If it should be urged, as an objection to the course recommended by the British Government, that it would lead to the resignation of Marshal Saldanha, you will observe that, according to this plan, that resignation would become comparatively unimportant; because if the Junta submit, any General may be competent to command an army which, in that case, will have no military operations to perform; and if the Junta persist in resistance, the concert which will follow between the Queen of Portugal's allies, will render the task of her General so light and so easy, that there are several officers in her service who would be competent to perform it.

It is most probable that the Junta will gladly accept the communication to be made to them; but even if some portion of the Junta should be for holding out, there can be no doubt that many of the leading men among them, and the great majority of their followers, will declare themselves satisfied with the announced arrangements.

But the Court may demur. This is scarcely probable. You will in that case respectfully, but firmly, represent the desperate condition of the country; and the hopelessness of a successful and permanent termination of the civil war, by any means within their present command. But if once Their Majesties could be rescued from the advisers, by whom their better judgments are now shackled and controlled; and if they could be left to the guidance of their own sound sense, and good understandings, and just feelings, even, without the aid of a Ministry more worthy than the present of their confidence, no doubt can be entertained that they would gladly avail themselves of an offer, which, while it would maintain unimpaired the honour and dignity of the Crown, would restore peace and tranquillity to their dominions, and save the nation which they govern from great and otherwise inevitable calamity.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 214.

Viscount Palmerston to Colonel Wylde.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 5, 1847.

IF the Portuguese Government shall have accepted the good offices of Her Majesty's Government for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation between the revolted subjects of the Queen of Portugal and the Government of Lisbon, according to the plan detailed in my despatch of this day to Sir H. Seymour, of which Sir H. Seymour will furnish you with a copy, I have to instruct you to proceed immediately to Oporto in one of Her Majesty's ships of war, which Sir William Parker will appoint for that purpose.

On your arrival at Oporto you will demand an audience either of the President of the Junta, or of the Junta collectively, as you may think most expedient, or you will proceed in any other way which in your own judgment you may think better, to make known to them the object of your mission, and the details of the communication which you have to make to them.

You will not fail to point out to them that the arrangements the Queen has announced her intention of making, provide for every interest, personal or national, which the Junta can legitimately put forward; and that every object which a patriotic Portuguese can have at heart, will be secured by the fulfilment of those arrangements.

That if, after the announcement of those resolves on the part of the Queen they were to continue the civil war, they would take upon themselves a heavy responsibility, and would inflict upon their country great evils without any reason, which the judgment of the world could pronounce to be valid and sufficient.

If you should find that these arguments, and such others as your own good sense and reflection may suggest, were sufficient to produce the desired effect on the Junta, and to induce them to make their submission, it would be unnecessary for you to hint at the course which the allies of the Queen of Portugal might follow in the event of the Junta determining still to continue the civil war; and it would for many reasons be better not in the first instance, and without necessity, to allude to that course.

But if your arguments, founded on sound policy and justice, should fail to convince the Junta, you should then, in such manner as you may think best calculated to accomplish your purpose, convey to the members of the Junta an intimation of the steps which Her Majesty's Government would in such case take, to concert with France and Spain the best means of assisting the Queen of Portugal in re-establishing tranquillity in her dominions; and you would point out to the members of the Junta the hopelessness of a contest against such overwhelming power, after offers so just and generous, while at the same time you would explain to them that the persons who might then continue the civil war would, when defeated, of course be excluded from the amnesty, and would be liable to be dealt with according to the law of the land.

It is to be presumed, as a matter of course, that the Government of Lisbon will take care to inform Marshal Saldanha of your mission and of its object; but you will do well to communicate with him immediately on your arrival at Oporto, explaining to him that you have been sent by sea, to save time, and to give a more purely British character to your mission, and to divest it as much as possible of all appearance of connection with party differences in Portugal.

If your mission should succeed, you will immediately send word thereof to Marshal Saldanha, in order that hostilities may cease; and whether you are successful at Oporto or not, you will probably do well to return to Lisbon as you came, by sea.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 215.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 7, 1847.

I TRANSMIT for your own information copies of despatches which I have addressed to Sir Hamilton Seymour and to Colonel Wylde, upon the present juncture of affairs in Portugal, and I have to desire that you will communicate to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs the general outline of the policy, as set forth in those despatches, which His Majesty's Government intend to pursue with reference to Portuguese affairs. And should you think it useful, you will read to the Spanish Minister my despatch of April 5 to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 216.

Viscount Palmerston to the Marquis of Normanby.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, April 6, 1847.

I TRANSMIT herewith for your Excellency's information, copies of two despatches* which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, and of one† which I have addressed to Colonel Wylde, offering to send Colonel Wylde to propose to the Junta of Oporto, on the part of the Queen of Portugal, certain terms of submission, and stating that if those terms should be rejected by the Junta, Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to concert with France and Spain, the means of effectually assisting the Queen of Portugal to re-establish tranquillity in Her Dominions.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 217.

Viscount Palmerston to the Marquis of Normanby.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, April 6, 1847.

WITH reference to my despatch of this day's date, inclosing, for your Excellency's information, copies of the despatches which I have addressed to Sir Hamilton Seymour and to Colonel Wylde upon the present juncture of affairs in Portugal, I have to desire that your Excellency will communicate to M. Guizot the general outline of the policy, as set forth in those despatches, which Her Majesty's Government intend to pursue with reference to Portuguese affairs. And should your Excellency think it useful, you will read to M. Guizot my despatch to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 218.

Viscount Palmerston to the Marquis of Normanby.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, April 6, 1847.

I MENTIONED in the early part of last week to Count Ste. Aulaire that I had heard from Lisbon that M. de Varennes had offered to the Queen of Portugal what I understood to have been the separate assistance of France, and that we had been informed that the Queen of Portugal had civilly declined the offer, and at the same time I remarked to Count Ste. Aulaire that the separate interference of France by force of arms in the affairs of Portugal would produce a great sensation here, but I said that there was probably some exaggeration or misconception in the report. This afternoon Count Jarnac called upon me and read me a part of a letter from M. Guizot, in which M. Guizot says that Count Ste. Aulaire had reported what I had said to him, but that Count Jarnac might assure me that it was entirely a mistake to suppose that M. de Varennes had offered the separate and single assistance of France to the Queen of Portugal, and he sent Count Jarnac at the same time a dispatch from M. de Varennes which he said contained the only report which that Minister had made to him on the subject.

That despatch certainly made no mention of any offer of any kind made by M. de Varennes on the subject of assistance, but I pointed out to Count Jarnac that it was dated the 26th February; and that the offer of which I had received information must have been made, if at all, about the middle of March, and

* No. 212, 213.

† No. 214.

therefore some time after the date of the despatch which he showed me ; but I said that I had no doubt that my information was so far mistaken that the offer made by M. de Varennes had not been that of single and separate assistance, but of assistance as a party to the Quadruple Treaty, and to be afforded in concert with the other Contracting Parties.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 219.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 7.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, March 26, 1847.

I CALLED upon Count Tojal the day after the arrival of the English packet, and found him in a state of great dejection, occasioned by letters which he had received from Mr. Falconnet and Messrs. Baring, signifying, in courteous but very intelligible terms, the unwillingness of the latter either to accept of the situation of Financial Agents of the Crown of Portugal, or to take any measures for advancing the sum of £300,000, for which Count Tojal had earnestly applied.

Count Tojal observed to me that the refusal of the House of Baring to meet his advances, proceeded mainly from their opinion of the instability of the present order of things, and from their apprehension that a revolutionary Government might resort to a very summary process for wiping out the debts due to Foreign creditors, inclusive of some ten million sterling already in English holding.

This opinion of the House of Baring, I may add, appears to be entertained very generally by such foreigners as are interested in the stability of the finances of Portugal.

No. 220.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 7.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, March 29, 1847.

A NOTICE, of which I have the honour of inclosing a translation, has been issued by Marshal Saldanha.

Inclosure in No. 220.

Amnesty offered by Marshal Saldanha.

(Translation.)

WHEREAS the Anarchical Septembrist Party, conscious of their own insufficiency, and knowing that if left to their own feeble resources, they would disappear for ever from the political arena, have induced the rebellious Junta, which represents them, to seek from the sectaries of the Usurpation the force they need, to preserve for some time longer their malevolent existence, recognizing with that view the authority of the Usurper by the public and scandalous fact of calling to their ranks, and restoring to the posts they held when they laid down their arms at Evora, the officers promoted by the *Proscript*, with manifest offence to all liberal principles ; and it having come to my certain knowledge that many military officers who always showed themselves faithful defenders of the Constitutional System, although by misfortune or the force of circumstances they have subjected themselves to the traitorous influence of the said Junta, cannot suffer the disgrace of being obliged to serve under the direction of the chiefs of the Usurper's former forces, and they would have come to submit themselves to the maternal authority of Her Majesty the Queen, were they not fearful of being badly received by their loyal *compatriots* and comrades, I am pleased to make known to them, in the name of the same August Lady, and as her Lieutenant in

these provinces, that all those individuals, who being so situated, shall present themselves to me, or any of the superior military or civil Chiefs, within the term of 30 days from this date, shall be received as brothers, and shall have their lawfully acquired rank guaranteed to them without any doubt or hesitation whatever.

(Signed) DUQUE DE SALDANHA.
Oliveira d'Azemeis, March 22, 1847.

No. 221.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 7.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, March 30, 1847.

I HAVE the honour of inclosing to your Lordship, in original, the reply of Marshal Saldanha to the letter which I addressed to him on the 16th instant, and of which a copy was transmitted to your Lordship in my despatch of the same date.

The distinguished foreigner alluded to is, I apprehend, Colonel Buenaga, an officer sent from Spain to report upon the state of the Belligerent parties, and who announced his approaching arrival to the Spanish Consul at Oporto in a letter of which I have the honour of inclosing a copy.

Inclosure 1 in No. 221.

Marshal Saldanha to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

(Confidential.)

Sir,

Oliveira d'Azemeis, March 25, 1847.

I HAVE just this moment received your letter of the 16th instant. Although I have not the honour of being personally acquainted with you, I have the greatest confidence in your character. My opinion being founded on what I have heard from more than one Crowned Head, I cannot have the least difficulty in entering most heartily with you on a subject of which legitimate Royalty is the object. For the sincerity of what I am going to write I appeal to the testimony of my old friend Colonel Wylde.

I would indeed consider myself a most despicable character if unnecessarily, or actuated by any considerations whatever, except those of the defence of the Crown, and of the security of the person of Her Most Faithful Majesty, and of the continuation of her dynasty, I should protract this terrible war for one single moment.

Can you propose means for its termination consistent with the dignity of the Throne, and that will put out of all doubt, not only at the present moment, but for the future, the continuation of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Donna Maria with that independence inherent to a Constitutional Monarch? If you can, and if you succeed, you will deserve the blessings of a whole nation torn by the hatred of a few degenerated individuals against their gracious Sovereign.

If to accomplish such a glorious deed the sacrifice of my political existence should be required, do not hesitate, Sir. I give you full powers to dispose of it, so little am I actuated by any personal or selfish feelings.

To undertake this you ought to be well informed of the true situation of affairs, of the real causes that decided Her Majesty to the change of the Administration that took place on the night of the 6th of October, and of the manner in which it was done. My correspondence with Colonel Wylde will enable you to form your judgment, and you may depend upon its correctness.

I am anxious that my answer to your letter may reach you soon. I will only add that the determination of forcing the Queen to quit the country has long been decided upon by the leaders at Oporto.

Passos Manoel himself assured a distinguished foreigner that saw him lately at Oporto, that he was charged by Don Miguel to prepare a new Constitution, inviting him at the same time to be one of his Ministers. By the last packet the two brothers Passos received each of them a letter from Don Miguel.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) DUKE OF SALDANHA.

Inclosure 2 in No. 221.

Senhor Buenaga to the Consul of Spain in Oporto.

Oliveira d'Azemeis, March 14, 1847.

HER Majesty's Government being desirous to become acquainted with the true political state of Portugal, and with the military operations of the belligerent parties, has been pleased, with the Royal assent, to instruct me to come to this country, and to furnish it with all the data and information which I may be able to procure respecting the public spirit of the country, the force and organization of the two bands, and the probability of success in favour of either of the two in this question. In the instructions which I have received to this effect, his Excellency the Minister of State desires me to endeavour, as frequently as possible, to give him an account of my mission, with which object I address myself to you, in order that you may acquaint me with the means of communication which you possess with the Court of Madrid, and with those which I might avail myself of in my correspondence with you.

In the due execution of the duties of my mission, and with the object of taking a passage in the English steamer for Vigo, I require to go to Oporto, and therefore request you to send me a passport, should it be required for the purpose.

The inclosed is for the Commander of our naval forces lying in the Douro, which I request you will deliver.

(Signed) SINON DE BUENAGA,
Colonel, 1st Commander of the Corps of E. M.

No. 222.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 17.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, March 30, 1847.

THE Government are in possession of an intercepted despatch addressed by Count Mello to the Oporto Junta. He gives a gloomy account of his situation, stating that he has been obliged to fall back upon Portalegre, in consequence of the people of Evora refusing to supply his army with any more rations; and that he now does not consider himself secure against an attack on the part of the Queen's forces, which have advanced from Crato to Fronteira.

If there is activity in the Royal army, it may be expected that Count Mello's anticipations will be realized before he can be joined by an insurgent force from the Algarves.

Three days ago the Government received a telegraphic notice of the departure of Sá da Bandeira from Oporto, with two steamers, some armed merchant-vessels, and a force of some 1200 men.

These troops are since reported to have landed at S. Martinho. From thence it is considered probable that Sá da Bandeira will either advance upon Santarem, or will again embark, with a view of landing afresh at St. Ubes, a movement which would have the effect of relieving Count Mello.

Fresh reinforcements to the amount of 1100 men (of which 290 are Municipal Guards) were dispatched from Lisbon on the 29th instant, in the direction of Santarem, from whence they will proceed either against Sá da Bandeira, supposing him to advance from S. Martinho, or against the corps of Count Mello.

A Portaria, of which I have the honour of inclosing a copy and a translation, orders that the Officers of the "Audaz" brig, lately employed in conveying the prisoners taken at Torres Vedras to Angola, shall be employed on the African

Inclosure in No. 222.

(Translation.)

*Royal Order. (From the "Diario do Governo" of March 22.)**Palace of Necessidades, February 25, 1847.*

THE Queen ordains, through the Marine and Colonial Department, that it be communicated to the Governor-General of the Province of Angola, in addition to the Confidential Royal Order addressed to him through this department on the 1st instant, that the reasons for which the Captain of the Naval Battalion (Marines) Frederico Lourenço Paes de Souza e Sá; the 1st Lieutenant in the Navy, Antonio Jose Freire; and the 2nd Lieutenant of the Navy, João Maria Celestino; and João Manoel Mendes; were ordered to remain in that Province, to be employed on shore or serve on board any vessel on the station, leaving the brig "Audaz" in which they sailed for Angola; were 1st, their addressing to the Admiral of the Port a Representation, in contravention to military discipline, not only as having been signed collectively by all these officers, but as not having presented it through the proper channel; 2nd, for the objections which they thus opposed to the discharge of the duties which were assigned to them, by expressing the fear that the prisoners who were about to be sent to Angola in the said brig, should rise; a line of conduct, much to be deprecated, as giving the prisoners a certain degree of confidence to attempt an insurrection, and being moreover beyond the attributes of a military man, who may never waver in the execution of his duty; it being understood that these officers shall serve on board on that station, and not on shore, as had been ordered in the above cited Portaria, being substituted for an equal number of officers of the same rank, or of that immediately inferior, who have been longest on the station. The privates of the detachment of Marines who sailed in the "Audaz," which returns to Lisbon without delay, shall likewise remain in Angola, being exchanged for an equal number of those longest on the station, those who are on the sick list and able to bear the voyage, being sent back in preference. And Her Majesty further commands, in order that this determination may be known by all, that the Governor-General shall publish it in that province.

(Signed) D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

No. 223.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 7.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, March 30, 1847.

THE tranquillity of Lisbon continues uninterrupted, although some grounds for alarm (the cause of which is unknown to me) must have existed lately, a great part of the garrison having remained under arms during the nights of the 26th and 27th instant.

Great distress prevails here from the state of the money market, the dear-ness of food, and the severity of the conscription.

Government have taken measures in the hope of preventing an advance in the price of bread; and, contrary to expectation, the depreciation of the paper currency is less than it was when I had last the honour of addressing your Lordship. It may be, that this temporary improvement has been occasioned by the large quantity of notes lately transferred to Government, holding by means of the extensive purchases made by anticipation at the custom-house.

The Customs' receipts during the last month are said to exceed nine hundred contos, (upwards of £200,000); one house alone having paid duty upon £20,000 worth of tea.

It appears to be generally feared that the forced stimulus to which the late activity of trade is referable, will be soon followed by a proportionate reaction, and that, during the next months, the Customs' returns will be inconsiderable; and I regret to add, that that expectation is shared by the Government itself.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

No. 224.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 7.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, March 31, 1847.

THE decree, of which I have the honour of inclosing a copy and a translation, was published yesterday in the "Diario do Governo." The decree provides for the establishment of a commission charged with the revision of all provisional legislation relating to the election of Deputies, and with the care of drawing up and proposing to the Government an electoral law conformable to the Charter.

Inclosure in No. 224.

Decree establishing Commission for Revisal of Electoral Law.—(From "Diario do Governo" of March 30.)

(Translation.)

PREAMBLE.

MADAM! Your Majesty was pleased in your Royal Proclamation of the 6th of October last, to make the solemn Declaration that the observance of all the Provisions of the Constitutional Charter of the Portuguese Monarchy, should remain unaltered until such time, and in the manner therein established, as the revision and reform of that Fundamental Law of the State should be effected with the concurrence of the people represented in the Cortes. The monstrous rebellion which broke out in Oporto, and in various other parts of the country, against the exercise of one of the prerogatives of the Crown, menacing the stability of the Constitutional Throne, and subverting public order and all social interests and rights, rendered the convocation of the Cortes impracticable, the Chamber of Deputies being at the time dissolved, and there being no possibility in the midst of the revolutionary movements and the raging of anarchy, to proceed to an election of the Representatives of the people, whose acts ought to be performed with serenity, and in the absence of the violence of the passions.

It became necessary that your Majesty should assume supreme authority, and take such extraordinary measures as were requisite to crush the rebellion, and re-establish public order, and maintain the stability of the reigning Dynasty, and the political system of the Monarchy.

With this grand object in view, the Government employs all its efforts and attention, being well aware that without the enjoyment of public security, administrative benefits can never be obtained, nor the constitutional liberties and guarantees consolidated.

But, calculating on the triumph of the law, and the re-establishment of tranquillity, and of the habits of obedience and subordination, the Government, conformably with the principles proclaimed and decreed by your Majesty, will endeavour, after having secured those advantages, and so soon as the extraordinary circumstances of the country shall cease, to call a National Representation, in order to lay before it an account of its acts, and to submit to the approbation of the Congress the projects of laws necessary for the re-organisation or amelioration of the different branches of the public service.

In order to obtain this end, it becomes necessary at once to prepare the Process which is to be adopted in the election of Deputies. The Decree of the 9th October, 1846, repealed that of the 27th July of the same year, which regulated this service contrary to the provisions of the Constitutional Charter, but, nevertheless, the previous regulations cannot either be carried into execution; whereas, it is important that a well-grounded reform in the electoral law, calculated to meet the conditions of the representative system should be made.

The Government is desirous that the national representation be composed of citizens distinguished for their talents, probity, and independence; it is

desirous that in the choice of Representatives there should be full liberty, while the proper measures are employed for securing that liberty, and obviating or repressing the influence and machinations of factions, and all abuse, violence, or means of corruption, so that intellectual and moral capacity, joined to nobleness of character, may be a reality in the Deputies, and enable them to remedy the evils which afflict the Portuguese nation, and provide for the more urgent public necessities.

These labours, Madam, cannot however be performed properly by any other than persons of high knowledge and patriotism, and who possess the same virtues as those the Government considers essential in the Representatives of the people; and your Ministers do not therefore hesitate in submitting to your Majesty the following project of a

DECREE.

Art. I.—A Commission is hereby created, attached to the Home Department, for the purpose of revising all the Provisional Legislation, Regulations, and Decrees, relating to the Election of Deputies, and, moreover, to propose to the Government a Project of an Electoral Law, under the provisions of the Constitutional Charter, in conformity with the principles consigned in the Royal Proclamation of the 6th October, 1846, and with those detailed in the Preamble to this Decree.

II.—This Commission shall be composed of the Peers of the Realm, Viscount Laborim, President of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, and Francisco Tavares de Almeida Proença; of the Honorary Ministers of State, Manoel Duarte Leitão, João Baptista Felgueiras, and Antonio de Azevedo Mello e Carvalho; Members of the Supreme Tribunal; of the Attorneys-General of the Crown and of Finance. José Cupertino de Aguiar Ottolini, and Francisco Antonio Fernandes da Silva Ferrão; and of the Counsellor of the Fiscal Tribunal, Agostinho Albano da Silveira Pinto.

§ The Minister of the Interior shall be President of the Commission, and one of its members selected by him shall be Secretary.

Palace of Necessidades, March 30, 1847.

(Signed) QUEEN.

VISCOUNT OLIVEIRA,
JE. JACINTO VALENTE FARINHO,
D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO,
CONDE DE TOJAL.
BARAO DE OVAR.

No. 225.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 7.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, March 31, 1847.

THE delay of the mail affords me an opportunity of giving your Lordship a hurried account of a conversation which I held last night with M. de Cueto, the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, who called upon me, accompanied by Colonel Wylde.

M. de Cueto first gave me an account of the report (apparently a very impartial one) which he had received from Colonel Buenaga. This gentleman had convinced himself of the impossibility of Marshal Saldanha's military efforts being attended with any successful results, and fully appreciated the obstacles which lay in the way of an armed military intervention on the part of Spain, in the affairs of this country.

He had been at Oporto, and had received from Das Antas the fullest assurances of his intention of respecting the Queen's authority, and of his readiness to come to terms, were a Ministry more acceptable to the country to be named. He had received assurances in the same sense from Manoel Passos. Colonel Buenaga's impression upon leaving Oporto was, that the Junta, although holding high language, were aware that their affairs, like those of the Government, were far from being in a good state.

M. de Cueto next enlarged upon the reasons which led him (M. de Cueto)

—the delays which attend all military operations, and which are peculiarly objectionable in a case like the present, when dangers may become imminent, not in months, but in a few days—finally, the exhausted state of the Portuguese finances.

From all these considerations, which he enlarged upon, and of which I can give but a hasty précis, M. de Cueto drew inferences, which are no other than those which I had previously arrived at, as may be attested by my correspondence. That it is not only the cause of Royalty but that of humanity which calls for the interference of the friends of Portugal; and that, to be enabled to interfere to any good purpose, these friends should be empowered to obtain in the first instance such full measures of conciliation from the Crown, as, leaving the Royal authority protected, should be of a nature to satisfy the more moderate of the revolted party.

Applying these considerations, it is the wish of M. de Cueto that he and I should agree upon the concessions which in fairness it may be urged upon the Crown to grant: and, further, that after obtaining the Royal consent, two persons in the confidence of Her Majesty's Government and of that of Spain should be instructed to repair to Oporto, and to press such terms upon the revolted Government as those which ought to be, and must be, accepted.

I stated to M. de Cueto that I am so painfully alive to the great dangers which at present menace the Throne, and to the equally great misery which a prolongation of hostilities must infallibly entail upon the country, that as the representative of a Government whose feelings are most friendly towards Portugal, I should at once be willing to join with him in endeavouring to carry out the two former of these objects,—if time pressed, even without the special permission of Her Majesty's Government. That, as regards the other point, that of enforcing by any kind of threat the acceptance by the Revolutionary party of the Queen's acts of grace, I could not be a party to any such step, without previous reference to your Lordship.

As regards my own opinion, although aware of the slight value which it possesses, I should upon this, and upon every occasion, be sorry that it were not known to Her Majesty's Government. Possessing no other recommendation, it has that of being impartial, and of being formed upon the spot.

I would then venture to express my earnest desire that if the concessions which the Crown may be disposed to make should be found satisfactory,—that is, if they should be of the nature pointed out in your Lordship's instructions to Colonel Wylde, Her Majesty's Government may sanction their being presented, not to the consideration, but for the acceptance, of the Junta.

It would be unreasonable that the ambition of a few men should stand in the way of the welfare, present and future, of a whole country, and the opposition of such persons should be, in my opinion, overruled.

In saying this, however, I am willing to hope that it will not be found necessary to have recourse to menace. I anticipate, on the contrary, that if an English Agent, a man whose character, private as well as public, commands respect,—if Colonel Wylde should present himself at Oporto, accompanied by a Spanish Agent, and should state that he is the bearer of a Royal Act of Grace which, being considered ample by Her Majesty's Government, must be acceded to and acted upon, no distinct allusion need be made to the measures which Her Majesty's Government might employ for giving effect to its determinations.

I will only add that M. de Cueto's language struck Colonel Wylde and myself as that of a person acting with very honest and straightforward intentions.

No. 226.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 7.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, March 31, 1847.

YOUR Lordship will I have no doubt receive from Oporto, intelligence of

of the Alemtejo, and for this purpose will disembark either near Peniche, which it can only do in fine weather, or at Setubal or Sines, according to circumstances. If it succeeds in effecting a landing at Peniche, and there is nothing but the state of the weather, which yesterday and to day has not been favourable, to prevent its doing so, it may obtain possession of Santarem without opposition, and there effect its junction with the Conde de Mello's force, which is now at Portalegre, the Baron de Foz, to whom Schwalbach has at last given up the command, being at Monforte, would not be able to arrive in time to oppose this junction, which would have a most serious effect on the Queen's cause. The opposing forces will then stand as correctly as I can ascertain them as follows. Sa da Bandeira's expedition variously stated at from 800 to 1400 men with 3 pieces of artillery, say 800. The Count de Mello's 1000. The force lately raised in the Algarves, which arrived at Evora on the 24th, stated at 1000 Infantry and 70 Cavalry with 3 pieces of artillery. Total about 3000 men. To oppose these, the Government have the Baron de Foz's column of perhaps 1000 infantry and 80 cavalry, and the battalion 1000 strong, hastily formed of recruits and convalescents, which marched with 50 cavalry from this to Sobral yesterday morning. Total 2130, a force, when united, inadequate to retake Santarem, if the insurgents should succeed in getting possession of it.

Authentic intelligence was received last night of the Guerilla Chief, Colonel Galamba, having attacked a detachment of 150 men from the Baron de Foz's force, and made 100 prisoners, besides killing and wounding several, in short the whole detachment was destroyed.

Saldanha appears to have given up all hopes of being able to do anything against Oporto, and is now calling for intervention.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. WYLDE, *Colonel*.

No. 227.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 7.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, March 30, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that Señor Pacheco, as President of the new Cabinet, delivered yesterday in the Senate and in the Chamber of Deputies, a short speech containing the programme of the policy which his Administration propose to pursue.

As to foreign relations Señor Pacheco declared that the new Ministry would be entirely Spanish, living on good terms with all other nations, but not consenting to be humiliated by any; adding, with respect to Portugal, that his Cabinet could by no means tolerate the overthrow of the Throne of Queen Donna Maria da Gloria.

The Cortes then adjourned until after the Easter recess.

No. 228.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 6.)

My Lord,

Madrid, March 30, 1847.

WITH respect to M. Pacheco's declaration in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies as to the Throne of Queen Donna Maria, I understand that the Government consider Her Majesty's Throne only threatened by Don Miguel, and not by either of the two more or less liberal parties, who equally profess their allegiance to Her Most Faithful Majesty.

There is a question of sending M. Ayllon, a very excellent person, to Lisbon, and instructing him to unite with our Minister in inducing the Queen to adopt some conciliatory course as the best means of restoring peace to her kingdom.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

H. L. BULWER.

No. 229.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 14.) •
 (Extract.) *Madrid, April 6, 1847.*

THE British Government must be prepared for the armed intervention of Spain in Portugal, it may happen in spite of all my efforts.

No. 230.

The Marquis of Normanby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 15.)

My Lord,

Paris, April 9, 1847.

I YESTERDAY called upon M. Guizot, in order to communicate to him, in conformity with the instructions in your Lordship's despatch of the 6th instant the general outline of our policy with regard to Portugal; and I found it the most convenient course for this purpose to read to His Excellency your Lordship's despatch to Sir Hamilton Seymour of the 5th instant. M. Guizot remarked upon that despatch that he found everything there very just and reasonable (*très sensé*), and added that he trusted it might be the means of settling the question; that if not, they should be quite ready to consult what measures of coercion should be taken. He did not consider it necessary, therefore, to raise any question at all as to how far the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance might be applicable. In letter it probably was not at all so; but if Miguelism was in force, its spirit would, he thought, then apply; and if the Junta did not accept those terms, he then conceived that would be a proof that there must be some Miguelite feeling in protracted resistance to the Queen.

I said we were in great hopes that if things still remained in their existing state upon the arrival of these instructions and propositions, all parties would acquiesce in so equitable a settlement; that it appeared obvious that Don Miguel had been deceived in the hopes that had arisen from so hitherto partial and abortive a demonstration in his favour.

M. Guizot, in conclusion, expressed his complete concurrence in the wisdom of the course which had been adopted by Her Majesty's Government as detailed in your Lordship's despatch.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) NORMANBY.

No. 231.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 14.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, April 3, 1847.

MEN are apt to be clear-sighted as to their personal interests, particularly when connected with money; and I am bound to state that of the merchants and other persons concerned in business and finance, there is not one with whom I have conversed since my arrival here who has concealed from me his conviction that the success of the revolutionary cause would be the immediate precursor of an act by which the foreign debt of the country (amounting to nine millions and a half sterling) would be cancelled.

No. 232.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 14.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, April 3, 1847.

THE Vice-Consul states that St. Ubes (like many other parts of the neighbourhood) is threatened by famine; the supply of grain in the town being only sufficient for one week's consumption.

No. 233.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 14.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, April 6, 1847.

HER Majesty's steam-vessel, "Phoenix," returned at a late hour last night from Faro and Lagos, having left the latter place on the 4th instant.

The intelligence brought by this vessel is highly unfavourable to the Royal cause.

Captain Dennis reports that Sá da Bandeira's troops (amounting, he thinks, to some 1500 men) were landed at Lagos on the 1st instant, from the "Mindello" and "Porto," while the third and smaller steamer, "Vesuvio," had proceeded to Faro, where she landed the 300 men she had on board.

The troops landed at Lagos marched almost immediately to Faro, and from thence it is believed that the whole force (inclusive possibly of some 800 men of civic troops under the command of the ex-Vice-Consul Ribeiro) will proceed northward, following the course of the Guadiana.

In the course of a very few days these forces will have joined Count Mello's corps, who will act under the orders of the Viscount Sá da Bandeira.

The "Phoenix" left at Lagos the "Mindello," armed with two 68 and four 32-pounders, and having on board 180 men; while the "Porto," mounting three guns, and with 80 men, sailed on the 4th, with the intention of running down the coast, and possibly of running into Gibraltar, her object there being, I apprehend, the purchase of arms.

The landing of Bandeira's force would probably have taken place at Sines but for the heavy surf which was found upon that part of the coast.

Captain Dennis describes the insurgent forces in the South as being well armed and clothed, and apparently in high spirits.

The reinforcement which had been sent to the North ten days ago, returned to Lisbon. On the 3rd instant some 900 or 1000 of these troops, under the command of Colonel Abreu, crossed the river to Cacilhas, and have proceeded to join the corps d'armée under the command of General Schwalbach.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

No. 234.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 14.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, April 6, 1847.

I AM assured that Marshal Saldanha has written to express his doubts whether it might not be desirable that an amnesty should be granted, under restrictions, which he specifies. The chief of these, as I am assured, are that all those persons should be excepted who have formed part of revolutionary Juntas, or whose military rank is higher than that of Major. All such, he conceives, should be obliged to withdraw from the country for six years.

No. 235.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 15.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, April 5, 1847.

COUNT THOMAR called upon me two days ago, to inform me, that his Government, fearing that the scheme (of which I informed your Lordship) for raising a Corps of Volunteers in Spain, to be commanded by Portuguese Officers, might not be feasible, had sent him instructions to apply to the Spanish Government for permission to raise in Spain an auxiliary Corps or Legion, to be officered by Spaniards and commanded by a Spanish general.

The Count farther said, that he had, in conformity with his instructions, made a formal application to the Spanish Government, and had that morning had a long interview on the subject with M. Pacheco, Her Catholic Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs.

This gentleman, Count Thomar said, assured him that the Spanish Government were most anxious to see an end put to the struggle now going forward in the neighbouring kingdom, but that they were above all desirous to see that result brought about, if possible, by peaceable means rather than by the force of arms.

That they were therefore about forthwith to send as Minister to Lisbon, M. Ayllon, who would be specially charged to place himself in communication with Sir Hamilton Seymour, and conjointly with him to concert with the Portuguese Government as to the basis upon which negotiations might be commenced between the two contending parties, and to try if possible to bring them to an amicable settlement of their differences.

That, consequently, until the result of M. Ayllon's mission was seen, the Spanish Government considered it would be most prudent to refrain from taking any further steps with respect to Portugal, and that for the present they would neither directly refuse nor grant the request of the Portuguese Government.

With this arrangement, Count Thomar said, he had expressed himself quite satisfied.

No. 236.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 15.)

My Lord,

Madrid, April 5, 1847.

IN order to ascertain distinctly the views of the present Government regarding Portugal, I wrote to M. Pacheco desiring to know whether he concurred in the sentiments expressed by the Duke of Sotomayor, as stated in my despatch of the 5th of February to your Lordship, respecting the desire felt by his Government to come to a perfect understanding with Her Majesty's Government as to the policy to be pursued towards the neighbouring State, and the determination to do nothing with respect to that country without Her Majesty's Government's concurrence.

I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship copy and translation of the note which in reply thereto I have this day received from M. Pacheco.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

Inclosure in No. 236.

M. Pacheco to Mr. Bulwer.

Muy Señor mio,

Madrid, 5 de Abril de 1847.

HE recibido la nota que se ha servido V.S. dirigirme con fecha 31 de

de las mismas ideas y sentimientos que el presidio por el Duque de Sotomayor sobre la intervencion de España en los negocios de Portugal.

Deseoso el actual Gobierno de Su Majestad de cimentar las amistosas relaciones que felizmente subsisten entre la Corte de Madrid y sus Aliadas, y persuadido de que tan alto y apetecido objeto de ningun modo puede conseguirse mejor que poniendo de manifiesto con toda franquesa y lealtad la linea de conducta que piensa seguir en negocios que, como en el de Portugal, se rozan intereses de otras naciones, me habrá propuesto dar espontáneamente á V.S. las explicaciones que pide, cuando ha llegado á mis manos suprecitada comunicacion.

Creo no equivocarme al suponer que en la cuestion que actualmente se agita en Portugal, tanto el Gobierno de Su Majestad Britanica, como el de la Reina mi Señora, estan animados de los mismos deseos; esto es, la conservacion del Trono de la Augusta Reina Fidelisima, la consolidacion de las instituciones vigentes, y el restablecimiento del orden en sus dominios. Pero si tales son, como no dudo, mestros mútuos deseos, á la penetracion de V.S. no se ocultará sin duda que para España es ya en el dia una necesidad apremiante el que desaparezca del vecino reino el foco de insurrecciones que le devora.

El Gobierno de Su Majestad completamente ageno á los motivos que hayan prodido producir tan lamentable situacion, se vé en el dia obligado á evitar sus funestas consecuencias, y juzga llegado el momento de emplear al efecto cuantos medios estén á su alcance, sin excluir la intervencion armada, tantas veces solicitada, y aún recientemente, con la mayor urgencia por la Corte de Lisboa. Antes de recurrir, empero, á un extremo que tanto le repugna, se halla el Gobierno de Su Majestad dispuesto á emplear medios de conciliacion, y acoge por lo tanto, presuroso, la idea emitida por el Duque de Saldanha de mediar entre la Reina Fidelisima y los sublevados para conseguir una avenencia, que, sin menoscabar los derechos ni el prestigio de la Corona, sea aceptable á los que siguen los banderas de la Junta de Oporto. El proyecto insinuado por el Mariscal, de qué tendrá V.S. probablemente noticia, puede, á juicio del Gobierno de Su Majestad servir de base á las condiciones que hayan de formularse, y para acelerar, en lo posible, el término de la negociacion, ha resuelto que marche inmediatamente á Portugal un nuevo Ministro Plenipotenciario, con la mision especial de llevar á cabo aquello idea.

Como no seria, sin embargo, de estrañar que la mediacion no ofreciese el resultado apetecido, el precitado Ministro Plenipotenciario de Su Majestad irá tambien competentemente autorizado para negociar en Lisboa acerca de la posible intervencion de nuestras armas; y no debo ocultar tampoco á V.S. que, si bien el Gobierno Español se complacerá en que tomen parte en esta negociacion los Representantes de las Cortes Aliadas co-signatarias del Tratado de la Cúadruple Alianza, acreditados cerca de Su Majestad Fidelisima, esto no obstará, sin embargo, á que, si por cualquier causa, no fuese posible concertarse y obrar de comun y completo acuerdo entre las cuatro Potencias, llegado un caso de necesidad urgente, acuda al remedio indispensable, tratando de hacerlo en particular con la Gran Bretaña, y verificando la intervencion de la manera y bajo las bases que por ambos Gobiernos se determinen. Aún debo declarar á V.S. que en un momento crítico en que se viera desplomarse el Trono de Doña Maria de la Gloria, obraria solo y de por sí el Gobierno Español, á quien no le es posible consentir semejante catástrofe. Por fortuna, no creo, ni temo que llegue semejante caso, resuelto como está á impedirlo el Gobierno de la Reina mi Señora, de acuerdo con el de Su Majestad Britanica.

Creo ocioso añadir que obrando España activamente en los negocios de Portugal, no sigue el impulso de miras interesadas; que nada quiere ni pretende para sí que pueda perjudicar en lo mas minimo á los intereses de otras naciones; que desea y espera proceder en todo de conformidad con el Gobierno Británico; que la formacion de cualesquiera cuerpos de tropas solo tiene por objeto el estar prevenidos para toda eventualidad, sin ánimo ni intencion de obrar antes de que se convenga con aquel; y por último que solo aspira a que por sus leales esfuerzos y los de sus Aliados, se consolide el Trono de Doña Maria de la Gloria y la paz y la libertad en sus dominios.

Aprovecho, &c.,
(Firmado) JOAQUIN Fco. PACHECO.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Madrid, April 5, 1847.

I HAVE received the note which you were pleased to address to me on the 31st of March last, in which at the same time that you inclose a copy of a despatch which you addressed to Lord Palmerston, informing him of a certain conversation you had held with my predecessor, you request that I should state whether the Cabinet over which I have the honour to preside, entertains the same ideas and sentiments as that presided over by the Duke of Sotomayor regarding the intervention of Spain in the affairs of Portugal.

Her Majesty's present Government, desirous to cement the friendly relation which happily exist between the Court of Madrid and its Allies, and persuaded that an object so important and desirable can only be achieved by declaring with all frankness and loyalty the line of conduct which it intends following in affairs which, like that of Portugal, involve the interests of other nations, I had proposed to give spontaneously those explanations which you asked for when your note was delivered to me.

I believe I am not mistaken in supposing, that, on the question which now agitates Portugal, the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, like that of the Queen, my Sovereign, entertain the same wishes, which are to preserve the Throne of Her Most Faithful Majesty, to consolidate the present institutions, and to return order in her dominions. But if, as I doubt not, such are our mutual desires, you cannot but perceive that, as regards Spain, it is in the present day an urgent necessity, that the insurrection which is devouring the neighbouring kingdom should come to an end.

Her Majesty's Government, entirely foreign to the motives which may have originated so lamentable a situation, is now obliged to prevent its fatal consequences, and judges that the moment has arrived to employ for that purpose whatever measures may be in its power, not excepting armed intervention, so often asked for, and even recently with the greatest urgency, by the Court of Lisbon. But before having recourse to an extremity which is so repugnant to it, Her Majesty's Government is willing to employ conciliatory measures, and hastens therefore to seize the idea given by the Duke of Saldanha, to mediate between Her Most Faithful Majesty and the insurgents, in order to arrive at an arrangement which, without infringing the rights or the prerogatives of the Crown, may be acceptable to those who are enlisted under the banners of the Junta of Oporto. The project pointed out by the Marshal, of which you have probably heard, may serve, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, as a basis for the conditions to be drawn up, and to accelerate as far as possible the conclusion of the negotiation. Her Majesty's Government has determined to send immediately a new Minister Plenipotentiary to Portugal, with the special mission of carrying out that idea.

Nevertheless, as it would not be surprising that this mediation may not produce the desired result, this Minister Plenipotentiary will also be duly authorized to negotiate in Lisbon respecting the possible intervention of our arms; neither ought I to conceal from you, that although the Spanish Government will be delighted, that in this negotiation the Representatives of the Allied Courts, accredited at that of Her Most Faithful Majesty, and who signed the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance, should take part, yet this will not hinder, should it by any event not be possible for the Four Powers to agree and act upon a common and thorough understanding, should a case of urgent necessity occur, that the indispensable remedy would be applied, particularly endeavouring to do so in accordance with Great Britain, and to carry out the intervention in the manner, and on the basis which might be determined on between the two Governments. I must, however, state to you, that in the event of a sudden crisis, during which the Throne of Donna Maria da Gloria might be overthrown, the Spanish Government could not possibly consent to such a catastrophe, and would act alone, and of its own accord.

Fortunately, I neither believe nor fear that such an event will arrive, resolved

that the forming of any body of troops has only the object of being ready for any event, without the idea or the intention of acting before agreeing with that Government; and, lastly, that she only aspires by her loyal exertions, and those of her Allies, to consolidate the throne of Donna Maria da Gloria, and the peace and liberty of her dominions.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) J. F. PACHECO.

No. 237.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 15.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, April 6, 1847.

M. PACHECO, in an interview I had with him this morning, declared his earnest wish and firm resolution to be on the best terms with Her Majesty's Government.

With respect to Portugal he said, "We think an arrangement between the Parties, both of whom have committed faults, is the proper course. We send M. Ayllon, who is the most able and conciliatory of our diplomatists; M. Ayllon will tell the Court that its only policy is a fair arrangement, and will put himself in close communication with your Minister, and endeavour to give the same counsels.

"The Duke of Saldanha has spoken of an accommodation on these terms:—A restoration of rank and honours to all those in rebellion; the short absence of some of the chiefs; the assembling of a Cortes; and the change of the Ministry.

"These terms will at all events form the basis of an agreement. In the meantime, we shall increase our force on the frontier." I said, "Why this? the Court party in Portugal will not treat sincerely as long as they think you are going eventually to interfere actively in their favour?" "Yes," replied M. Pacheco; "our force will in a certain degree intimidate both Parties, and force them both to come to the compromise which is necessary?" "And supposing they do not come to such compromise, would you then interfere? You must be aware that to interfere in Portugal without our concurrence is a serious affair." "Oh, of this rest assured; we will do nothing without your concurrence." "Am I to be quite sure of this?" "Quite; and it seems to me we are adopting your ideas, when we mean to propose conciliation, we intend to maintain with you the most cordial relations on all questions; we have just refused the demand of the Portuguese Government for an auxiliary Legion."

No. 238.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 15.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, April 7, 1847.

I INCLOSE to your Lordship various communications on Portuguese affairs. Your Lordship will see therein the steps that have been taken by Count Thomar, according to the instructions of his Government, the language that was held by M. Pacheco on his first official interview with me, the official answer which he has given to the question which I put to him, as to whether he entertained the views and intended to pursue the policy of his predecessors, and the further conversation which I had with him this morning respecting his note.

Your Lordship, indeed, will remark a difference between the Duke of Sotomayor's note of February the 5th, and that of M. Pacheco.

I however think that M. Pacheco's real wishes are to arrive at some fair transaction in favour of the Queen, in concert with ourselves; that he has no wish to interfere at all with an armed force, and is not likely to do so without our concurrence. But at the same time I think that the means he will adopt for arriving at a transaction may be too calculated to elate the hopes of one of the parties, and thereby prevent its making reasonable concessions; and that, under certain circumstances, he may be disposed, and even compelled from the position in which he will find himself placed, to enter into Portugal without concert with us, and even contrary to our wishes and opinions.

No. 239.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 15.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, April 7, 1847

I HAD an interview with M. Pacheco this morning with respect to the note which he wrote me yesterday, and the general state of the Portuguese question.

I pointed out to him that his language was extremely different from that of the Duke of Sotomayor upon the same subject; that the Duke of Sotomayor had assured us in the first place that no Spanish troops should cross the frontier unless such a measure was taken in perfect accord with us; that he never contemplated armed intervention but in the case of Don Miguel's appearance, or the probable victory of his partizans; and that he then offered to interfere in common with us, either under the obligations of the Quadruple Alliance or in consequence of a special convention between Great Britain and Spain; whereas he, M. Pacheco, spoke of a Spanish force crossing the Portuguese frontier with or without our concurrence, that he no longer considered this possible in the sole event of the Portuguese Pretender's banner being raised.

M. Pacheco said that he had not meant to differ from the policy of his predecessors, except in taking measures in favour of a transaction which his predecessors had never done.

That he would be willing to give me satisfactory assurances as to the entry of Spanish troops into the neighbouring country; that this step should not be resorted to without my knowledge, nor without the British Government's special concurrence, except in some sudden and unforeseen case, in which that concurrence was to be presumed upon, and the time for obtaining it did not exist; that he should be willing, moreover, to declare that the Spanish Government would not interfere except against Don Miguel, or except if the Queen was in such a situation, and the state of the country so disordered, that England would see, in common with Spain, the necessity of taking some steps to preserve the Constitutional Monarchy, without preference to the parties who might have pretensions under it.

I said that as to the Quadruple Alliance it was out of the question to talk of it, as applicable to the present state of things in Portugal, that it was formed against two Pretenders, one in Spain, the other in Portugal, and that now there was no Pretender in the field, either in Spain or Portugal; that to admit of Foreign interference in Portuguese affairs at this time on such grounds, would be establishing a perpetual right in such case for all the Parties to the Quadruple Alliance to interfere for ever, and in any circumstances, in a kingdom which is our interest and fixed determination to keep independent. That the Duke of Sotomayor had felt this, and had consequently, even in the supposition that Don Miguel was to be the cause of our interference, proposed that such interference should be based upon the Quadruple Alliance or a special agreement; and that this proposition had been made, and that this proposition had been accepted, that I considered the Spanish Government bound by it.

The conversation continued upon this basis for some little time, and at last it was agreed that I should write M. Pacheco a note explaining my views, and that he would endeavour to give that note a satisfactory answer.

No. 240.

*Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 15.)**My Lord,**Madrid, April 8, 1847.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship a copy of the answer.

Inclosure in No. 240.

Mr. Bülwer to M. Pacheco.

Sir,

Madrid, April 8, 1847.

I AM the more satisfied with having thus immediately addressed myself to your Excellency on the subject to which your note of the 5th instant bears reference, since I trust that I may thus have the opportunity of stopping, in the first stage, any possible misunderstanding between your Excellency's Government, which I know to be animated by the most friendly and noble sentiments, and that which I have the honour to represent.

I hasten, therefore, to manifest clearly to your Excellency the understanding which was come to on behalf of Her Catholic Majesty's Government by the late President of the Spanish Council, who also filled your Excellency's situation in the Foreign Department.

The Duke of Sotomayor not only in the conversation which I communicated to your Excellency, but in an official note, dated the 5th of February, assured me in the name of His Royal Mistress,—

1st, That there was no desire on the part of Her Catholic Majesty's Government to interfere by force of arms in Portugal, except in the event of Don Miguel or his party raising that Pretender's standard.

2ndly, That in such case no definite resolution should be taken, without a previous and friendly understanding that he proposed at the same time with the British Cabinet, which understanding would either bear on the Quadruple Alliance, or on the peculiar interests of Great Britain and Spain with respect to Portuguese affairs.

3rdly, That though in the meantime a Spanish force should be collected on the Portuguese frontier, so that it might be ready to carry out any arrangement entered into between Spain and England, yet, that such force should not enter Portugal until the two Governments were completely in accordance.

Now, as the proposition of the Spanish Government connected with the above declarations was cordially accepted by Her Majesty's Government, I think it cannot be the intention of your Excellency to depart therefrom, nor to annul the engagements coupled therewith, in a manner which would appear most untimely and unfriendly; I am inclined, therefore, to hope that it is rather in the form than in the intent of your Excellency's present communication that that difference exists between yourself and your predecessor, which seems certainly at a first view of your observations to be apparent, and that we shall be able at once to regain by proper explanations, that amicable position which it is so desirable for both Governments, that each should stand in towards the other.

I need not state to your Excellency, that the independence of Portugal is an object of great and peculiar national interest to Great Britain; and I need not observe that that independence would be most seriously threatened, if Spain, the larger State, and placed in its immediate vicinity, were to step in alone, whenever it deemed convenient, and throw its sword (too often drawn in accord with that of England not to be duly valued by her,) into the balance of hostile parties in the neighbouring kingdom. Interventions of this kind altering the condition of Portugal, would alter the condition of Europe in a manner which neither the honour nor interests of England would allow her to submit to. I trust, therefore, that your Excellency will feel no difficulty in assuring me, as the Duke of Sotomayor already assured me, that Her Catholic Majesty's Government will not allow Her troops to enter the Portuguese territory, except in perfect accord with that of Her Majesty.

On the other hand, I feel confident that with this assurance calculated to prevent all disagreement, it would be easy to enter into the details of an agreement, and to institute a complete understanding between the two Governments, both as to the means to be employed in the event of Don Miguel's banner being raised, and also in the event of those other various contingencies which any calamitous concurrence of events might present.

I am the more desirous that this understanding shall be come to, between Her

that Her Majesty's Government could never for one moment admit that these circumstances bear the slightest affinity to those which created the Quadruple Alliance, nor consent that the name of that Treaty should be in any way employed in a case totally different from that in which it originated.

I avail myself, &c.
(Signed) H. L. BULWER

No. 241.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 15.)

My Lord,

Madrid, April 8, 1847.

THE Duke of Sotomayor informed me before he left office, that the officers he had sent to Portugal were solely sent with a view of ascertaining the real state of parties in that country, and procuring for the Spanish Government true and impartial accounts thereof.

One from Oporto has just written word that the Queen's cause is in a most critical state.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

No. 242.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 15, 1847.

I TRANSMIT for your information a copy of a despatch* from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, reporting that the French Minister had offered to the Queen of Portugal the assistance of France, in order to put down that portion of the Portuguese nation which is in armed resistance to her authority; and I likewise inclose for your information a copy of a despatch† which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, giving his Excellency an account of what has passed between Count Ste. Aulaire, Count Jarnac, and me, upon this subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 243.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 16, 1847.

WITH reference to your despatches of the 7th and 8th instant, I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government approve of the language which you held in your conversation with M. Pacheco, on the 7th of April, respecting the affairs of Portugal; and Her Majesty's Government likewise approve the answer which you returned on the 8th of April to M. Pacheco's note of the 5th of April, upon the same subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 244.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 17.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, April 9, 1847.

THE intelligence received from the Alemtejo is of little importance, and is not much to be depended upon.

The friends of the revolutionary movement, assert that the advanced guard

* No. 202.

† No. 218.

of Mello's corps are already at Pegoens, and that on the 12th or 13th the arrival of the corps itself may be looked for at Almada opposite Lisbon.

In the mean time, General Vinhaes, upon whose zeal reliance is to be placed, has been ordered to leave the Marshal's army, and to take the command in the South.

General Vinhaes was expected to cross the Tagus the 8th, and was to be followed by a regiment of cavalry.

This reinforcement united to the 1000 men under Colonel Abreu, would, (if able to effect a junction with General Schwalbach) make up a corps of some 4000 men, a force which, even numerically, should be at least equal to that which Sá da Bandeira and Mello could have under their command.

In other respects the contest is more unequal, for, whilst a defeat on the rebel side would leave the fate of the insurrection undecided, any important defeat which the Queen's army might meet with would be attended by the greatest danger to the Royal cause.

There is clearly no want of activity on the part of the Junta's friends in Lisbon; and they possess great facilities from the distress prevailing among the lower and even middle classes, which is such as to render the townspeople unusually accessible to revolutionary overtures.

Sá da Bandeira's disembarkation having taken place so far south, has given the Government time to throw into Santarem a reinforcement of some four hundred men of their least active troops; and as regards the safety of the capital, a brig-of-war and some gun-boats have been sent across the river to prevent the embarkation of troops in the neighbourhood of Alcochete.

A frigate belonging to the Spanish navy arrived here four days since; and about the same time a large French man-of-war steamer, having on board the French Secretary of Legation, M. de Ferrier, anchored in the Tagus.

No. 245.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 17.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, April 9, 1847.

ACCORDING to intelligence which is to be relied upon, the "Black Cat," which arrived a few days since at Oporto, had on board 180 barrels of powder, arms for 7,500 men, some cavalry accoutrements, and a considerable sum of specie, the whole upon the account of the Junta. She entered the port without having fallen in with the blockading squadron.

It has been positively asserted here, upon the authority of some mercantile letters, that Captain Bennett was a passenger on board the same vessel; but this I do not believe.

The success hitherto attending Sá da Bandeira's movement in the South, has been mainly referable to the facilities possessed by the insurgents for moving troops rapidly from one extremity of the kingdom to the other.

Aware of this, the Government are most intent upon effecting the capture or destruction of the Oporto steamers.

As many contradictory reports exist as to the spirit prevailing at Oporto I beg to transcribe the following statement which is made to me in a letter which Mr. Consul Johnston wrote to me on the 7th, and which I received on the following day by the "Polyphemus."

"I see nothing in this quarter (Oporto,) to lead me to think that they, (the affairs of Portugal,) will soon be decided by force of arms.

"The Junta appears to be much more energetic than the Queen's Government; but many of the followers are weary of the contest, and many are with them only to secure themselves from the persecutions, actual or confidently expected, of the Senhors Cabral and their party, and who would now, upon a reasonable prospect of a composition being effected under the guarantee of the English Government, gladly withdraw their support from the Junta, and oppose the Septembrists and Absolutists, if not in the field, yet in any other way.

Mr. Johnston's opinion carries weight with it, and it is, I am glad to learn, more favourable as to the chances of a composition of existing difficulties than that of persons at a distance from his sphere of observation.

Inclosure in No. 245.

Mr. Consul Johnston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

(Extract.)

Oporto, April 6, 1847.

ON the evening of the 31st ultimo the blockade of this port was renewed. On the 2nd instant, a steam-vessel, said to be the "Duke of Cornwall" communicated with the force off the Bar, and soon afterwards she and other vessels stood to the southward. The steam-vessel returned in the evening of the same day, and on the 4th instant the frigate "Douna Maria" came off Oporto. To-day there are in sight one frigate, one corvette, two brigs, a steam-vessel, and a cutter.

On the 31st ultimo, before the blockading squadron appeared, two British vessels entered the Douro, and (on the 2nd instant, during the absence of the blockading squadron,) the "Black Cat" came in, bringing some money, arms (said to be 7500 stand, and 4 long guns) and 180 barrels of gunpowder.

On the 22nd instant, the 12th Regiment, about 900 strong, and about 30 Lancers, went to Santo Thyrsó, but returned on the 4th instant.

On the night of the 2nd and 3rd instant the garrison was left under arms, it being expected that Marshal Saldanha would move towards Oporto, but nothing of importance occurred.

To-day the 2nd Regiment of Caçadores, with about 80 Cavalry, 3 guns, and a mortar, went towards Braga.

The troops of the Junta found nine good guns at Caminha. The Governor of Vianna reported to the Conde Das Antas on the 29th ultimo that neither Caminha nor Insua could be held by the popular corps against any considerable body of regular troops.

This evening it is reported that a body of the Queen's troops sent from Valença have taken Caminha, killing some men of the popular corps in the service of the Junta stationed there, and making the remainder prisoners.

No post has come into Oporto from Regoa, and none has been sent hence to that quarter since the 2nd instant, and therefore I have no certain information of what is passing there. I believe, however, that General Poveas has been adding to the fortifications of Amarante.

It is reported that the Conde do Casal is gone to Chaves.

I am told that, in consequence of the refusal of the people of Pesqueira to obey the Authorities appointed by the Government of Lisbon, whom, however, they did not molest, Senhor Marçal, with his guerilla, entered that place a few days ago and killed thirteen persons, including a lad, and a boy only eight years

One of the persons killed was named Jose Joaquim Ferreira, a respectable

mer.

Many recruits (probably 250) have been brought into Oporto during the last week, and a few deserters from the Queen's forces have presented themselves. All the corps here in the service of the Junta are now well clothed, and no doubt will soon be well armed.

No. 246.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 17.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, April 9, 1847.

A DECREE prolonging the suspension of the personal securities, and the liberty of the press for another month, was signed on the 5th, and published on the 7th, of this month.

Great consternation has prevailed in the town to-day, in consequence of a general belief of the Bank having stopped payment. The only grounds for doubting the stoppage having actually taken place are that bank notes have been changed to-day, although with difficulty, at a loss of 54 per cent.

The suffering of persons belonging but lately to the middle classes of society, is at present most severe at Lisbon; and several painful instances have occurred of individuals who, not possessing the means of existence, and, at the

same time, unable to bring themselves to have recourse to private charity, have perished from want.

In the Alemtejo, the scarcity of provisions is most severely felt; and even at St. Ubes bread has been sold, during the last week, at 100 reis (5*d.*) the pound. A supply sufficient for ten days' consumption having been received, the price of bread fell yesterday at St. Ubes to 2½*d.* per pound.

Altogether, the condition of this country is more wretched than anything which it has ever been my fate to witness.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

No. 247.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 19.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, April 13, 1847.

I BELIEVE that I have at last arranged the Portuguese affairs with this Government, in as satisfactory a manner as the case would admit of.

After various interviews, and one or two private communications with Mr. Pacheco, by which I more or less approached nearer towards a friendly understanding with this Minister, I yesterday called upon him and said that I did so with the intention of either breaking off the negotiation or concluding it: that if he had untimely fears of establishing that friendly understanding between Great Britain and Spain, on Portuguese matters, which I thought he would have reason as an able statesman and good Spaniard to be proud of effecting, I had no sort of wish to press him further on the matter, and would leave affairs to their natural development; but that if on the contrary he was really desirous of removing unjust suspicions from the mind, of one Government or the other, I was come with the firm intention to give him every explanation he could reasonably require, and to receive from him such assurances in consequence thereof as would enable us to act at once, and to proceed for the future in perfect accord.

I then told M. Pacheco that I entertained the conviction that in the present state of things in Portugal, what Her Majesty's Government desired, as the best means of terminating a civil war which was destroying that country, was a fair and peaceful transaction between the belligerent parties, and that if it was found utterly impossible to bring about such transaction by friendly counsels, I thought that your Lordship would in such case not be indisposed to the joint intervention of Great Britain and Spain for this object, to which intervention France might be invited (though not on the grounds of the Quadruple Treaty, which if invoked in this case, to which it was by no means applicable, would sanction the constant interference of the Four Powers in the Peninsula), and that what I required as a proof of the friendly disposition of the Spanish Government, was, 1st, the assurance that it would endeavour to use every means of arriving peacefully at the transaction in question before recurring to an armed intervention; 2nd, that M. Ayllon should be ordered to put himself in the most friendly communication with Sir Hamilton Seymour, in order that these two Diplomatic Agents might advise as strongly as possible the same transaction; and 3rd, that if our counsels were insufficient to attain this end, Spain should then act in any further measures she might deem it necessary to adopt in perfect accord with Great Britain.

Her Catholic Majesty's Minister, after some conversation, gave me all these assurances, and added an explanation as to what were his views and would be his conduct respecting the Quadruple Alliance.

"If," said he "armed interference should be found necessary in Portugal, and France should claim a right to share in such interference on the ground of the Quadruple Treaty, I do not think it is my duty as a Spanish Minister interested in the conservation of the same Treaty to repulse the demand of France; but if the British Government should do so, as deeming that Treaty not applicable to the present case, then I shall act conjointly with Great Britain in this affair, without entering at all into the question of the Quadruple Treaty, the existence of which I however leave untouched."

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 17.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, April 9, 1847.

EVENTS have succeeded each other here with a rapidity for which few have been prepared.

This afternoon I received a visit from Don Manoel de Portugal and Count Tojal, who came to represent to me the desperate condition of the Queen's cause, and the danger which was to be apprehended, not only to the security of the town, but to that of Her Most Faithful Majesty and Her August Family.

The case was soon stated; the advanced guard of Mello's force already arrived at St. Ubes; the juncture between Mello and the Algarve Battalion under Maldonado already effected; General Schwalbach and Baron Foz unable to move from Estremoz; part of the Insurgent Army expected to arrive at Almada opposite Lisbon on the 11th instant; and Sá da Bandeira pursuing his march in the same direction.

This was the least gloomy part of the statement. If the prospects in the provinces were bad, those in the capital itself were worse.

There were, it was true, still 3000 men in the town, but of these only 300 belonged to the regular force; a rising in the capital was, as it had just been discovered, resolved upon, which would in all probability take place on the 11th, the day fixed for the arrival of the first detachment of Mello's corps at Almada.

The object which Don Manoel and Count Tojal had in view in calling upon me was to inquire, as was done *vis à vis* and in writing, what assistance might be counted upon from Her Majesty's naval forces in the event of the safety of the Royal Family being compromised, or the tranquillity of the town endangered.

I have the honour of inclosing to your Lordship copies of the note in which the demand for eventual assistance is made by the Portuguese Government, and of the answer which I have this evening returned to Don Manoel.

My (partial) compliance with his demand has been made very cheerfully as regards the risk which I may thereby incur, but most unwillingly, in so far as it involves a departure from the strict neutrality which it has been the wish of Her Majesty's Government to observe during the intestine troubles of Portugal.

Your Lordship will observe, that the assistance which I pledge myself shall be afforded is limited to the danger to be apprehended from tumultuous risings, and I took care to convince myself of the reality of the danger before I entered upon this restricted engagement.

The danger, however, is very real and very imminent; of that there can be no doubt. That it has not taken me by surprise may be seen from various dispatches which I have felt it my duty to address to your Lordship, and from my letter to Marshal Saldanha.

With respect to the assistance which I have promised shall be afforded in case of need by Her Majesty's naval forces (although it is very far from my wish to screen myself behind the opinion of any one), I should state to your Lordship that my decision was not taken until I had talked the case over at great length with Admiral Sir William Parker, upon whose judgment I have the greatest reliance, and with Colonel Wylde, whose zeal for the service, whose prudence, and whose knowledge of the country, always make his assistance of the utmost value in these times of difficulty.

I should now state to your Lordship that the Portuguese Ministers had hardly left me, when I received a visit from the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, M. de Cueto. He had heard of the alarming condition of affairs, of the application made, or to be made, to me, and he was very eager that the two Missions should act together, for which he found a precedent in the negotiations which have lately taken place in Madrid and London.

M. de Cueto said that he should be able, in case of need, to land 300 men from the Spanish frigate now in the river.

It is not necessary that I should enlarge upon the numerous and obvious motives which have induced me to depart from the line of conduct marked out for me, nor is it necessary that I should again state, that if the departure be attended with inconvenient results to Her Majesty's Government, they must, as

far as possible, be got rid of at the expense of the person to whose conduct the inconvenience may be referred.

I will only venture to express my hope and confident belief that the attitude taken by Her Majesty's squadron will be sufficient to prevent any scenes of violence, and, therefore, any intervention on the part of Her Majesty's naval forces.

Inclosure 1 in No. 248.

Don Manoel de Portugal to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

*Secretaria d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros,
em 9 d'Abril de 1847.*

CONSTANDO ao Governo de Sua Magestade que alguns fautores da anarchia, animados pela aproximação dos Revoltosos a Setubal, e pela diminuição que tem tido a guarrição de Lisboa, pertendem perturbar a tranquillidade da capital no Domingo proximo 11 do corrente; e confiando o mesmo Governo que não poderá deixar de encontrar todo o possivel apoio contra tão criminosa tentativa nas Forças da Augusta Alliada de Sua Magestade a Rainha da Gram Bretanha, actualmente surtas no Tejo, tenho a honra de rogar a V. S. se sirva declarar-me se no caso de se verificar a mencionada tentativa, pode o Governo de Sua Magestade contar com o indicado apoio das ditas Forças Britannicas, não só para a guarda e defeza de Sua Magestade a Rainha e da sua Real Familia, como para manter a tranquillidade e segurança da capital, naqual tambem são interessados muitos subditos Britannicos que nella residem ou tem relações commerciaes.

Renovo, &c.

(Assignado) D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office (Lisbon), April 9, 1847.

HER Majesty's Government having learned that some anarchists, animated by the approach of the insurgents towards Setubal, and the decrease of the garrison of Lisbon, intend to disturb the tranquillity of the capital on Sunday next, the 11th instant, and the Government being confident of meeting with every possible assistance, against so criminal an attempt, from the forces now in the Tagus, of Her Majesty's August Ally, the Queen of Great Britain, I have the honour to request your Excellency to declare to me, whether in the event of the said attempt being made, Her Majesty's Government can count upon the assistance of the said British forces, not only for the guard and defence of the Queen and the Royal Family, but also for maintaining tranquillity and security in the capital, in which are likewise interested many British subjects who reside or have commercial relations in it.

I renew, &c.

(Signed) D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

Inclosure 2 in No. 248.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Don Manoel de Portugal.

M. le Ministre,

Lisbon, April 9, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of this day's date.

In reply to the inquiry which you address to me respecting the assistance which may be counted upon from Her Majesty's naval forces in the Tagus, in the event of tumultuous risings taking place in the capital, from which danger may be apprehended, as well to the safety of the Queen and the Royal Family, as to the public security, I beg to acquaint your Excellency, that Her Majesty's forces now in the Tagus will be prepared and ready to render assistance according to the utmost of their power, for the protection of the Person, the Family, and the Throne of Her Most Faithful Majesty, if endangered by such tumultuous risings.

2 M

At the same time, I beg to state, that the same assistance as far as the force will admit, will be directed towards the security of the persons and property of British subjects, in the event of the peace of the town being violently troubled.

With reference to the preceding declarations, I would observe, that it is very essential that Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker should be made acquainted with the post, which it may be considered necessary that he should occupy with reference to the objects in view, and more especially with regard to the protection and security to be afforded to the Queen and the Royal Family.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

No. 249.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 22, 1847.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 9th instant, I have to express to you the extreme regret of Her Majesty's Government at the melancholy condition to which Portugal seems to be reduced; but Her Majesty's Government trust that the acceptance by the Queen's Government, and by the Junta, of the terms of arrangement suggested in the despatches sent to you by the "Sidon," will restore internal peace, and will thus afford an opportunity for the development of those ample natural resources with which Portugal has been endowed.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 250.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 22, 1847.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 9th instant, I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve the steps taken by you, in conjunction with Vice-Amiral Sir William Parker, for affording protection to the Queen and Royal Family of Portugal, and to the persons and property of British subjects, in the event of troubles arising in Lisbon. Her Majesty's Government, however, trust that those measures may have been superseded by the arrival of the despatches sent by Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Sidon," and which you most likely will have received a day or two after you wrote your despatches of the 9th instant.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 251.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 17.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, April 6, 1847.

THE Duke of Saldanha's head-quarters are still at Oliveira de Azemeis, where he remains inactive, nor do I see much chance of his assuming the offensive against the insurgents at Oporto.

The expedition which left Oporto under Sa da Bandeira on the 26th, returned to the Douro on the 27th, and left again on the 29th, with the intention of disembarking at Peniche, where, I believe, everything had been arranged for

made for Lagos and Faro in the Algarves, where they disembarked on the 31st, to the number of about 1200 men, and were to march in a day or two to form a junction with the forces under the Count de Mello.

Commander Dennis, of the *Phoenix*, who had been sent by Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker to obtain some certain information respecting the expedition, returned here from Lagos late last night, where he found two of the three steamers forming the expedition, the third having gone to Faro, where she landed her troops, and was to proceed from thence to Gibraltar, to endeavour to obtain arms and ammunition, of which the insurgents stand in need.

As far as the expedition is concerned, fortune has thus far favoured the Queen's cause, for had the weather been moderate, Sa da Bandeira would have landed at Peniche, and in two days' march would have been at Santarem, where he was to have been joined by the Conde de Mello, and the two forces united could have held that position against any force the Queen could bring against them. Santarem is now occupied by a detachment of the Queen's troops, consisting of about 500 recruits and convalescents. This force arrived just in time, had they been a few hours later the town would have been occupied by the insurgents, the Conde de Mello having actually arrived within a league of the place when he received intelligence that the Queen's troops were already in possession of the town.

Every day the impossibility of putting down this insurrection by force of arms becomes more apparent. Saldanha is unable or unwilling to undertake any serious operations against Oporto, and his troops even now are much in arrears, and suffering from want of provisions. In the south, where the insurgent forces are united, the Queen's troops will be quite unable to make head against them, if they are not obliged to abandon altogether the country to the south of the Tagus.

In fact, the only chance in the Queen's favour at present, is the scarcity of provisions, which is severely felt all over the country south of the Tagus, and this may prevent the insurgents from concentrating their forces, which they already have much difficulty in feeding.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. WYLDE, Colonel.

No. 252.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 23, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 13th of April, upon the subject of the Portuguese Question.

It appears from this despatch that M. Pacheco, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, has pledged himself that Spain will not interfere in Portugal before having exhausted every means of effecting a conciliatory settlement of the civil differences which now exist in that country; that M. Ayllon, the Spanish Minister at Lisbon, will be instructed to act with Sir Hamilton Seymour in negotiating peace between the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty and the Junta of Oporto; and that if such negotiation should fail, and an armed intervention should become requisite, in order to restore tranquillity in Portugal and to secure the safety of the Queen's Throne, the Spanish Government will come to an understanding with England upon the manner in which that intervention should be carried into effect.

I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve this arrangement which you have made with M. Pacheco, which is very satisfactory, and which does great credit to the good intentions and good faith of M. Pacheco; and Her Majesty's Government have no doubt that when you shall have communicated to M. Pacheco the instructions of the 5th of April to Sir Hamilton Seymour, of which a copy was sent to you in my despatch of the 7th instant, the steps therein prescribed will have met with M. Pacheco's concurrence.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) DAVID PALMERSTON.

No. 253.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 23, 1847.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for your information, copies of a despatch and its inclosures from Sir Hamilton Seymour, &c., reporting the steps taken by him, in conjunction with Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, for affording protection to the Queen and Royal Family of Portugal, and to the persons and property of British subjects, in the event of troubles arising in Lisbon. I also inclose a copy of the answer which I have returned to that despatch.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 254.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 26.)

My Lord,

Madrid, April 17, 1847.

M. ISTURIZ has informed the Spanish Government that your Lordship has written to Sir Hamilton Seymour proposing certain conditions for a transaction to the Portuguese Court—which, if accepted by Her Most Faithful Majesty, will be offered to the Junta at Oporto; and that if the said Junta then refuses them, Her Majesty's Government will come to an understanding with the Spanish and French Governments, as Parties to the Quadruple Alliance, as to compelling the same to obedience.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

No. 255.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 26.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, April 18, 1847.

THE Spanish Government has received news this morning from Lisbon, which states that the near approach of the insurgent forces to that capital, had induced the Portuguese Ministry at last to desire a transaction, and to request the disembarkation of Spanish and English troops to protect the Queen, in the event of disorder, a request that had been complied with by the respective Agents of the two Governments.

I also understand that the French Minister received a similar application, and replied in a similar manner.

No. 256.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 26.)

My Lord,

Madrid, April 19, 1847.

A FORCE of 12,000 men is being marched with all speed towards the Portuguese frontier, on account of the news just received, and the measures which the Spanish Government wish to adopt in consequence.

proposed by Sir H. Seymour, and, secondly, not to interfere by force, unless the Junta of Oporto refuse these terms, and Her Majesty's Government then act in conjunction with Spain, in order to compel the said Junta to lower its pretensions.

Count Thomar has solicited me to consent to immediate Spanish intervention.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

P. S.—I have succeeded in inducing M. Pacheco to send off instant instructions to M. Ayllon, to order him to press the Portuguese Court to accept instantly whatever transaction Sir H. Seymour has proposed. He was very anxious however to send a Spanish force forward in the mean time to stop Sá da Bandeira on his march upon Lisbon, but he at last consented to send instead a Commissioner, who would inform Sá da Bandeira that the British and Spanish Governments were agreed as to the basis of a transaction to be proposed to the two Parties, and to insist upon his stopping hostilities for the moment. This I consented to, upon the further condition that no Spanish troops were to enter Portugal until the said transaction had been proposed to the Junta, and refused by it, and that Her Majesty's Government were prepared to act in conjunction with Spain, in order to enforce the prescribed arrangement.

It was necessary to act with promptitude, and I hope your Lordship will excuse my having done so on my own responsibility. I shall send off a messenger tomorrow with all particulars, and I write immediately to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

H. L. B.

No. 257.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 26.)

My Lord,

Madrid, April 20, 1847.

I HAVE settled everything with M. Pacheco.

M. Ayllon receives the best instructions. Spanish troops do not enter.

The messenger starts to-night.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

No. 258.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 26.)

My Lord,

Madrid, April 20, 1847.

I SENT to Sir Hamilton Seymour, by a courier despatched this evening to Lisbon, an account of the arrangement I made with M. Pacheco.

I have read M. Pacheco's instructions to M. Ayllon, which are all that could be desired.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

No. 259.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 26.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, April 20, 1847.

I LEARNED yesterday morning that sudden orders had been given for a large force to collect itself instantly on the Portuguese frontier; shortly afterwards I received a note from M. Pacheco requesting to see me on Portuguese affairs.

He then informed me, that affairs in Portugal were in a most critical situation, that the forces of the Junta were at but a short distance from Lisbon, and that the

tranquillity of the town was preserved by forces that had landed from the British squadron, and a French and Spanish ship of war.

He said it would be necessary, under these circumstances, to take some decided measures, in order to prevent the Crown of the Queen of Portugal being trampled in the dust, and he trusted that as I had seen that Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon had made no objection to the landing of a Spanish force in that capital, I would have no objection to a Spanish force crossing into the Portuguese territory.

I told M. Pacheco that I had no news from Lisbon of the kind he stated, but merely a private letter from Mr. Southern, the date of which I could not well distinguish, saying that Her Majesty's Minister at that Court had found much difficulty in his endeavouring to bring the Portuguese Government to accept a reasonable transaction, on account of Her Catholic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires having instructions that were not sufficiently analogous with those of Sir Hamilton Seymour, and which, though advising an arrangement, if that arrangement did not take place, held out hopes of armed assistance; that what I should request was to see all his instructions to M. Cueto, and M. Ayllon, and also M. Cueto's recent despatches, and that I would then take the whole case into my consideration, and propose such terms within twenty-four hours for a prompt and general agreement between himself and me, as would be most likely in my opinion to carry out the joint objects of Great Britain and Spain, and end the conflict in Portugal.

M. Pacheco agreed to my request, and sending for his despatches to M. Cueto, and instructions to M. Ayllon, read them both with me.

The first were written in terms almost precisely similar to the communication made to me on the 5th instant, and which I inclosed to your Lordship in my despatch of that date.

The latter were of a different and more conciliatory character, urging strongly the policy of a transaction, laying down the basis for such transaction in a manner not wholly distinct from your Lordship's own views on that matter, and recommending a cordial understanding with the British Minister.

In both of these documents, M. Pacheco strongly stated that the Spanish Government, while unwilling to act alone in the affairs of Portugal, was by no means disposed to allow any other Power to settle them by an armed intervention, from which Her Catholic Majesty would be excluded, since it would not be honourable for this country, whose aid had been so repeatedly and urgently demanded by Portugal, to see the Portuguese affairs settled without her participation in that settlement.

This M. Pacheco again insisted upon in his conversation, and it was not difficult to perceive that the rumours of a large force of Marines having been sent to the British Fleet in the Tagus, and the jealousy that that report had excited here, has had some effect upon him. Nevertheless, he informed me that he had instructed M. Ayllon to admit of the disembarkation of a British force, even without that of a Spanish one, on an understanding with the British Minister, should such a force be necessary for Her Most Faithful Majesty's safety at Lisbon, and be required by the Portuguese Government.

After reading these papers, Mr. Pacheco put into my hands M. Cueto's recent despatches, which confirmed the accounts that M. Pacheco had already given me. and M. Pacheco told me that he had learnt the disembarkation of a French force from the Duke de Glucksberg.

Having made myself master of the contents of the papers I have been alluding to, I simply repeated to M. Pacheco, that I would give him my views *in extenso* on the following morning: understanding that he would take no decisive step until that time.

To this M. Pacheco assented; adding, "I wish if possible that our two Governments should thoroughly understand one another."

I repeated he should have my opinions in full within the prescribed time, and took my leave.

I then considered the whole affair, and judged that if matters were not already settled in Lisbon, there were two important points to arrange; and that after the arrangement of these two points, others were of minor importance.

The first was to bring the Spanish Government to adopt whatever transaction we had in view; and the second was to regulate, in a manner suitable to Spain, the share which Her Catholic Majesty should have to bringing this transaction about. To prevent Spanish interference where it would be mischievous, to allow it where it would not: and having made up my mind on this subject, I felt no difficulty

in putting together such general terms of an agreement as I considered would be decorous for this Government to accept, and satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government if accepted.

In this spirit, passing by the direct demand for an immediate entry of Spanish troops into the neighbouring Kingdom, and reducing the whole of what had passed between M. Pacheco and myself into certain principal heads, I wrote the letter which your Lordship will find inclosed.

M. Pacheco, on reading this letter, which he had translated to him in my presence, said, "I accept your terms with one condition; namely, that a Spanish force should enter Portugal at once, for the sole object of checking Viscount Sá da Bandeira."

"That," I said, "it would be better to avoid." "Well, then," said M. Pacheco, "will you consent to sending Commissioners immediately to that officer informing him of our agreement, and inducing him to suspend his march?" This as an alternative, though I do not consider the measure necessary, I deemed it best to consent to, and consequently two persons of confidence, one charged with instructions by me (Colonel Fitch), and the other charged with similar instructions by M. Pacheco, have proceeded to Viscount Sá da Bandeira's head quarters. Colonel Fitch bears also a letter from me to Sir Hamilton Seymour, in order to explain what has taken place, in case he should arrive at Lisbon before the courier whom I am now dispatching.

I trust that your Lordship will excuse me if I have taken somewhat upon myself in the difficult circumstances in which I have been placed.

I have borne in mind that it is very probable that every thing is positively now settled in Lisbon; in which case what has been done here, will only prevent its being unsettled. But if things are still uncertain at Lisbon, and a Spanish force had passed the frontier, or any promise had been given that it should do so, with or without our concurrence, the complications and difficulties in the way of a general pacification would have become most serious.

P.S.—I have seen M. Pacheco's instructions to M. Ayllon, and they seem to me all that can be desired.

Inclosure in No. 259.

Mr. Bulwer to M. Pacheco.

Sir,

Madrid, April 19, 1847.

I HAVE given the due consideration to our conversation of this morning, to the circumstances which you therein related to me, to the reflections you therein made; and also let me add, to the extreme frankness with which communicating to me all the instructions you had given, and the views you entertained as to the affairs of Portugal, you sought to lay the foundation for a cordial understanding between us.

That cordial understanding I have always sought,—that cordial understanding I wish to cultivate and maintain, and I trust that the communication I am about to make to you, will be received as a proof thereof. Now, I gather from the whole of what passed between us, that you have at the present time three great objects in view.

The preservation of the Throne of the Queen of Portugal, and the restitution of peace and order in that kingdom, on just and legitimate foundations.

The maintenance of the honour and character of Spain, which has been applied to by Donna Maria da Gloria for assistance in the difficult circumstances in which she finds herself, and which you state could not with dignity and decorum see the affairs of the neighbouring State arranged by an armed intervention, from which Her

of that excellent feeling between our two Crowns, which I know you will admit to be to your own credit, and the solid interests of this country.

My desire is to find some course by which these three objects can be pursued together, and your desire I have no doubt will be not to allow any sudden event to startle, or any minor consideration to divert you from the road in which their joint attainment is practicable.

I have received no communications as to recent events from Her Majesty's Legation at Lisbon, nor any official information from Her Majesty's Government at Home, as to what course it is now pursuing there; but I have just grounds for believing the state of things to be as follows:—That Her Majesty's Government has made an offer to Her Most Faithful Majesty, that if she will consent to certain terms for a transaction (which terms differ but slightly from those which your Excellency would yourself have proposed with the same intent), Her Majesty's Government will propose the same transaction to the Junta at Oporto, and if that Body, and the chiefs which represent it do not accept the same, will take steps in conjunction with Her Catholic Majesty for compelling them so to do. In the meantime, the insurgent forces having advanced within a short distance of the Portuguese capital, the position of Her Most Faithful Majesty has become most critical.

In this position of affairs the security of Donna Maria da Gloria's throne seems to me secured, if it is placed under the common protection of Great Britain and Spain, and much exposed, if it is not so. The thing to avoid is indecision on the part of the Portuguese Government, and differences between Her Most Faithful Majesty's allies. I should suggest, therefore, that M. Ayllon should be at once instructed to urge the Portuguese Court, to accept without delay, and precisely the same transaction that may be recommended by Her Majesty's Government; and in the event (which cannot be doubtful) of Her Most Faithful Majesty listening to this counsel, to join with the British Minister in pressing the same on the Oporto Junta. In this manner our two Governments are at once united as to the end they have in view, and the Crown of Donna Maria da Gloria is at once in safety.

The only doubt that can exist is, whether the Junta will have the good sense to adopt the conditions which will be offered to it, or whether it will persist in more exaggerated pretensions.

In the first case we shall have succeeded in the most desirable method, namely, by friendly counsels, and without armed intervention. In the second will arrive that crisis in which you consider that the honour of Spain will not allow of an armed intervention, in which she does not bear a part; and I am prepared to take it upon myself to say, that if your Excellency consents to adopt the previous measures which I have suggested, and that the measures not succeeding, an armed intervention becomes necessary, I shall make no objection whatsoever on the part of my Government to your taking a due participation in the same; nor to the entry of such a Spanish force into the Portuguese territory as may be compatible with the result to be obtained, and in proportion with that force which Her Majesty's Government will employ.

This understanding, I have only to add, will necessarily sanction the assembling of a body of Spanish troops on the Portuguese frontier on the one hand, and the maintenance of the said force within the Spanish territory, until the anticipated case shall have arrived, on the other.

In such manner I consider two of the objects which your Excellency proposes to yourself are carried out, and I have only to add, that by thus carrying them out, I shall also consider that you will have attained the third object to which I have alluded; and have both complied with your Excellency's assurances to myself, and maintained the friendly understanding which such assurances were meant to establish.

But one consideration suggested by you, remains to be disposed of; viz., the conduct to be pursued towards France.

I think on this head, that presuming we agree, as I trust we shall do on our own course, it would be in no way objectionable to communicate the same agreement to the French Government through its Minister here, and I have no hesitation in saying, that should the armed intervention of Great Britain and Spain be necessary.

I think it hardly necessary after this full explanation of my views to sum them up, but I will do so for the sake of still greater clearness, declaring that I am willing to come to an agreement with your Excellency, on the following terms :—

1st.—That instant instructions be given to M. Ayllon to press upon the Portuguese Court and the Oporto Junta those terms for a transaction which Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon is now offering.

2nd.—That in the meantime a certain Spanish force be collected on the Portuguese frontier, of which your Excellency will have the goodness to inform me the numbers and position.

3rd.—That in the event of the Portuguese Government accepting, and the Junta at Oporto, refusing to adopt the transaction which Great Britain and Spain shall have advised, a Spanish force shall enter Portugal for the object of carrying out such transaction the instant that a British force makes a similar demonstration.

4th.—That no Spanish army shall enter the Portuguese territory until the transaction in question, accepted by the Portuguese Court, has been proposed to the Oporto Junta and refused by it, and that Her Majesty's forces are prepared to act in conjunction with those of Her Most Catholic Majesty thereupon; an arrangement, advantageous in a military point of view as well as a political one.

5th.—That the terms of this agreement be communicated to the French Minister, and that he be informed that should the Spanish and British Governments be forced to interfere in Portuguese affairs, your Excellency would see with satisfaction, and Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid fully believes that his Government would see with satisfaction a French force (should the same be desired by Her Most Faithful Majesty) associated with that of Spain and Great Britain, in support of Her Most Faithful Majesty's Throne; not on the ground of any stipulations contained in the Quadruple Alliance, but on the special grounds of the existing case.

I flatter myself that your Excellency will find contained in these propositions all that you desire, and that you will see that they comprise all the advantages, and avoid all the inconveniences which would attend M. Ayllon's advising a different transaction from that advised by Her Majesty's Minister, or the entry of a Spanish army into Portugal, until this transaction had been attempted by peaceful means and until Her Majesty's Government (these means failing) took the necessary means in conjunction with that of Her Catholic Majesty, to enforce it.

I need not observe that if a British or Spanish force did enter Portugal, it would be of course clearly understood, that their sole object was the re-establishment of order on the basis they would have set forth, and that they would instantly quit the said kingdom when that object was established.

Neither need I state that it would be very desirable and essential that the measures of force to be employed by Great Britain and Spain, in case of necessity, were combined together and settled at Lisbon, where they can best be considered, previous to being executed. All I have sought to do, and am able to do, is to establish on general grounds the terms of a general arrangement, which your Excellency's perfect good faith gives every security for being fairly carried out in its details.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

No. 260.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston —(Received April 26.)

My dear Lord Palmerston,

Madrid, April 20, 1847.

I INCLOSE my instructions to Fitch. The letter to Bandeira was only to be given in case of necessity.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 260.

Mr. Bulwer to Colonel Fitch.

Sir,

Madrid, April 19, 1847.

MY object in sending you to the head-quarters of Viscount Sá da Bandeira, is to prevent that General from proceeding further on his march towards Lisbon, and to procure his abstaining for the moment, from further acts of hostility against Her Most Faithful Majesty's troops.

You will inform him that the Government of Spain has now agreed to adopt the same basis for a transaction between the contending parties as that advised by Her Majesty's Government, which is a just, liberal, and impartial one; and by entering cordially into this mediation, he will best advance the real interests of his country and the just interests of his party. In short, you will engage him, by all possible means, to adopt the course I point out, stating that if he does not, he may engage matters in such a way as would bring about a combination between the Governments of Great Britain and Spain and France, which, if forced to interfere rather than leave Portugal to perish amidst civil dissensions, would treat those who showed the most disposition to continue this state of things, with the least leniency.

I should be glad that your language was rather that of counsel than menace; but even this you may employ in a courteous and indefinite way, should you deem it absolutely essential in order to obtain the desired result.

There is one contingency hardly to be anticipated, but one necessary to consider. For instance, it may happen that Viscount Sá da Bandeira would consent to an armistice, were it not for the fear of losing some military advantage against a portion of the opposing forces, which immediately in his front, or his pursuit, would not consent to the same. In this case, you would have to transport yourself to the opposite party and endeavour to induce it to agree to a suspension of hostilities similar to that of the forces of the Junta. But should it so happen that you were to fail in this object, it could not then be expected that Viscount Sá da Bandeira—hostilities being continued by the enemy—should adopt any course contrary to his own safety—and the effect of your mission would be lost.

I shall expect to hear from you on the earliest opportunity, and you will do your utmost to keep on the most friendly terms with the Spanish Commissioner; and you will inform the Viscount that the object of the two Commissioners is precisely the same, and that I attach quite as much importance to his ceasing hostilities as the Spanish Government can do.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

P.S.—The Spanish Commissioner is bearer of similar instructions from Her Catholic Majesty's Government.

Inclosure 2 in No. 260.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Sá da Bandeira.

Sir,

Madrid, April 19, 1847.

I THINK it my duty to represent to you that I have this day agreed with Her Catholic Majesty's Government as to the terms of a suitable and honourable transaction to be proposed to Her Most Faithful Majesty and to the Junta of Oporto.

That transaction is one entirely acceptable to Her Majesty's Government, which, since the commencement of the unfortunate differences that have thrown into a state of disorder and confusion the kingdom of Portugal, has been most

people. It includes, moreover, a general amnesty for all persons concerned in the present civil war, and though it would not be suitable for me to say more thereupon until it has first been submitted to Her Most Faithful Majesty, I can feel no difficulty in saying that I believe it fairly comprehends all that can reasonably be desired by a person so distinguished and patriotic as your Excellency.

I am induced, therefore, to associate myself at once in the step taken by the Spanish Government, and to request you most urgently, for the sake of that peace which this interposition will probably bring about, and which must be dear to every well-lover of his country, as well as by all those other motives to which I can reasonably appeal (as likely to influence a man of reflection from carrying matters to extremes, which may very probably be fatal to his own cause, and would in this case most probably be so), to cease on the receipt of this communication from further acts of hostility, and to await in the position which your Excellency may now occupy until you receive the communication which will almost immediately follow this from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon.

Fully trusting that your Excellency will do me the honour to give the attention to this communication which it deserves,

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

No. 261.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 29.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, April 12, 1847.

HER Majesty's steam-frigate "Sidon" arrived here very opportunely yesterday.

By this ship I had the honour of receiving your Lordship's despatch of the 5th instant, which has been communicated, according to your Lordship's orders, to the Portuguese Government, and a copy of which has been delivered to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

I should have some difficulty in expressing to your Lordship the satisfaction with which I learned the intention of Her Majesty's Government to come forward for the amicable adjustment of the dissensions by which this unhappy country is torn; and for a couple of hours after being in possession of your despatch, I did not doubt that, surrounded as the Government are with difficulties, precluded, as I believed them to be, from all hope of foreign military aid, they would accept with gratitude the terms upon which interference was offered by Her Majesty's Government.

The agreeable anticipations in which I indulged were not destined to last long.

I received, two hours later, intelligence of a Courier having brought instructions to M. de Cueto.

The substance of them may be thus briefly stated:—

That the Spanish Government are desirous that the troubles of Portugal should be brought to an amicable conclusion, but is still more desirous that the termination should be immediate; that it would be well that liberal conditions should be granted by Her Most Faithful Majesty to the insurgent party, but that numerous exceptions should be made to the amnesty which it would be advisable to give.

The evil part of the instructions remained behind:—That Her Majesty was not to be much pressed as to the terms which she might be willing to concede; that, if not disposed to conciliate, Her Most Faithful Majesty might count upon the support of 12,000 Spanish bayonets, which would be soon at Her Majesty's disposal.

At a later hour M. de Cueto himself called upon me.

M. de Cueto spoke much of his desire of going hand in hand with me, but insisted upon the necessity of a certain number of individuals being excluded from the amnesty. He should have, he said, great repugnance to counsel the Queen to grant any act of favour in which such exceptions were not made.

No. 262.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 29.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, April 14, 1847.

I HAD the honour of transmitting to your Lordship in my despatch of the 9th instant, Don Manoel's demand for the protection of Her Majesty's naval forces against the disturbances which were about to break out in Lisbon, and my reply to the application. I beg now to enclose for the further information of your Lordship, two other notes upon the same subject which have passed between the Minister for Foreign Affairs and myself.

In the course of the day on which my resolution was taken, fresh information from two different quarters reached me, which, had I been in doubt, would have satisfied me as to the propriety of the course which I had taken.

I may observe that the information was derived from quarters so little connected with the Government, that I was able to supply the Minister of War with some details of which he was ignorant.

The plan of the Anarchist party was, in a few words, as follows:—To create a disturbance on the night of the 11th instant, and with this view to set fire to some old houses in various parts of the town; at the same time to force the prison doors, thereby letting loose some 1200 or 1400 prisoners; and as regards the convicts, the task was rendered easy by an understanding which existed between the revolted and the persons entrusted with the custody of the prisoners.

I am bound to admit that these plans had been laid (according to my belief) rather with a view to facilitate the operations of the revolted army on the other side of the Tagus, than for the mere purpose of creating confusion; but it is unnecessary to comment upon these methods of conducting a revolution. When a populous town is to be fired at various points, and when the confusion which ensues is to be increased by the presence of all the vilest malefactors in the hands of justice, it is idle to inquire what precise political objects are sought, or at what exact points conflagration and excesses are to cease.

I am then willing to believe that Her Majesty's Government will consider that, supposing the intelligence upon which my determination, and that of Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, was taken, to have been correct, there can be no doubt as to that determination having been entirely justifiable.

The case was one, not of political nicety, but of common humanity—humanity even as regards the persons about to be engaged in acts of violence.

With these humane intentions, and with a view to showing to the town what would be the results of a popular outbreak, Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker not only took every precaution which prudence could suggest, but was careful to make such a display of his force as would be likely to deter the contrivers of an odious scheme from any attempt at carrying it into execution. Armed boats were seen moving about the river; the avenues of the Palace were reconnoitred, and their places assigned to the troops by which they were to be occupied; signals were agreed upon by means of which communications might pass by day and night between the Admiral's ship and Her Majesty's Mission; trusty persons were placed at the gates leading to the river, to open them immediately in case of need at any time of night; and which could not fail to be observed by the whole city, Her Majesty's Ship "Canopus" was moved up the Tagus, and placed off the Black Horse Square (Terreiro do Paço).

These and every minor arrangement therewith connected, (some of which are explained in the enclosed letter and memorandum, addressed to me by Sir William Parker,) were devised and superintended by Sir William Parker himself. They have been attended as yet with the happiest results: the incendiaries and, incidentally the partisans of the Junta, have been of course much disappointed at the failure of hopes which were so near their accomplishment; but, on the other hand, the peace and security of the town have been preserved, and there has been

I ventured to cause it to be suggested that, in the event of there being an appearance of danger in the vicinity of the Palace, I thought it would be advisable that the Queen and the Princes should go on board the Portuguese man-of-war lying off the town, but Her Majesty did not appear disposed to attend to the suggestion; and the case for which I was desirous of providing will now, as I am willing to believe, not occur. The Queen's firmness has not been for a moment shaken.

Inclosure 1 in No. 262.

Don Manoel de Portugal to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

*Secretaria d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros,
em 10 de Abril de 1847.*

PODENDO acontecer que os anarchistas tentem repentinamente levar a effeito hum movimento sedicioso na capital pela approximação das forças dos Revoltosos á margem esquerda do Tejo, tenho a honra di rogar a V. S., a requezição do Senhor Ministro da Guerra, se sirva prevenir o Vice Almirante Sir William Parker para que, quando ouvir tres tiros de peça no Castello de S. Jorge, faça logo desembarcar as Tropas Britannicas a isso destinadas para occuparem os pontos que já tиви a honro de indicar a V. S.

Renovo, &c.

(Assignado)

D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office (Lisbon), April 10, 1847.

IT being possible that the anarchists may suddenly attempt to carry into effect a seditious movement in the capital, on the approach of the insurgent forces on the southern margin of the Tagus, I have the honour to request you, at the instance of the Minister of War, to be so good as to desire Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, when he hears three guns fired from the castle of St. George, to cause the immediate disembarkation of the British troops destined for that purpose, in order that they may occupy the positions which I have already had the honour to point out to you.

I renew, &c.

(Signed)

D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

Inclosure 2 in No. 262.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Don Manoel de Portugal.

M. le Ministre,

Lisbon, April 10, 1847.

IN acknowledging the receipt of the note which your Excellency has this day done me the honour to address to me, I hasten to acquaint you that I have held some communication respecting its contents with Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker.

I have acquainted him that in the event of the tranquillity of the town being interrupted by such tumults as may threaten danger as well to Her Most Faithful Majesty, to her August Family, and to her Throne, as to British subjects and their property, it is the wish of the Government that the force of which he is able to dispose may be stationed on the square of Alcantara and on that of Terreiro do Paço.

As regards the latter point, from which, in your Excellency's opinion, assistance might be the more readily directed for the protection of Her Majesty's subjects and their property, I beg to acquaint you that Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker feels confident that one of the ships under his command can be stationed off the square in such a situation as would hold the disturbers of the peace in check.

With respect to the other point, Sir William Parker conceives that the post would be ill adapted for the force which he is able to provide.

The Place d'Alcantara is at some distance from the Palace, and it would, in Sir William Parker's opinion, be much better that the Marines, if they are to be employed, should take up their position in front of the Palace.

I need hardly observe, in support of the Admiral's suggestion, that the safety of the Palace being secured by the presence of an English force, the Portuguese troops which would otherwise have been required for its defence, will become available in other parts of the capital where the public tranquillity may be endangered.

I am desirous of again observing to your Excellency that only in the two cases specified in the first part of my note, would the disembarkation of an English force be justifiable; and I would request that it may be distinctly understood between us that, even under these restrictions, the danger against which such unusual precautions would be taken must be of no distant and uncertain nature, but a danger actually pressing and imminent.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

Inclosure 3 in No. 262.

Don Manoel de Portugal to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

*Secretaria d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros,
em 10 de Abril de 1847.*

APRESSEI-ME em levar ao alto conhecimento de Sua Magestade a Rainha a Nota que V. S. se servio dirigir me hontem, em resposta á minha Nota da mesma data, assegurando-me que as Forças da Esquadra de Sua Magestade Britannica surta no Tejo, estarão promptas para auxiliar o mais que lhe fôr possível, a defeza da Real Pessoa da mesma Augusta Senhora, da Sua Real Familia, e do seu Throno, caso perigassem en consequencia dos tumultos projectados pelos anarchistas nesta capital; bem como que o mesmo auxilio darião as mesmas Forças, quanto fosse practicavel, para a segurança das pessoas e propriedades dos subditos Britannicos se a tranquillidade publica aqui chegasse a ser violentamente perturbada; observando-me V. S. ser muito essencial que o Vice Almirante Parker fosse informado de quaes erão as posições que se considerava necessario que elle occupasse para os indicados fins, muito especialmente para a defeza e segurança que se devia prestar a Sua Magestade e á Sua Real Familia.

Sua Magestade a Rainha ficou summamente penhorada dos sentimentos de amigavel benevolencia e lealdade que se manifestão na obsequiosa resposta de V. S., nem outra era de esperar de tão digno Representante da Augusta Soberana da Gram Bretanha, estreitamente ligada a Sua Magestade por laços de parentesco e de invariavel alliança; pelo que de ordem de Sua Magestade tenho a honra de no sua Real Nome dar a V. S. os maiores agradecimentos, na certeza de que Sua Magestade pde a mais perfeita confiança no seguro apoio que lhe deve prestar o bravo Vice Almirante Sir William Parker, com as briosas Forças do seu commando.

Tenho mais a honra de participar a V. S. que, segundo me acaba de comunicar o Senhor Ministro da Guerra, terão as Forças Britannicas de occupar, no caso de assim ser preciso, as Praças de Alcantara e a do Terreiro do Paço, para fornecer a la os precisos destacamentos que devem tomar todas as avenidas do Paço, e a 2a os de que se carecer para segurança das propriedades Britannicas.

Aproveito, &c.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, (Lisbon,) April 10, 1847.

I HASTENED to lay before Her Majesty the Queen the note which you addressed to me yesterday, in reply to mine of that date, in which you assure me that the forces of Her Britannic Majesty's squadron lying in the Tagus will be ready to aid, as far as possible, in the defence of the Royal Person of Her Majesty, of her Royal Family, and of her Throne, in the event of danger from the tumults projected by the anarchists in this capital; and also, in as far as is practicable, towards the security of the persons and property of British subjects, should public tranquillity be violently disturbed; observing to me, moreover, that it is very essential that Vice-Admiral Parker should be informed of the positions which it is considered necessary that he should occupy for the above purpose, and more especially for the defence and security which ought to be provided for Her Majesty and her Royal Family.

Her Majesty the Queen is fully sensible of the sentiments of friendly benevolence and loyalty manifested in your obliging reply to my note, nor was any other to be expected from the worthy Representative of the August Sovereign of Great Britain, so closely allied to Her Majesty by ties of blood and of invariable alliance, and for which, under orders from Her Majesty, I have the honour, in her Royal name, to return the best acknowledgments, in the certainty that Her Majesty places the fullest confidence in the certain aid of the brave Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, with the forces under his command.

I have, further, the honour to acquaint you that, according to a communication from the Minister of War, the British forces will have to occupy, in the event of its being necessary, the Square of Alcantara, and that of "Terreiro do Paço," in order that the first may furnish the necessary detachments to occupy positions round the Palace, and the second those required for the security of British property.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

Inclosure 4 in No. 262.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Don Manoel de Portugal.

M. le Ministre,

Lisbon, April 11, 1847.

IN reply to the second note, which I had the honour of receiving yesterday from your Excellency, I have the honour of informing you that Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker has been apprised that the discharge of three guns from the castle of St. George will be the signal of the presence of danger of such a nature as (conformably to our understanding) calls for the disembarkation of the marines belonging to Her Majesty's squadron.

With respect to the point at which Her Majesty's forces will maintain security, and I trust tranquillity, I would observe to your Excellency that the Square of Terreiro do Paço will be protected by a man of war, and that the disposable Marine force will, in pursuance of the arrangement which I understand has been approved of by the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty, proceed to take up a position upon the square in front of the Necessidades Palace.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

Inclosure 5 in No. 262.

Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

"Hibernia," at Lisbon, April 11, 1847.

I DO myself the honour of acquainting your Excellency, that in the present excited state of the inhabitants of Lisbon, I have deemed it expedient to place Her Majesty's ship "Canopus" off the Black Horse Square, for the purpose of affording protection to the persons and property of British subjects, in the event of any outbreak.

Your Excellency will perhaps have the goodness to cause Her Majesty's Consul to notify this measure to the British merchants.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. PARKER, *Vice-Admiral.*

Inclosure 6 in No. 262.

*General Memorandum to the respective Captains, Commanders, and Officers of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Tagus.**"Hibernia," at Lisbon, April 11, 1847.*

THE guard-boat, with a Lieutenant in her, is to row at least four times between evening and morning gunfire, close in shore from the Pampulha to the Black Horse Square stairs (laying occasionally on their oars), and should they discover any indications of tumultuous meetings by shouts, uproar, fires, or night-signals, they are with due caution to ascertain the real cause as far as they are able, and when they are satisfied that it proceeds from an insurrectionary outbreak, which is apprehended at this juncture, they are immediately to burn a blue light, closely followed by a rocket, and repair to the flag-ship as expeditiously as possible with the intelligence they have obtained.

The "Canopus" is in like manner to row guard between the Black Horse Square and the eastern suburbs of the city, and the "Polyphemus" and "Phoenix," on alternate nights, between Pampulha and the Tower of Belem.

The officers in the respective ships and guard-boats are to be vigilant, and to give timely notice should they perceive any vessels or boats with troops, which they may suspect to be of the insurgent party, passing over from the south side to the city.

The hours rowed by the guard-boats, and the names of the officers in charge, are to be carefully noted in the usual report of guard, and the other ships, if all has been quiet, are to notify the same at daylight by the Vocabulary Signal Y. D. P.

(Signed) W. PARKER, *Vice-Admiral.**General Memorandum to the respective Captains and Commanders of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Tagus.*

THE Marines of the squadron are to be held in readiness to disembark at Buenos Ayres whenever the signal may be made for that purpose. The whole, with any additional force of small-arm men or field-pieces from the respective ships, to be under the direction of Captain Richards, of the "Hibernia."

Captain Clarke, of the "Canopus," being the senior officer of the Royal Marines present, will take the immediate military direction of the different detachments of that corps, and Lieutenant T. P. Casey, R. N., of the "America," to officiate as Adjutant.

The men are to be landed in heavy marching order, with sixty rounds of ball-cartridge, and suitable barracks will be temporarily assigned them by the Portuguese Authorities.

The parties from the "Hibernia" and "Phoenix" are to disembark at the Packet

Stairs, that from the "Sidon" at the Yellow House, those from the "America," "Trafalgar," and "Polyphemus," at Pampulha.

The different detachments are to proceed immediately to the Platform in front of the Necessidades Palace, unless any other place shall hereafter be appointed.

A 24-pound howitzer, with a mate and twenty seamen, is to be held in reserve for landing (when orders shall be received), from the "Hibernia" and "Trafalgar," and a light 6-pound field-piece, with a mate and sixteen seamen, from the "America" and "Sidon."

The whole of these field-pieces are to be under the direction of Lieutenant Borlase, the gunnery officer of the "Hibernia."

The small-arm men of the respective ships, according to the numbers stated in the several reports, are likewise to be held in reserve for landing, under the direction of Captain Sir Thomas Maitland, with a suitable number of lieutenants and subordinate officers. The "Canopus" being stationed off the Black Horse Square, for the protection of the British residents, it may possibly be necessary to disembark the Royal Marines from her in that quarter; Captain Clarke will, therefore, only bring a party of twenty from the "Canopus," and Captain Nolloth is to remain in the "Sidon" with an equal number, with which he is to join and take command of the party from the "Canopus," if required.

An Assistant-Surgeon from the ships of the line "America" and "Sidon" will accompany the force landed.

Captain Nott will superintend the landing of the parties before mentioned at Buenos Ayres, and Captain Moresby will have the entire direction of any operations that may become necessary in the eastern part of the city.

The men, while disembarked, are to be victualled by their respective ships.

(Signed) W. PARKER, *Vice-Admiral*.

No. 263.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 29.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, April 14, 1847.

THE information which I have to lay before your Lordship with regard to the communication made to the Portuguese Government by your Lordship's despatch, of the 5th instant, is far from being as satisfactory as I could desire.

But for two circumstances I should feel sanguine as to the chances of carrying the wishes of Her Majesty's Government into full execution.

The first of these has been the universal disapprobation which every adviser of the Crown, official and unofficial, has expressed with regard to an amnesty from which no exceptions are to be made. This is the great difficulty, I might almost say, the only real one, which I find in my path; but this appears almost insurmountable.

All the advisers who have been consulted assert that there would be danger and dishonour in putting an end to the revolution, without insisting upon the temporary removal from the country of some few of the chiefs of the revolt.

In saying this, I beg your Lordship to believe that my opinion so little agrees with that of the numerous persons to whom I have above alluded, that I have taken the liberty this evening of conveying my earnest entreaties, that not a day or an hour may be lost in closing with the offers made on the part of Her Majesty's Government. I added that, when I asserted that this was the only course which could be followed with safety, I requested it might be understood that the expression of this opinion was not a common diplomatic assertion, but that of an English gentleman, who offered his word of honour as a pledge of the honesty of his motives.

The fact is, that gloomy as the Royal prospects are, they may soon become darker, if, as I understand it to be likely, the Oporto steamers should arrive in a day or two at St. Ubes with a regiment of revolted soldiers, who, as is stated, they are gone to embark at St. Michael's.

I am persuaded that a very slight concession would satisfy Her Majesty's advisers; that they would be contented were it understood that very few, perhaps four, of the principal agents in the revolution, were to be sent out of the

country, and that for a short time; but I do not feel at liberty to subscribe to such a departure from the instructions of Her Majesty's Government.

I stated above that there had been a great unanimity of opinion among the persons consulted as to the first condition laid down in your Lordship's despatch of April 5th; but I should have said that there was one dissentient voice, who advised compliance, while two or three other persons represented that an abdication would be preferable to what they considered to be an humiliation of the Royal dignity.

The subject has been considered at two Cabinet meetings, and will to-morrow be submitted to the consideration of the Council of State.

According to the belief which prevailed this morning, it was considered likely that the conclusion of this series of meetings would be that a negotiator (probably Baron Renduffe) would be despatched to London to signify the willingness of the Government to subscribe to the conditions proposed by your Lordship, provided that a very limited number of persons should be excluded from the immediate benefit of an amnesty.

Your Lordship is now fully aware of the great obstacle to an almost immediate termination of the great revolutionary struggle.

The second and minor difficulty is that which has been interposed by the offer of the assistance of Spain.

M. de Cueto called upon me on the 13th instant, and during three hours, endeavoured to convince me of the expediency of giving my consent to such a modification of your Lordship's instructions as would, he said, save the Royal dignity, and enable us to act in harmony; but I was unable to adopt his views.

No. 264.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 29.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, April 14, 1847.

WITH reference to my other despatch of this day's date, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy and translation of a note dated the 13th, which I received this evening from the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I feel sensibly the necessity of explaining to the Portuguese Government that although I was willing to represent to the Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's naval forces the propriety of preserving the town from the scenes of violence with which it was suddenly threatened, I am fully aware of the impropriety of Her Majesty's forces having even the appearance of taking a part in a civil war, or even of their being employed for any length of time in keeping watch and ward over the security of the town. This explanation I was on the point of giving immediately upon the receipt of the inclosed note.

I have deferred for a time acting on my resolution, because, in the present critical state of affairs at Lisbon, the formal withdrawal of an engagement, the execution of which will probably not be called for, and compliance with which rests upon the English (that is upon the fair) construction to be put upon the Engagement, might possibly decide unfavourably an important question, and induce the Portuguese Government at once to seek assistance in a quarter from which it would be most willingly extended.

The position then is this: the Portuguese Government (I cannot close my eyes to the fact,) are the better enabled to refuse or delay compliance with the proposals of Her Majesty's Government in consequence of the assistance procured to them by Her Majesty's Mission; but, on the other hand, had this guarantee not been given, or were it not in some measure counted upon, there would be a much stronger disposition on the part of the Government to accept of that only remaining assistance which could at once be obtained.

That the Spanish Government had contemplated the possibility of immediate aid being required by the Portuguese, is to be inferred from the arrival of a Spanish frigate in the Tagus, having on board an unusual number of Marines: and I should acquaint your Lordship that a second Spanish man-of-

It is unnecessary that I should observe to your Lordship that the course which Her Majesty's Mission has to steer at this moment is a difficult one; and I can only regret that the hand by which it is to be directed is not, I do not say more experienced, but at all events more skilful.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

Inclosure in No. 264.

Don Manoel de Portugal to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

*Secretaria d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros,
13 d'Abril de 1847.*

ACCUSANDO as duas notas de vossa Excellencia de 10 e 11 do corrente, relativas aos pontos que as tropas Britannicas hão de occupar no caso de os anarchistas promoverem tumultos na capital, e ao estado de perigo em que le deve verificar o desembarque das mesmas tropas, tenho a honra de participar a vossa Excellencia quanto ao 1º ponto que nenhuma duvida tem o Governo de Sua Magestade em que a parte da força Britannica que ao signal convencionado, havia de estacionar se na Praça de Alcantara, seja estacionada ao dito signal, em frente do Paço das Necessidades; na intelligencia porem de que a guarda das portas e do interior do mesmo Paço será sempre Portugueza: e quanto ao segundo ponto, que o signal para o desembarque das mesmas tropas só se fará nos casos indicados por vossa Senhoria na sua nota de 9 do corrente havendo hum perigo não distante e incerto, mas effectivamente urgente e imminente.

Renovo, &c.
(Assignado) D MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, (Lisbon,) April 13, 1847.

ACKNOWLEDGING the receipt of your two notes of the 10th and 11th instant, relative to the positions to be occupied by the British troops, in the event that the anarchists should promote tumults in the capital, and to the nature of the danger which should justify the landing of the said troops, I have the honour to acquaint you, with regard to the first point, that Her Majesty's Government has no objection that that part of the British force which, at the signal agreed upon was to be stationed in the square of Alcantara, should be stationed in front of the Palace of Necessidades, it being, however, understood that the guards at the doors and in the interior of the Palace shall be Portuguese; and with respect to the second point, that the signal for the disembarkation of the said troops, shall only be given under the circumstances stated by you in your note of the 9th instant, in the presence of danger not distant and uncertain, but actually urgent and imminent.

I renew, &c.
(Signed) D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

No. 265.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 29.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, April 15, 1847.

THE advanced posts of Count Mello's corps are now pushed as far as Piedade a village not half a mile distant from the landing place opposite the

The "Duke of Cornwall," an English steamer hired by the Portuguese Government, arrived here this morning from Figueiras, having on board, as the Government state, 800, as the disaffected maintain, 400 men of the 8th and 12th Caçadores; and in the course of the day some 800 or 1000 more, belonging to General Schwalbach's corps are looked for.

No. 266.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 26.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, April 16, 1847.

HAD I been aware that the departure of the "Nautilus," steamer, had been deferred for two hours, I should have been able to acquaint your Lordship yesterday with the result of the deliberation of the Council of State.

The result, however, was that which your Lordship will have anticipated from the dispatches which I had the honour of addressing to you.

It was agreed unanimously that the mediation or interference of Her Majesty's Government with the Junta should be accepted; but that an attempt should be made to induce Her Majesty's Government to consent to some modifications of the conditions upon which its mediation is granted—the principal one of which bears upon the amnesty, from the operation of which act of grace it was unanimously wished that some twelve individuals, consisting of the members of the Junta and the two military commanders should be temporarily excepted.

It was, as I understand, afterwards decided that Baron Renduffe should be dispatched to London as the bearer of this modified acceptance, and with the mission of obtaining, if possible, your Lordship's acquiescence in the exceptions.

Supposing the views taken by Her Most Faithful Majesty's advisers of all classes to be correct, and my own false, as to the immediate security of the Portuguese Throne, there might be no great objection to a reference being made to London; but with the very decided opinions which I entertain, it was impossible for me to acquiesce in silence in the resolutions above agreed upon.

I could do so conscientiously, neither as a servant of the Crown bound therefore to guard against the embarrassments in which Her Majesty's Government might become involved, nor as a sincere well wisher to a Sovereign in whose welfare Her Majesty and her Government take so deep an interest.

No. 267.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 26.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, April 18, 1847.

SINCE I had the honour of last addressing your Lordship, I have been assailed from various quarters, diplomatic and others, by constant solicitations to depart so far from your Lordship's orders as to consent to the exclusion from the proposed amnesty of a certain number, say twelve persons, comprising the members of the Revolutionary Junta, and the two leading military commanders of the insurgent forces.

I have been told alternately, and over and over again, first, that such a restriction is necessary for the tranquillity of the country, and then, that it is owing to the dignity of the Crown.

In support of these representations, I am assured that there is no intention of acting with harshness towards the individuals whom it is wished to remove,—

regards the first ground, I reply, that if I am told that the state of the country depends upon the absence of all the men likely to pursue the trade of agitation, I can believe that such a plan (were it only practicable) might be supported by some specious reasons; but that it is idle to assert that the fate of Portugal is to turn upon the expulsion of twelve, or perhaps a more limited number of individuals, whose absence is to be computed, not by years, but by months. As regards the other ground upon which the exception to the amnesty is pressed for, my answer appears to me still more conclusive: I reply, and with a full consciousness of taking a right view of the case, that I can understand that the offence offered to the Crown should, under ordinary circumstances, demand the peremptory expulsion of some of the offending parties; but that the circumstances are extraordinary and exceptional, and that when it is proposed that the offenders, instead of being ordered abroad, should be tempted to leave their homes by assurances of their being at liberty to repair for a very short time to the most agreeable places of residence, with a supply of money for their existence and enjoyment, such a plan instead of being favourable to, appears to me wholly inconsistent with Royal dignity.

These reasons, valid as they appear, failing to give satisfaction to the parties by whom I am solicited to alter the conditions proposed by Her Majesty's Government, as a last resource I am compelled to state my inability to depart in the least from your Lordship's orders.

No. 268.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 26.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, April 19, 1847.

ON the evening of the 17th instant, Mr. José da Silva Cabral arrived, very unexpectedly, as regards the public, at Lisbon.

Mr. Silva Cabral stated, that his appearance here was owing to the illness of his wife.

No. 269.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 26.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, April 19, 1847.

ST. UBES has been fortified, and will become an important point should the revolutionary army be obliged to fall back; the more important as the communications seaward are kept open by means of the Oporto steamers.

Meanwhile nothing appears less in contemplation by the revolted party than to draw back from an expedition which has hitherto been so successfully conducted. They are bent, as it should seem, upon hazarding an engagement near Lisbon; and there is reason to believe that they can place reliance, if not in the discipline, at all events in the spirit of their forces.

The revolted army is reported, even by those little well-disposed to the cause, to be confident of success, and well armed, clothed and fed.

It is not to be denied that the feeling which prevails in the Alemtejo is highly unfavourable to the Royal cause; and hence, while Mello's troops were comparatively well supplied with provision, Baron Foz's corps has suffered from a want of supplies, which has been more distressing to it than those active operations would have been to which Baron Foz and General Schwalbach have shown so remarkable a disinclination.

Wherever the Royalist forces in the Alemtejo have presented themselves, they have found the villages abandoned, and every sort of supply consumed or carried away.

If the united forces of Sá da Bandeira and Mello, amounting, I apprehend, to more than 4000 men, are desirous of being led into action, a corresponding wish certainly prevails in a portion of the Queen's troops.

Numerous desertions have taken place lately not only from St. Ubes, (before its occupation by the rebels) but from Palmella, Almada, and Lisbon itself.

The feeling against the Royal cause which it is my painful duty to represent as prevailing in the Alemtejo, exists, although I hope not to the same extent, on this side the Tagus, and has led to a fresh outbreak at Cintra.

It had been known to me, in common with the whole of Lisbon, that disturbances were to take place there; and on the 15th inst. these anticipations were verified.

The people rose, seized upon the Queen's civil officers, and threw them into prison; from whence they have been since liberated by a detachment of the Lisbon garrison, but not until some lives had been lost on either side.

The King has crossed the river several times, to inspect the works at Almada, which, if properly defended, should be secure against an assault. The "Conde do Tojal," steamer, and "Vonga," brig, are anchored a mile apart above the town to impede the passage of the river by the insurgents.

I understand that the various bodies of troops which have arrived here within the last few days, have been sent across the Tagus; some 1500 men being left for the protection of the capital.

The "Duke of Cornwall," hired steamer, has been again despatched to Figueira, and is soon expected to return with another of the regiments, which have been serving under Marshal Saldanha, while the arrival of the "Royal Tar," steamer, which has been purchased in England for the Government, is daily expected.

The despatch from Mr. Consul Johnston of which I beg to transmit a copy to your Lordship, reached me this morning, having been brought by Her Majesty's ship "Superb."

Inclosure in No. 269.

Consul Johnston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Oporto, April 15, 1847.

THE Junta has ordered two regular regiments, which are to serve only during the present contest, to be formed of the unmarried men at present belonging to two popular corps. The new regiments are to be called the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Caçadores of Oporto.

On the 11th instant the Conde das Antas reviewed about 2000 men. They were all well clothed and well armed.

The Conde has drawn his cavalry from various quarters into Oporto. He has now here about 200 horse. The 6th Regiment arrived here from Vianna on the 12th instant. During the last four days about 200 men, from different parts of the country, have offered their services to the Junta; many of them came from Tras os Montes, and stated that they had come to Oporto to avoid serving the Lisbon Government, which they had been called upon to do by the Queen's officers. Some deserters from the Conde do Casal's force came with these men. The Junta have now in their service about 15,000 men, whom they pay.

The artizans and other popular corps, and the officers who were formerly in the service of Don Miguel, are said to be dissatisfied with the Conde das Antas, because they have not been employed actively against the Queen's Forces.

The 12th Regiment marched to Penafiel on the 13th instant.

Yesterday the 2nd Regiment of Caçadores went to Carvalhos, on the left bank of the Douro.

The Castle of Vianna is still held by the Queen's troops. The besiegers are erecting a battery on the Cabedello there.

On the 13th instant a Portuguese merchant-schooner came into the Douro, the blockading squadron being then at a great distance from the land. This morning, the "Falcon," a British steam-vessel, came in from Carril.

In consequence of the Decree of the Junta of the 10th ultimo (published on the 15th ultimo) and that of the 27th ultimo, ordering persons having goods in the warehouses of the custom-house to pay the duties on the same, a great quantity of goods have been cleared, and the duties have been paid in notes of

the Bank of Lisbon, which, when the payments were made, were at a discount of from 35 to 39 per cent.

The Junta have called upon the Bank here to pay them immediately 140 contos of reis, about £33,000. It is stated that they have borrowed in France about £70,000.

The Junta have created a new Military Order, called the "Legião Nacional."

A fever having broken out in the gaol of Oporto, which was very full, 88 prisoners have been removed from it. Some of them have been sent to Braga and some to Penafiel.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN J. JOHNSTON.

No. 270.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 26.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, April 19, 1847.

I HAVE the honour of inclosing to your Lordship a copy of the Resolution of the Council of State, with respect to the proposals of Her Majesty's Government.

Your Lordship will observe, that a virtual non-compliance with the precise proposals made on the part of Her Majesty's Government is expressed in the courteous terms of ready acceptance.

The Resolution expresses an intention with respect to the officers, civil and military, who have been engaged in the revolt, which is not, as appears to me, to be referred to any suggestions made by Her Majesty's Government.

Baron Renduffe has been ordered to repair to London with the mission of explaining to your Lordship how essential it is that some exceptions to the amnesty should be sanctioned; and further, how important, even to the views which Her Majesty's Government entertain, that the whole of the decrees promulgated by the Government in the absence of the Cortes should not be declared null.

The mission, if it were to be undertaken, a measure which, as involving delay, I sincerely deplore, could not have been confided to better hands. Baron Renduffe has not ceased to deplore the continuance of a suicidal war; and repeatedly offered advice which, if it had been listened to, would have prevented the necessity of all intervention on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

Baron Renduffe and M. Bayard have desired to have a meeting with me in the course of to-day; and it is far from improbable that it may be their object to obtain from me such a departure from your Lordship's orders as might satisfy the wishes of the Queen, and render Baron Renduffe's visit to London unnecessary.

Yesterday evening some events occurred in the Palace, which I refer to the conversation which Colonel Wylde had held in the morning with the King.

The Queen, after some conversation with Count Tojal, received from him a fresh offer of resignation. This the Queen not only refused, but empowered him to form a new Cabinet.

Count Tojal begged to be excused from undertaking the task, representing that the labours of his office were already too much for his powers.

Count Tojal, subsequently suggested that some person known for his impartiality and independent position, like M. Bayard, or M. Ottolini, should be called on to form a Ministry, in which he would take part.

So the matter now stands, and it is possible that before the departure of the mail, which leaves Lisbon early to-morrow morning, I may have some further information to offer to your Lordship upon the subject.

Inclosure in No. 270.

Resolution taken by the Council of State, on the 15th of April, 1847.

A' VISTA das Instrucções de Governo de Sua Magestade Britannica ao seu Ministro nesta Corte, dadas ao Ministro dos Negocios Estrangeiros por ordem do mesmo Governo e Conselho d'Estado depois de muitas ponderações sobre o assumpto, sobre o Officio de 19 de Março enviado ao Ministro de Sua Magestade em Londres, e alguns outros documentos que forão lidos, e considerando o estado de reino assim como quaes os reaes benevolos sentimentos de Sua Magestade, concordose unanimamente em que se acceitarse desde logo a mediação offerecida pelo Governo de Sua Magestade Britannica, declarandose que as condições propostas pelo sobredito Governo em nada excedem os desejos de Sua Magestade a favor de seus subditos; que se Sua Magestade dictassa as referidas condições, as dictaria, a ser possivel, ainda mais generosas. Que pelo que respeito á 1a, a amnistia geral sem excepção, com a restituição de honras, postos, empregos, &c., Sua Magestade não pode querer que seja de outro modo; porem que desejando-se a prompta restituição da paz; e sendo de receiar que mesmo contra vontade de alguns homens que tem apparecido nos ultimos acontecimentos, a presença delles no reino passa empecer e obstar á prompta restituição da ordem, seria para desejar que o Governo podesse obter hum simples modificação deste porto sem quebra ou excepção alguma, e vem a ser que alguns individuos (os menos em numero que ser possa) os quaes podem com a sua presença no reino ser causa até involuntaria, de perturbarse a ordem, ou obstar-se á pacificação geral que tanto Sua Magestade deseja, saiam por hum curto espaço de tempo de paiz, recebendo em devido tempo todos os seus vencimentos como se presentes estivessem, na certeza de que devem voltar a occupar os seus lugares logo que a pacificação se effectuar, nao perdendo nem seu tempo de serviço nem vantagem alguma; e se por acaso se desse que algum não fosse impregado, a este se concederia hum subsidio decente, para que a curta e temporaria ausencia lhe não servisse de incommodo e causasse detrimento em seus bens. O Conselho d'Estado entende que o Governo deve fazer toda a diligencia para obter esta unica modificação que se deve procurar mais pelo bem do nação do que por nenhuma consideração estranha a este objecto, e porque por ella um nada se limita a acceitação formal das condições para observancia das quaes Sua Magestade dá toda a garantia e a deve tambem requerer da Potencia Medianeira.

(Assignado)

BARAO DE CHANCELLEIROS.
CARDEAL PATRIARCHA.
JE. DA SILVA CARVALHO.
R. F. MAGALHAES.

(Translation.)

THE Council of State, after much deliberation on the subject of the instructions sent by Her Britannic Majesty's Government to their Minister at this Court, and given to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, by order of that Government, on the dispatch of the 19th March, sent to Her Majesty's Minister at London, and on various other documents which were read, and taking into consideration the state of the country, and what are the royal and benevolent sentiments of Her Majesty, unanimously agreed, that the mediation offered by Her Britannic Majesty's Government ought to be accepted at once, with the declaration that the conditions proposed by that Government do not in any way go beyond the wishes of Her Majesty in favour of Her subjects; that had Her Majesty dictated the said conditions, they would have been dictated, if possible, even with greater generosity; that as regards the first, viz., the general amnesty without exception, and together with the restitution of honours, posts, and offices, &c., Her Majesty cannot desire that it should be otherwise; the prompt re-establishment of peace, however, being much to be desired, and it being feared that even unwillingly, some men who have figured in the late events, may, by their presence in the country, obstruct and prevent the prompt re-establishment of order, it would be well if the Government could obtain a simple modification

of this point without exceptions, which is that some individuals (as few in number as possible), who may, by their presence, be the involuntary cause of disturbing order, and preventing the general pacification which Her Majesty so greatly desires, should leave the country for a short period, duly receiving, at the proper time, the amount of their pay in like manner as if they were present, and with the assurance that they shall return to occupy their places so soon as the pacification shall have been effected, and not losing either their term of service or any other advantage; and should it so happen that any one of them should not be in office, to such one would be conceded a sufficient pension, so that his temporary absence might not be the cause of inconvenience, or of injury as regards his property. The Council of State considers that the Government ought to make every effort to obtain this sole modification, rather as a benefit to the country, than on any other consideration whatever foreign to this object; and because it in no way limits the formal acceptance of the conditions for which Her Majesty gives every guarantee, and ought to require the same on the part of the Mediating Power.

(Signed)

BARAO DE CHANCELLEIROS.
CARDEAL PATRIARCHA.
JE. DA SILVA CARVALHO.
R. F. MAGALHAES.

No. 271.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 26.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, April 19, 1847.

THE intelligence which I have to offer to your Lordship, will, I am convinced, be satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government.

M. Bayard and Baron Renduffe have just left me. They came to state that the idea of a reference to London had been given up in order that the business might be concluded shortly between these gentlemen and myself. I expressed my warm satisfaction, but entreated my new colleagues not to press me upon a point upon which I was unable to give way.

We separated with the agreement of meeting to-morrow at one o'clock.

Before parting, I observed that I had one request to make; that Colonel Wylde should take part in what I was willing to believe, would be the most satisfactory act in which any parties in Lisbon had been for a long time engaged.

The proposal was readily accepted by MM. Bayard and Renduffe.

No. 272.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 26.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, April 20, 1847.

THE packet which sailed this morning having been driven back by the violence of the weather, I have an opportunity of acquainting your Lordship with the highly unsatisfactory result of the conference which Colonel Wylde and myself have held this day with M. Bayard and the Baron de Renduffe.

— These gentlemen, after presenting me with the note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, of which I have the honour of inclosing a copy and translation, occupied themselves during two hours in demonstrating that the acceptance by the Portuguese Government of the conditions offered by Her Majesty's Government was whole and unconditional, although they insisted upon reserving to the Queen, as a measure of police, (*mesure de haute police*), the right of sending out of the country for a short time some twelve, or sixteen, or eighteen individuals; for I should observe that their statements varied as to the number of expulsions.

It is not necessary that I should dwell upon the arguments by which this demand was enforced, or upon those by which it was met. The subject has been long since exhausted. I will only state that the question of Royal dignity was not brought forward, and that the exceptions were insisted upon only on the score of its being necessary that during some months the quiet of the country should be secured.

It was clear that the Portuguese Negotiators imagined that I was left at liberty to depart from my instructions, and conceived it likely that their repeated solicitations would induce me to avail myself of such latitude.

Since yesterday morning, about 2600 men have been sent across the Tagus, and will, as I understand, after being reviewed to-morrow by the King, march in the direction of St. Ubes.

M. Bayard and Baron Renduffe left Colonel Wylde and myself without fixing any day for a renewal of the conference or conversation

Inclosure in No. 272.

Don Manoel de Portugal to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

*Secretaria d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros,
em 19 de Abril de 1847.*

O ABAIXO Assignado, &c. levou á augusta presença de Sua Magestade a copia das instrucções que Sua Excellencia o Visconde Palmerston, &c. dirigio em 5 do corrente mez de Abril a Sir G. H. Seymour, &c. sobre o modo porque ao seu Governo parece que se pode mais prompta e vantajosamente terminar a actual Rebelião em Portugal, a qual copia foi por S. S. transmettida ao Governo de Sua Magestade.

Havendo a mesma Augusta Senhora dado a devida consideração ao importante conthendo das mencionadas instrucções, tem o Abaixo Assignado ordem de Sua Magestade para pinnamente pedir a S. S. haja de fazer constar ao Governo de Sua Magestade Britannica os seus mais sinceros agradecimentos pelo vivo interesse que tem tomado pela sua Real Pessoa e Familia, e pela pacificação deste paiz, bem como que Sua Magestade aceita a mediação offerecida por Sua Magestade Britannica.

O Barão de Renduffe, e o Conselheiro Ildefonso Leopoldo Bayard, que deverão apresentar a Sir G. H. Seymour esta Nota, estão munidos das competentes instrucções, e authorizados a conferenciar com S. S. sobre este tão ponderoso assumpto.

O Abaixo Assignado, &c.

(Assignado)

D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

(Translation.)

April 19, 1847.

THE Undersigned, &c., laid before Her Majesty the copy of the instructions which his Excellency Viscount Palmerston, &c., addressed on the 5th instant to Sir George Hamilton Seymour, &c., as to the manner in which it appears to his Government that the present Rebellion in Portugal may be most promptly and advantageously terminated,—which copy was by Sir G. H. Seymour transmitted to Her Majesty's Government.

Her Majesty the Queen having taken into due consideration the important contents of the said instructions, has ordered the Undersigned to request Sir G. H. Seymour in the first place, to convey to Her Britannic Majesty's Government the sincere acknowledgments of Her Majesty for the lively interest which it has evinced towards Her Royal Person and Family, and in the stability of her Throne and the pacification of the country, and to state moreover, that Her Majesty accepts the mediation offered by Her Britannic Majesty.

Baron Renduffe and the Counsellor Ildefonso Leopoldo Bayard, who will

No. 273.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 29.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, April 14, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 5th instant, containing instructions which shall be carried out to the best of my ability, in the event of the Portuguese Government accepting the mediation offered by Her Majesty's Government, for the purpose of putting an end to the existing civil war. That they will do so, is at present very doubtful, but for the fullest information on this subject, I beg to refer your Lordship to Sir Hamilton Seymour's despatches, with whose views I so entirely coincide, and have endeavoured to the extent of my power to support and enforce that it would be only a repetition of them were I to state my own on this occasion.

Should this Government, in the end, accept our mediation, in preference to the offers of Spain, which the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires is so earnestly pressing upon them, I have no doubt but that we shall still have great difficulties to overcome at Oporto, as from what I can gather from the opinions of their friends here, the Junta are highly incensed against the British Government for interfering at the moment when they thought their success certain; and that they would have succeeded in producing a very serious disturbance, if not a successful revolution, in this city on Sunday last, but for the position taken up by the "Canopus," I have no doubt whatever.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. WYLDE,

Colonel.

No. 274.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 29.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, April 15, 1847.

THERE was an attempt made to produce the threatened insurrection here on Sunday night, by a company of the volunteer artillery, who it appears had not been informed in time that the general outbreak was put off in consequence of the insurgent force not arriving in the neighbourhood as was expected; and still more, from the position taken up by our squadron. The men rose upon their officers, but were speedily overcome with the loss of only one man killed, and sixty of them were sent to prisoners to the Bugio Fort the next morning.

Sá da Bandeira's landing in the Algarves has, as I anticipated, placed the whole of the country south of the Tagus in the possession of the insurgents.

The Baron de Foz with the force under his command, took advantage of De Mello's having moved on Setubal to retreat unmolested upon the capital. He was expected to arrive at Salvaterra on the Tagus yesterday, and his division is to be brought down the river in boats to Lisbon to-day. Colonel Abreu, with the column intended to reinforce the Baron de Foz, retreated from Palmella to Almada, immediately opposite Lisbon, three days since; and the "Duke of Cornwall" steamer arrived from Figueira with 400 men this morning; so that the Government will now have a disposable force of about 2,500 or 3000 men in the capital. There is therefore no longer any fear of its tranquillity being disturbed, even should the insurgents approach it from the south with all their force united.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. WYLDE,

Colonel.

No. 275.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 26.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, April 19, 1847.

NO military operation of the slightest importance has taken place since my last.

The Baron de Foz arrived here with his troops from Salvaterra on the evening of the 16th. From their state they appeared to have suffered a great deal of hardship and privation; and I understand that the Baron accounts for his inactivity by the impossibility of supporting his troops, and states that on most occasions on entering the villages they found them abandoned by the inhabitants, who had taken every article of food and whatever else they could carry with them.

This is a new and important feature in the war, proving a hostile feeling on the part of the people, which has not as yet been exhibited in any other part of the country.

The Count de Mello is at Setubal. The amount of his force it is almost impossible to ascertain.

Sá da Bandeira arrived at Setubal on the 16th in the "Mindello" steamer, and his troops entered Alcacer do Sal the same day. The forces of the two, when united, may be fairly estimated at between 4000 and 5000 men.

The Castle of Vianna, which is still besieged by the insurgents, has lately had supplies thrown into it by sea; and is therefore not likely to fall at present.

Saldanha remains at Oliveira de Azemeis; his last despatch informed the Government that the insurgents had received information of the intended interference of the British Government, and that they had announced their intention of marching out of Oporto, and attacking him before it arrived. This, however, I feel certain they will not carry into effect.

No. 276.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 26, 1847.

MR. BULWER informs me that he has communicated to you the particulars of the arrangement which he has made with M. Pacheco with respect to the affairs of Portugal.

I transmit to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Mr. Bulwer upon the subject.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 277.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 30.)

My Lord,

Madrid, April 23, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that a regiment of the line (consisting of three battalions of infantry) two companies of engineers, five squadrons of cavalry, and one mountain battery, which formed part of the garrison of Madrid, left this capital on the 19th instant for Talavera, where these troops are to remain for the present.

These forces will form a part of the division intended to enter Portugal

I have, &c.

No. 278.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 30, 1847.

WITH reference to your despatches of the 20th instant, I have the satisfaction to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government approve the arrangements which you have made with M. Pacheco respecting the course to be pursued by the Spanish Government with regard to the state of affairs in Portugal.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 279.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 30, 1847.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith for your information a copy of a despatch from Mr. Bulwer, stating that a military force had left that capital on the 19th instant for Talavera, where it is to remain for the present.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 280.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 1, 1847.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith for your information, a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Mr. Bulwer, conveying to him the approval of Her Majesty's Government of the arrangements which he has made with M. Pacheco respecting the course to be pursued by the Spanish Government with regard to the state of affairs in Portugal.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 281.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 4, 1847.

YOUR despatches to the date of the 20th April have been received at this office, and have been laid before the Queen; and I have in the first place to convey to you the entire approval of Her Majesty's Government of the very able and judicious manner in which, amid circumstances of great embarrassment and difficulty, you have carried into execution the instructions which you received by the despatches which were sent to you by the "Sidon."

things and upon the progress of events in Portugal, that my duty upon the present occasion is rather to express to you an approval of what you have done, than to give you any fresh instructions as to what you are to do.

Moreover, the state of things in Portugal at the time when you last wrote, appears to have been so critical, that it is scarcely possible that any instructions which I can now send you, should be applicable to the posture of affairs, when those instructions would reach you ; and it is to be presumed that in the interval which must elapse between the date of your last despatch and the time when this present despatch will reach you, the course of events will have decided the matters which were in suspense when you wrote.

It is proper, however, that you should be informed of the sentiments of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the points upon which a difference of opinion had arisen between the Portuguese Ministers and yourself, acting as you did under the instructions which you had received from this office.

It seems that the Portuguese Ministers and Council of State had nominally accepted the mediation of the British Government, upon the terms on which you had been instructed to offer it, but that they had hinted at some modification of those terms, in regard to the revocation of unconstitutional decrees issued since October last ; and had much insisted upon some exceptions to the fulness of the proposed amnesty.

Upon the first point no particular explanation appears to have been given you by the Portuguese Ministers ; and therefore no observations thereupon seem at present to be required from Her Majesty's Government.

Upon the second point, you have stated in detail the reasons, on account of which you deemed it inexpedient, either as a faithful servant of the British Crown or as a sincere well-wisher to the Crown of Portugal, to accede to the desires which were so strongly expressed to you ; and I have to state that Her Majesty's Government entirely concur in the reasoning upon which your decision on this matter was founded.

The Portuguese Ministers, in their not unnatural eagerness to carry out their own views, seem not to have duly understood the real position of the British Government in these affairs, and on the present occasion.

If Great Britain was tendering to the Portuguese Government her good offices, simply as an intermediate channel of communication between that Government and the Junta, with a view to bring to the knowledge of each party the demands, or the expectations, or the wishes of the other, but with no ulterior design than to leave the two parties to settle between themselves by an appeal to arms, any questions which they could not be induced to resolve amicably by the friendly interposition of Great Britain ; then and in such case Her Majesty's Government could have had no objection whatever to communicate for the consideration of the Junta, the proposal, that notwithstanding the issue of a general amnesty for all political offences committed since the beginning of last October, the leading members of the Junta, and the principal commanders of the troops of the Junta, should retire for a few months from Portugal, in the manner and upon the conditions proposed to you by the Portuguese Ministers.

It is not likely that in the present relative position of the contending parties in the civil war, such a proposal would have been accepted ; but in the case which I have assumed, Her Majesty's Government would have undertaken no responsibility, by becoming the channel for communicating it to the Junta.

But the position in which the British Government has deemed proper to place itself on this occasion, and in regard to these matters, is essentially different.

Her Majesty's Government felt that, in the existing state of things, a simple mediation, which should consist only in communicating to each

sible cease, Her Majesty's Government determined to take more decisive steps to ensure its cessation.

Her Majesty's Government therefore offered to the Government of Portugal, that if that Government would authorise the British agents in Portugal to communicate to the Junta certain intentions on the part of the Queen of Portugal, and a summons from the Queen to lay down their arms on those conditions, the British Government would, if those conditions were rejected, and that summons was disregarded, enter into concert with France and Spain, in order to afford to the Queen of Portugal effectual assistance for the purpose of re-establishing her authority in her dominions.

The offer, therefore, of Her Majesty's Government was mediation, in the first place, but arbitration in a possible contingency; and an arbitration to be carried into effect by force of arms. It was therefore absolutely necessary that the conditions which were to be thus communicated by Her Majesty's Government to the Junta, should be so perfectly fair, reasonable, and just, that Her Majesty's Government should stand acquitted to Parliament, and to the world, if, in the event of those conditions being rejected, the British Government should, in conjunction with the Governments of France and Spain, become a party to military and naval operations, for the purpose of imposing those conditions upon the Junta and their partisans.

It was essential, therefore, not only that those conditions should be just, and reasonable in the main, but that they should not be clogged by minor reservations or qualifications, which should not be defensible upon broad, plain, and intelligible grounds; because any such reservations and qualifications could not be enforced, and, if rejected by the Junta, must therefore be given up; and it would not become the character of Great Britain, that the British agents should in the first place announce to the Junta specified terms of accommodation, with an intimation of consequences, if those terms should be refused, and that those agents should afterwards, upon a partial refusal, abate those terms, and consent to modify them. And, moreover, the Junta might be misled by an advantage so gained by them in negotiation, and might be induced to put forward fresh and inadmissible demands on their own part; and thus the chances of an amicable settlement might be greatly diminished.

Two questions then present themselves for consideration with respect to the personal exceptions which the Portuguese Government wish to make from the fulness of the amnesty.

The first is, whether it is likely that such a modification would be agreed to by the Junta?

The second is, whether if that modification should be refused by them, their refusal to agree to it, although they might have accepted all other conditions, would justify the allies of the Queen of Portugal in giving naval and military aid, to assist her in coercing and compelling the Junta to submit?

Now, with regard to the first question, it does not appear likely that, as things stood when last you wrote, the Junta would agree to exclude fourteen, sixteen, or eighteen of the leading men of their party from the proposed amnesty.

If the cause of the Junta had been going down, and if success had attended the arms of the Queen; or if anything like energy and enterprise had been shown by her generals, enthusiasm by her adherents, or wisdom and ability by her Ministers, the members of the Junta might have accepted a temporary exile for themselves, as the price for the restoration of constitutional securities to their country; and they might have preferred such a certainty to the chance of better terms by the continuance of the civil war. But the state of things seems to have been exactly the reverse; and it appears from the accounts which you have given, that if the civil war had been allowed to take its course, without any foreign interposition, the result of continued conflict in the field, was more likely to be the retirement of the Royal Family than that of the leaders of the Junta, from the territory of Portugal.

It is reasonable, therefore, to assume that such a condition would not

be accepted by the Junta, unless under the threat of irresistible coercion ; and this is the more probable, because the leaders, whose temporary banishment was to be demanded, would have been the very persons, with whom the negotiation was to be carried on.

But with regard to the second question, namely, whether the refusal of the Junta to agree to these exclusions, when they were ready to submit, if those exclusions were not insisted upon, would be a justifiable ground upon which the Allies of the Queen of Portugal, could rest their determination to afford military and naval aid to Her Most Faithful Majesty, it is useful in the first place to consider, what such naval and military aid would be employed to accomplish. Now it appears from your late despatches, that such foreign aid would not now be employed to put down a local and partial insurrection ; to disperse a single band of revolted persons ; nor to restore order in one particular district.

It seems that the spirit of insurrection against the existing Administration in Portugal, has spread more or less over almost the whole of the kingdom, and that the Queen's authority is really established only on the spots occupied by her troops ; and that even in Lisbon itself that authority is not secure. The task then which foreign auxiliaries would now have to undertake, would be little short of effecting the conquest of Portugal.

The Three Powers might possibly find that operation under present circumstances, easy ; but it is one which, whether difficult or easy, ought not to be attempted except upon grounds which could be justified in the face of the world.

What then is at present the relative position of the contending parties in the civil war ?

The Junta complain of what they deem a breach committed by the Court, in October last, of the understanding virtually established in May 1846, between the Court and the party whose leaders were then in arms in the Minho, and they require a Ministry not of the Cabral party, and ask for the re-establishment of legal and constitutional Government. They are in arms against the authority of the Queen to obtain these ends ; but they disclaim any intention to abjure their allegiance to Her Most Faithful Majesty.

The Court, on the other hand, is standing on its alleged right to change its Ministers as it did in October last, but has been led by its present advisers, since the commencement of the present disturbances, arbitrarily and by decrees to suspend the Constitution, and many of the laws which relate to the personal liberty and security of the subject ; but, nevertheless, the Court has determined of its own accord to re-establish that Constitution, and to revoke the suspension of those laws, if the insurgents will lay down their arms ; provided only that a certain number of the popular leaders shall be compelled to leave Portugal for a time ; and the Portuguese Government requests the British Government, in co-operation with the Governments of France and Spain, to use force in order to compel those leaders to absent themselves.

The Portuguese Ministers rest this demand, it appears, chiefly on the allegation, that in their opinion the absence of these persons for a few months is essential for the restoration of tranquillity in Portugal ; but your reply to this allegation seems to Her Majesty's Government to be conclusive ; and Her Majesty's Government quite agree with you that there might be some force in the argument, if it were contended that the permanent or the very long continued absence of these persons from Portugal was indispensable ; but that it is impossible to conceive that the permanent tranquillity of the country can depend upon the absence of a few persons from it for a few months : those persons, moreover, being to be supported during their absence at the expense of the Portuguese Government.

Now if this object could be obtained merely by asking for it, Her Majesty's Government would be disposed to pay attention to any wish expressed on behalf of the Portuguese Crown, although known to originate not with the Crown itself, but with the party by which the Crown is at present surrounded; but when the question to be determined is, whether force shall be threatened and eventually employed to obtain for the Ministerial party this token of triumph over their opponents, the case becomes obviously very different.

If the Junta and their party all over Portugal should agree to lay down their arms and to return to their obedience upon the other conditions to be announced to them by the Queen, it would manifestly be difficult for the Government of Great Britain, and it would seem, not easy for the Government of France, to employ force in a case in which its employment would be liable to be so much criticised and impugned.

If then this question should still be pending at the time when this despatch reaches you, you are instructed to state to the Portuguese Government the views of Her Majesty's Government as I have explained them in his despatch.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 282.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 4, 1847.

SIR H. SEYMOUR will no doubt have informed you of the progress of his negotiations with the Portuguese Government in execution of the instructions contained in my despatches to him of the 5th of April, of which copies were transmitted to you in my despatch of the 7th instant.

I inclose for your information a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Sir Hamilton Seymour, in answer to the despatches which have been received from him upon this subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 283.

Viscount Palmerston to the Marquis of Normanby.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, May 4, 1847.

WITH reference to my despatch to your Excellency of the 6th ultimo, inclosing copies of my instructions to Sir Hamilton Seymour in regard of the mediation of Her Majesty's Government between the Government of Portugal and the Junta at Oporto, I transmit herewith for your Excellency's information, copies of despatches which I have received from Sir Hamilton Seymour, reporting the execution of those instructions, and also a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to him in reply.

Your Excellency may communicate to M. Guizot the substance of the despatches from Lisbon, and you are at liberty to read to his Excellency my despatch to Sir H. Seymour.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 284.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 13.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, April 28, 1847.

THE news from Lisbon is that the Portuguese Court at first accepted the mediation of Sir Hamilton Seymour upon the basis of some exclusions from the general amnesty.

The negotiation now seems broken off on this point; I trust, therefore, that the orders sent to the Spanish Minister to press upon the Portuguese Government whatever transaction we advise, will produce a good effect.

I shall venture to do all in my power to preserve this Government in the same line as ourselves; since I foresee that if there is once a divergence, every sort of complication at Lisbon may be expected from our misunderstanding here.

No. 285.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 6.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, April 22, 1847.

I ADDRESSED to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday, the note of which I have the honour of subjoining a copy.

Inclosure in No. 286.

*Sir Hamilton Seymour to Don Manoel de Portugal.**M. le Ministre,**Lisbon, April 21, 1847.*

BARON DE RENDUFFE and M. Bayard did me the honour to call upon me yesterday, and placed in my hands your Excellency's note of the 19th instant, signifying the acceptance by the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty of the mediation offered by Her Majesty's Government, in a despatch which was brought to the knowledge of your Excellency on the 11th instant.

These gentlemen, in pursuance of your Excellency's directions, proceeded to confer with me and with Colonel Wylde, who was present at the interview, when I had the great pain of finding the unrestricted acceptance notified by your Excellency to be in contradiction with the verbal explanations or restrictions by which it was accompanied.

It appeared to be the wish of the Government that some twelve or eighteen, or more individuals, (for there was some little uncertainty as to numbers,) should be excepted from the immediate benefit of the amnesty which it is the gracious purpose of the Queen to publish, and as was easily to be seen, it was not in my power to consent, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to so wide a departure from the terms upon which British mediation had been offered.

I am still willing to hope, that the final resolution of the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty is not yet made known to me, and that I may receive without delay, an intimation that the point upon which yesterday so much stress was laid has been given up.

In case, however, that these hopes should not be realized, I think it right that all possibility of misapprehension, as to my views, should be guarded against, by my declaration, that the compliance signified by your Excellency can only be considered by me, when coupled with the explanations of M. Bayard and Baron Renduffe, as a courteous refusal of the proposal made by Her Majesty's Government.

This declaration I should have felt called upon to make, even if the aspect of affairs were such as to lead to the belief that negotiations were alone looked to for

proposals of Her Majesty's Government would have been accompanied, an intention as plainly manifested of settling internal difficulties at the point of the sword.

That the good offices of Her Majesty's Government are to be looked for under almost any case of difficulty which the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty could experience, is a probability warranted by the history of a long series of years, but with respect to the events of the day, it is essential that I should point to the great difference in the state of affairs which prevailed when the late proposals of Her Majesty's Government were made, and those which now exist.

My object in alluding to this alteration is obvious. I am desirous of pointing out to your Excellency, that although the same friendly feelings towards the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty are sure, under almost any change of circumstances, to exist on the part of that of Her Majesty, the power of giving effect to these feelings may be affected by events.

It is not my wish to dwell upon this subject; I will only express the hope of receiving from your Excellency very speedily, and before fresh complications shall arise, such an accession to the proposal of Her Majesty's Government as shall enable me to act upon the instructions which I have received, without any fresh reference to Her Majesty's Government.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

No. 286.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 6.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, April 24, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatches of the 15th instant, with their respective inclosures.

From the former of these despatches, I have learned with great satisfaction that the French Cabinet concurs fully in the course which Her Majesty's Government has taken in the affairs of Portugal. As the fact ought to produce a favourable effect upon the Councils of this country, I have lost no time in bringing it to the knowledge of the Portuguese Ministers.

No. 287.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 6.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, April 25, 1847.

I HAVE endeavoured to turn the fresh naval disaster which has befallen the Portuguese Government, to account, by again urging the expediency or rather necessity of putting an end to a civil war, every step in which is attended with loss to the Royal cause.

The Cabralist party are becoming more bold; and printed papers drawn up by them are handed about, calling upon the country not to allow the Ministers, who are represented to have been corrupted by English gold, to betray the Royal cause, but to rally round the Throne for the defence of their Queen and their Constitution. All that is asked of England in one of these appeals, an extract of which I inclose, is her neutrality—the cessation of her endeavours to promote the cause of revolution.

Inclosure in No. 287.

Extract from a Cabralist paper, the "Brado da Liberdade."

The Appeal of Loyalty.

(Translation.)

OURS is a just cause; it is that of order and legality, but one which may be crushed by degenerate persons, and sold to intriguing and designing foreigners.

We will not call the Ministers traitors; we only attributed to them shortsightedness and want of energy; but whatever may be the cause, the consequence of their line of conduct is before us. It is time, however, that they should see the net which has been wove round them by a certain foreign policy, which is the life and soul of the insurrection, and in fact its only support. It is time that we should lay hold of our own resources, of which we have an abundance, for crushing the insurrection.

The Chartist forces have not suffered a single check, and yet everything would lead to the inference that they had been invariably routed. And is it for this that a brave army has reaped laurels? Shall the lot of the vanquisher be that of the vanquished? And shall those men who have made every sacrifice for their Sovereign, and in the cause of legality, be victims of low passions, of personal hatred, and of foreign gold?

Portuguese! it is in the cause of nationality that we now address you. See the degrading proposals which the English Cabinet has made to your Queen; conditions so degrading that the enemy himself did not attempt to propose them. How is it possible that the ancient ally of the Portuguese nation can so attack its dignity as to place the Queen's Throne below the level of the Junta of Oporto.

Its motives are obvious. It has, by means of intrigues, both direct and indirect, brought us to the condition of losing confidence in our own resources, and have then offered us assistance, the necessity of which they had themselves provoked. And can they be sincere? Judge from the tenor of the conditions. The rebels would be the conquerors, and the faithful subjects of the Queen, and loyal supporters of the Charter, would be delivered over to the fury of their enemies.

Portuguese! it is better to perish than to submit to such opprobrium. We would certainly prefer English intervention to that of any other nation, for we know the advantages of its friendship; but what benefit can we derive from an intervention which hurls the Throne to the bottom of an abyss, which annihilates the institutions, and condemns all loyal subjects to transportation, dungeons, starvation, or the executioner's knife?

We have resources. An army of our most valiant troops is ready to march, on a gesture from its Sovereign; soldiers who have ever been victorious, and will doubtless be so in future, while we ourselves possess the means of supporting them. Let us then rally round the Throne, and defend the institutions; and should we, as a last resource, require foreign aid, we may have it from the neighbouring kingdom, which is allied to us by a similarity of interests, and which offers us its support. And then our ancient ally, England, to whom the Portuguese Throne was ever faithful, and which, without a plausible motive, attacks our institutions, and condemns to extermination men who have not provoked such a proceeding, will see the error of its unintelligible policy. Let us all then join in the defence of the Charter and the Queen, and if the Ministry shows energy, let us support it; but should this, or any other Ministry which the Queen may select, strive to remain in office, and tell you that it has no resources—that it cannot maintain the army, brand them as traitors, in the certainty that they only hold power to betray you. Let such a Ministry resign, and not impede our progress. Let it give other men the opportunity of proving their fidelity, their energy, and their virtues.

Let our allies preserve a strict neutrality. Let them cease to support and aid, as they have hitherto done, the enemies of the Queen and the Charter. Let the Ministers display energy, and cause a naval force to co-operate with that on land, and let them not fail to furnish the necessary supplies to both. But let them beware if they do not act thus, or if they employ, or allow others to employ, indirect and treasonable means of thwarting our views. If this were to occur! . . . but we hope it will not. At all events let us be on the alert, and woe to him who does ~~not~~ do his duty towards his Sovereign, the Charter, and his Country.

No. 288.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 6.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, April 27, 1847.

A MEETING of some of the late Ministers was held this morning at the Palace, where the following Ministerial list was submitted by Count Tojal to the Queen, and approved of by Her Most Faithful Majesty:—

Interior	-	-	-	M. Tavares Proença
Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	M. Bayard
Justice	-	-	-	M. Marçal Duarte Leitão
War	-	-	-	Viscount da Barca
Finance and Marine	-	-	-	Count Tojal

No. 289.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 6.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, April 28, 1847.

ON the 22nd instant the "Royal Tar" steamer, whose arrival has been looked for with such anxiety, was captured only seven miles to the north-westward of the rock by the "Mindello," and carried at once into St. Ubes.

The prize furnished the captors with various supplies, of which they were much in need, such as coals, powder, provisions, and arms. Twelve hundred muskets were found on board of her, which were distributed among the lower orders at St. Ubes, while the "Royal Tar" having been placed at one side of the town and the "Mindello" on the other, contributed very much to its security.

No. 290.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 6.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, April 28, 1847.

COUNT Tojal called upon me this morning. He came to inform me that I should probably receive a visit in the course of the day from Baron Renduffe and M. Bayard, who as he believed were to be the bearers of a note signifying the entire and unqualified acceptance by the Government of the terms of mediation offered in your Lordship's despatch of the 5th instant.

No. 291.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 6.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, April 28, 1847.

I HAVE the honour of acquainting your Lordship that Colonel Fitch arrived this evening in Lisbon, accompanied by the Marquis d'Espagne. Colonel Fitch had seen Viscount Sá da Bandeira, had presented to him Mr. Bulwer's letter, and appears to have come to some understanding with him, that firing shall cease on his side if no attack is made upon the town by the Queen's forces. If this agreement, to which I should observe General Vinhaes does not appear to have been a party, be attended to, I shall not regret the appearance at St. Ubes of a person speaking in the name of Her Majesty's Government.

No. 292.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 6.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, April 28, 1847.

I RECEIVED this morning an official note from M. Bayard, acquainting me with his appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs. At the same time I received letter, informing me of his being authorized to accept the conditions attached by Her Majesty's Government to their proposed mediation.

At a later hour I received a note from Count Tojal, requesting my attendance, as soon as possible, at the Foreign Office.

I went there, in company with Colonel Wylde, and found M. Bayard and Baron Renduffe waiting for us.

M. Bayard, after stating that he accepted the English conditions fully and amply, proceeded, after placing in my hands a note, of which I inclose a copy and a translation, to read to us a decree for a general amnesty.

The decree is drawn up in the most liberal spirit.

Baron Renduffe asked if Colonel Wylde and myself were satisfied; adding that the Government were eager to adopt any suggestion that we might offer, the effect of which would be to make the amnesty more complete.

We could only express our warm approbation of what we had just heard.

Baron Renduffe here observed that it might be agreeable to us to have drawn up some memorandum or protocol of the proceedings at our meeting of to-day—a suggestion which Colonel Wylde and myself thought very judicious. ||

It will be prepared in the course of the night.

As regards the carrying into effect of the pacification which the very liberal measures resolved upon by the Government are so well calculated to bring about, it was the wish of M. Bayard that, if the necessary papers could be prepared in time, Colonel Wylde should undertake the task, first, of calling upon Viscount Sá da Bandeira to suspend hostilities; and, afterwards, of inducing the Oporto Junta to return to their allegiance.

With respect to Viscount Sá da Bandeira, M. Bayard conceived that Colonel Wylde's representations to that officer, and to General Vinhaes would be sufficient to prevent all further bloodshed in that quarter; but should such a wish exist on the part of the insurgent Chief, he was quite willing to admit of a regular armistice being agreed upon between him and the Commander of the Queen's forces.

Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker has been requested to hold one of Her Majesty's steamers in readiness; that Colonel Wylde will, I hope, be enabled to proceed in her to-morrow night; and that after returning to Lisbon for a few hours, it is proposed that he shall repair to Oporto, for the purpose of placing himself in communication with the Junta.

Inclosure in No. 292.

M. Bayard to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

*Secretaria d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros,
28 de Abril de 1847.*

RESPONDENDO á Nota que V. S. se servio dirigir ao meu antecessor, em data de 21 do corrente, na qual V. S. mostrava o desejo de que a accessão do Governo de Sua Magestade ás propostas feitas pelo Governo de Sua Magestade Britannica para, por meio da sua mediação se conseguira pacificação deste reino, fosse tal que o habilitasse a obrar segundo as instrucções que havia recebido do mesmo Governo sem que V. S. precisasse agora de recorrer a elle; tenho a honra de participar a V. S. que o Governo de Sua Magestade na conformidade das ordens que recebeu da mesma Augusta Senhora, não só aceita a mediação offerecida pelo Governo Britannico, como já foi communicado a V. S. pelo meu antecessor, mas tambem annue ás sobreditas propostas. Como porem será necessario concordar sobre a explicação dellas, e sobre o modo de as levar á execução, espero que em a primeira conferencia com V. S. ficarão preenchidos estes dois objectos.

Aproveito, &c.
(Assignado) ILDEFONSO LEOPOLDO BAYARD.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, Lisbon, April 28, 1847.

IN reply to the note which you addressed to my predecessor on the 21st instant, in which you showed a desire that the acceptance on the part of Her Majesty's Government of the proposals made by Her Britannic Majesty's Government for bringing about, by means of its mediation, the pacification of this kingdom, should be such as to enable you to act under the instructions which you had received from your Government without the necessity of again referring to it; I have the honour to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government, in conformity with the orders which it has received from Her Majesty, not only accepts the mediation offered by the British Government, as has already been communicated to you by my predecessor, but moreover accedes to the said proposals. As, however, it will be necessary to concert as to their explanation and to the mode of carrying them into execution, I trust that in my first conference with you these objects will be attained.

I avail, &c,
(Signed) ILDEFONSO LEOPOLDO BAYARD.

No. 293.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 6.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, April 28, 1847.

THE troops which I informed your Lordship in my despatch of the 15th instant were about to be concentrated in the capital crossed the Tagus on the 21st instant to the number of about 3,300 infantry and 400 cavalry, and marched the following day, under the command of the Count de Vinhaes, in the direction of St. Ubes, in front of which place they have been encamped since the 23rd.

Count Vinhaes has written for heavy artillery, which has been sent to him from here, and would arrive in his camp in the course of yesterday or to-day.

The insurgents meanwhile have been actively employed in barricading the streets, and strengthening their position by every means in their power.

They have four steamers, three of which are armed, and have taken up positions in the river flanking the defences of the town.

No hostilities beyond an occasional exchange of shots between the pickets have as yet taken place; and I trust that the turn which things have now taken will prevent all further effusion of blood.

The insurgents having received information that the "Royal Tar" steamer, which had been purchased by the Portuguese Government, and armed in England, was expected at Lisbon about the 21st or 22nd instant, sent the "Mindello" steamer to intercept her. The "Mindello" fell in with the "Royal Tar" on the afternoon of the 21st off the Rock of Lisbon, and after a chase of four hours, captured her, and took her into St. Ubes, where she is now employed in flanking the defences at one end of the town. This success has of course much elated the insurgents.

In the north the Baron de Casal has been obliged to evacuate the Province of Tras-os-Montes on the approach of the insurgent General Povoas with a superior force; and to enable him to retreat unmolested, Saldanha's forces were obliged to move to his assistance.

The Castle of Vianna, by the last accounts, still held out, but the Queen's forces in the north are everywhere obliged to act on the defensive: nor do I think, should they be obliged to undertake offensive operations against St. Ubes, that they would have much chance of success, the insurgents having a superior force inside the town, with several strong forts in their possession, which would require to be breached before any impression could be made upon them, and with the advantage of the heavy guns of the steamers to flank their defences.

Sir Hamilton Seymour will acquaint your Lordship with the particulars of Lieutenant-Colonel Fitch's mission.

Both the Marques de España and Colonel Fitch arrived in Lisbon this evening from St. Ubes.

No. 294.

The Marquis of Normanby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 10.)

My Lord,

Paris, May 7, 1847.

AFTER having failed in two attempts to see M. Guizot, both yesterday and to-day, in consequence of the press of business he has had both in the Chamber and out of it, I have just returned from reading to him your Lordship's despatch to Sir Hamilton Seymour of the 4th of May, in conformity with the instructions conveyed to me in your Lordship's despatch of the 4th instant.

M. Guizot said that he perfectly concurred in everything there stated, that he felt the same regret as I had already expressed, that there should have been any necessity to press the Queen of Portugal on such a point as that which had been under discussion, but that he quite felt that such necessity had existed.

His Excellency then informed me that he had just received a telegraphic despatch from Count Jarnac, announcing that your Lordship had received intelligence to the 28th ultimo, that the Queen had accepted the mediation of England in the terms it had been proposed.

M. Guizot then asked whether I thought in such a country the settlement would be permanent; whether it might not all begin again in three months.

I said that he had put to me a very difficult question, which I had no better means of answering than he had himself; that one's opinion could only be of the nature of an expectation, and that expectation could have no other foundation than one's hopes or one's fears. Much must of course depend upon the prudence of all parties, over none of whom could we pretend to exercise any permanent control.

He stated, he was assured there was a great additional difficulty in the state of the Portuguese finances, which, I could not deny, was likely to exercise an injurious effect upon the perfect re-establishment of order.

I have, &c.

(Signed) NORMANBY.

No. 295.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 13.)

My Lord,

Madrid, April 30, 1847.

I AM informed on good authority, that the Queen of Portugal's troops have received a check near Lisbon, but I am not in possession of all the circumstances.

M. Ayllon's arrival at Lisbon had been retarded by his having missed the steam-boat at Cadiz.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

No. 296.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 13.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, May 3, 1847.

SHOULD affairs in Portugal not be settled by Sir Hamilton Seymour, there will be an armed Spanish intervention. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that Sir Hamilton Seymour should make his arrangements without delay, and I have written to him to that effect, though I could not give him by post all my reasons.

No. 297.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 13.)

My Lord,

Madrid, April 23, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of a note and its inclosure which I received on the 18th instant, from Count Thomar, transmitting to me a copy of a communication which he had addressed to M. Pacheco, asking for Spanish armed intervention in Portugal.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 297.

Count Thomar to Mr. Bulwer.

Illmo. e Exmo. Señor,

Madrid, 18 de Abril de 1847.

TENDO me sido ordenado pelo meu Governo que empregue todos os esforços afim de obter que vossa Excellencia concorde na entrada das tropas Hespanholas em Portugal, visto o imminente risco em que se acha o Throno de Sua Magestade Fidelissima, minha Augusta Ama, por nenhuma outra forma posso dar a vossa Excellencia um conhecimento mais exacto do estendo em que se acha a minha patria, e das rasoens que exigem a immediata entrada das tropas Hespanholas, que enviando a vossa Excellencia uma copia da nota que hoje, de orden do meu Governo dirigi ao de Sua Magestade Catholica.

Ficando por esta forma satisfeito o que esta tarde convencionamos, aproveito de novo esta occasião para rogar à vossa Excellencia haja de acceder por parte de seu Governo, á entrada das referidas tropas Hespanholas em Portugal, de continuar a mostrar os seus bons disijos e prestar a lua efficaz coadjuração paro que triumphe pronto a cauza de Sua Magestade Fidelissima e sejam pacificados os seus estados.

Deos guarde á vossa Excellencia.

(Assignado)

CONDE DE THOMAR.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Madrid, April 18, 1847.

HAVING been commanded by my Government to use every effort to obtain your Excellency's assent to the entrance of Spanish troops into Portugal, in consequence of the imminent danger to which the Throne of my August Mistress, Her Most Faithful Majesty, is exposed, I cannot give your Excellency a more exact knowledge of the state of my country, and of the reasons which demand the immediate entrance of Spanish troops in any better way than by sending to your Excellency a copy of the note which I have this day, by order of my Government, addressed to that of Her Catholic Majesty.

What we agreed upon in the afternoon having been thus satisfactorily arranged, I profit again by this occasion to request that your Excellency will assent, on the part of your Government, to the entrance of above-mentioned Spanish troops into Portugal, that you will continue your good offices, and afford your efficacious co-operation to the end that the cause of Her Most Faithful Majesty may be triumphant, and her States restored to peace.

God protect your Excellency.

(Signed)

CONDO DE THOMAR.

Inclosure 2 in No. 297.

Count Thomar to M. Pacheco.

Exmo. Senhor,

Madrid, 17 de Abril de 1847.

O GOVERNO de Sua Magestade Fidelissima minha Augusta Ama, acaba de ordenar-me que leve immediatamente ao conhecimento do de Sua Magestade Catholica que as tropas commandadas por Sá da Bandeira, sahidas do Porto nos vapores "Mindello," "Porto," e "Vesuvio," effectuarão o seu desembarque em Lagos e Faro, tendoja penetrado na Provencia do Alemtejo, e havendose aproximado á Setubal é feito junção com as forças commandadas pelo ex Conde de Mello: que o Duque de Saldanha se acha estacionado em Oliveira de Azemeis em poder apprehender ataque sobre o Porto, em rasão do estado de defeza em que estão as linhas d'aquella cidade, nem tão pouco destacar forças para Lisboa sem enfroquacer a divisão do seu commando, e se arriscar a deixar descuberta toda a extenção do paiz que defende na sua actual posição. Que em vista do a nro do Thesouro Publico, e do estado do paiz lhe he impossivel desenvolver mais força para sustentar as institucioens liberaes, a Corôa de Sua Magestade Fidelissima defender a sua Pessoa e Real Familia, destruir a revolução e pacificar o reino que em taes circumstancias, e por que he plano dos anarquistas, animados com a aproximação das tropas rebeldes á capital, perturbar a tranquillidade no mesma, se tinha ja visto o Governo da mesma Augusta Senhora na absoluta precisão de solicitar do Ministro Britannico, e do Encargado de Negocios de Hespana, o appoyo das Forças Maritimas das seus Soberanas surtas no Tajo (ao que naquella dasa ainda não tinham respondido.)

A vista deste resumido mai verdadeiro e triste quadro do estado das coizas em Portugal me he outro-sem ordenado pelo meu Governo, haja de reclamar, como effectivamente reclamo pela presente nota, a immediata e pronta entrada das tropas de Sua Magestade Catholica em Portugal; afim de prestarem a Sua Magestade Fidelissima aquelles auxilios de que carece para defender a Sua Pessoa e Sua Real Familia, a sua Corôa, os institucioens liberaes, e por fim conseguir a pacificação do reino e restituir a felicidade aos seus subditos.

Não posso deixar de ponderar á vossa Excellencia, que em vista do exposto está chegado o momento em que o Governo de Sua Magestade Catholica he obrigado a cumprir as promessos feitas aos corpos colegisladores, ao meu Governo, e ao mundo inteiro je que se por um lado o secorro pedido pelo dito meu Governo está em harmonia com aquellas promessas, e com es tratados cujo execução de novo reclamo, por outro lado com tal auxilio não será mais do que um equivalente do que Sua Magestade Fidelissima prestou a Sua Magestade Catholica em occasioens de igual apuro e perigo.

Com este motivo, &c.

CONDE DE THOMAR.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Madrid, April 17, 1847.

I HAVE just now received the commands of the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty, my August Mistress, to inform immediately the Government of Her Catholic Majesty, that the troops commanded by Sá da Bandeira, which left Oporto in the steamers "Mindello," "Porto," and "Vesuvio," effected a landing at Lagos e Faro, have penetrated into the Province of Alemtejo, and approached Setubal, and effected a junction with the forces commanded by the ex-Conde de Mello. That the Duke of Saldanha is stationed in Oliveira de Azemeis, without being able to attack Oporto, in consequence of the state of defence of the lines of that city, nor can we detach any force towards Lisbon without weakening the division under his command, and risking the exposure of the whole extent of country which he defends in his present position. As in the distressed condition of the Public Treasury, and the state of the country, it is impossible to furnish a larger force to support the liberal institution and the Crown of Her Most Faithful Majesty, to defend her Person and the Royal Family, to destroy the revolution, and restore peace to the country; under these circumstances, and because it is the plan of the anarchists, encouraged by the approach of the rebel troops, to disturb the tranquillity of the capital, the Government of Her Majesty feels itself in the absolute necessity of soliciting from the British Minister and from the Chargé d'Affaires of Spain the support of the maritime forces of their Sovereign anchored in the Tagus, (to which they have not yet replied.)

In consideration of this succinct, but true and unhappy picture of the state of things in Portugal, I am also commanded by my Government to demand, and by the present note I do demand the immediate and prompt entry of the troops of Her Catholic Majesty into Portugal, that they may furnish to Her Most Faithful Majesty the aid which she is in want of to defend her Person and Her Royal Family, her Crown and liberal institutions, and to accomplish the pacification of the kingdom, and happiness of her subjects.

I cannot omit calling upon your Excellency to consider that the statement here made will show that the moment is arrived in which the Government of Her Catholic Majesty is in the obligation of fulfilling the promises made to the co-legislative bodies, to my Government, and to the whole world; and that if on one side the aid required by my Government is in accordance with those promises, and with those treaties, the execution of which again reclaim, on the other side, such aid will be no more than an equivalent for that which Her Most Faithful Majesty has afforded to Her Catholic Majesty on occasions of equal distress and danger.

With this motive, &c.
(Signed) CONDE DE THOMAR.

No. 298.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 12.)

My Lord,

Madrid, May 4, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that the Count Thomar has informed me that the new Ministry in Portugal is formed of the following persons, viz.—

Count Tojal, Minister of Finance, and *ad interim* Minister of Marine; Senhor Bayard, of Foreign Affairs; Senhor Tavares Proença, of the Interior; Senhor Duarte Leitaó, of Justice; and the Baron de Barca, Minister of War.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

No. 299.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 13.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, May 4, 1847.

THE armies of Spain remain on the Portuguese frontier; and the telegraph from Paris to Madrid unites the two capitals by a communication of a few hours.

No. 300.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 13.)

My Lord,

Madrid, May 4, 1847.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 20th ultimo, reporting to your Lordship the arrangement I had made with M. Pacheco on the subject of the Spanish interference in Portugal, I have the honour to inclose a copy and translation of a note which I have received from M. Pacheco.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

Inclosure in No. 300.

M. Pacheco to Mr. Bulwer.

Muy Señor mio,

Madrid, 19 Abril de 1847.

ME apresuro á contestar á la nota que se ha servido vuestra Señoría dirijirme con fecha de hoy, por la cual, refiriendose á nuestra ultima conferencia acerca del estado actual de los negocios en Portugal, manifiesta vuestra Señoría hallarse dispuesto á concertarse conmigo para tratar de la pacificacion de dicho reino, sobre las bases que vuestra Señoría propone en su precitada comunicacion.

Exento de toda mira de ambicion, y no teniendo mas objeto ni interes que el de salvar el trono de la Augusta Reina Fidelisima, y restablecer la paz en Portugal, el Gobierno de Su Majestad no há podido menos de ver con satisfaccion que, penetrado vuestra Señoría de la rectitud de sus intenciones, haya presentado proposiciones que no vacilo en aceptar; tales son:

1. Que se den instrucciones sin perdida de tiempo al Señor Ayllon para insistir con el Gobierno Portugues, y con la Junta de Oporto, en la admision de los terminos de transaccion que en la actualidad está ofreciendo el Ministro Inglés en Lisboa.

2. Que en el entretanto se reuna en la frontera Portuguesa alguna fuerza de cuyo numero, y posiciones que ocupen, tendrá vuestra Señoría á bien informarme.

3. Que en el caso de que el Gobierno Portugues acepte y la Junta de Oporto se niegue á admitir la transaccion que la Inglaterra y la España aconsejan, entre en Portugal la tropa Española con objeto de imponer por la fuerza dicha transaccion, en el momento en que las tropas Inglesas hagan igual demostracion.

4. Que no entre en territorio Portugues ninguna division Española interin la transaccion en cuestion, aceptada por la Corte de Portugal haya sido propuesta á la Junta de Oporto y rechazado por la misma; y hasta que las fuerzas de Su Majestad Britanica estén preparadas para operar en union con las de Su Majestad Catolica; condicion ventajosa bajo el punto de vista militar asi como politico.

5. Que se comuniquen al Ministro Frances las bases de este acuerdo, informandole que si llegasen los Gobiernos Español y Britanico á verse

obligados á intervenir en los negocios de Portugal, veria vuestra Excelencia con satisfaccion, y el Ministro Britanico en Madrid cree con fiadamente que su Gobierno veria igualmente con satisfaccion (si asi lo deseára Su Majestad Fidelisima) una fuerza Francesa asociada con objeto de sostener el trono de Su Majestad Fidelisima; no como consecuencia de la Cuadruple Alianza, sino en virtud del acuerdo presente.

Seáme sin embargo licito á mi vez observar á vuestra Señoria que la rapidez con que marchan los sucesos en Portugal, y la alarma producida en Lisboa por la aproximacion de un cuerpo de tropas de los sublevados, procedente del Algarbe y Alemtejo, exigen por nuestra parte alguna manifestacion publica, que lejos de oponerse á que se lleve á efecto la negociacion en los terminos convenidos, sirva, por el contrario, para robustecerla y para poner de manifiesto nuestras intenciones y el completo acuerdo con que obramos, al mismo tiempo que conjure el peligro en que instantaneamente pueden poner el trono de Su Majestad Fidelisima las tropas del sur del Tajo mandadas por el Vizconde Sá da Bandeira, y el Conde de Mello. Propongo pues que salga inmediatamente de esta Corte un comisionado con instrucciones del Gobierno de Su Majestad y de la Legacion del digno cargo de V. S. para presentarse á los dichos Conde de Mello y Vizconde Sá da Bandeira, darles noticia de cuanto hemos acordado, y exigir presentoriamente en su consecuencia la suspension de hostilidades; sin ocultarles que de no acceder á esta intimacion, darán lugar á todas las consecuencias que son naturales visto el acuerdo y decision de los Gobiernos Ingles y Español.

Espero que esta razonable proposicion será favorablemente acogida por V. S. á quien reitero. &c.

(Firmado)

JOAQM. FRANCO. PACHECO.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Madrid, April 19, 1847.

I HASTEN to reply to the note you have been pleased to address to me this day, in which, referring to our last conference respecting the actual state of the affairs of Portugal, you state that you are disposed to treat with me for the pacification of that kingdom, on the basis proposed in your above-mentioned communication

Free from all views of ambition, and having no other object nor interest but that of saving the Throne of Her Most Faithful Majesty, and restoring peace to Portugal, Her Majesty's Government could not but see with satisfaction, that being convinced of the rectitude of its intentions, you have made proposals which I do not hesitate to accept; and are,

"1. That instant instructions be given to M. Ayllon, to press upon the Portuguese Court, and the Oporto Junta, those terms for a transaction which the English Minister is offering at Lisbon.

"2. That in the meantime a certain Spanish force be collected on the Spanish frontier, of which your Excellency will have the goodness to inform me the number and position.

"3. That in the event of the Portuguese Government accepting, and the Junta of Oporto refusing to adopt the transaction which Great Britain and Spain shall have advised; a Spanish force shall enter Portugal for the purpose of carrying such transaction into force, the instant that a British force makes a similar demonstration.

"4. That no Spanish army shall enter the Portuguese territory until the transaction in question, accepted by the Portuguese Court, has been proposed to the Oporto Junta and refused by it, and that Her Majesty's forces are prepared to act in conjunction with those of Her Catholic Majesty thereupon; an arrangement advantageous in a military point of view, as well as a political one.

"5.—That the terms of this agreement be communicated to the French Minister, and that he be informed that should the Spanish and

at Madrid fully believes that his Government would also see with satisfaction, a French force, should the same be desired by Her Most Faithful Majesty, associated with that of Spain and Great Britain in support of Her Most Faithful Majesty's Throne; not on the ground of any stipulations contained in the Quadruple Alliance, but on the special grounds of the existing case."

Let me, however, be allowed to observe, that the rapidity with which events in Portugal are marching, and the alarm caused at Lisbon by the near approach of a body of troops of the insurgents from Algarve and Alemtejo, exact on our part some public demonstration, which, far from being opposed to the carrying out of the negotiation on the terms agreed upon, may on the contrary serve to strengthen it, and to manifest our intentions and the thorough understanding on which we act, at the same time that it may prevent the danger in which the throne of Her Most Faithful Majesty may at any moment be placed by the troops on the south of the Tagus, commanded by the Viscount Sá da Bandeira and Count Mello.

I therefore propose that a Commissioner be sent immediately from this Court, with instructions from Her Majesty's Government, and from the Legation you so worthily represent, to be presented to Count Mello and Viscount Sá da Bandeira, informing them of all that we have agreed upon, and consequently exacting peremptorily from them a suspension of hostilities, without concealing from them, that they should they not accede to this intimation, they will incur all those consequences which are attached to the union and decision of the British and Spanish Governments.

I trust that this reasonable proposal will be favourably accepted by you, to whom, &c.

(Signed) JOAQM. FCO. PACHECO.

No. 301.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 18.)

My Lord,

Madrid, May 4, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship the copy of a note which contains the substance of a conversation I had with M. Pacheco on the morning of the 29th ultimo, when a good deal of excitement prevailed here, and some misapprehension as to the conduct England had pursued and meant to pursue on the Portuguese question.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

Inclosure in No. 301.

Mr. Bulwer to M. Pacheco.

Sir,

Madrid, April 20, 1847.

I REPEAT here in writing, according to your desire, the substance of what I stated this morning in conversation with reference to the intelligence I have received from Lisbon and from London.

1st. That the transaction lately advised by Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, is the one of which M. Isturiz had informed your Excellency was being about to be proposed to Her Most Faithful Majesty by Sir H. Seymour.

2nd. That it is thus the one which it was agreed that Her Catholic Majesty's Minister should have also advised, had he or his instructions arrived in time.

3rd. That if the Government of Portugal accepts these conditions, and the Junta of Oporto does not, Her Majesty's Government will

4th. That at the present moment the Government of Portugal has showed a disposition to accept the counsels given by Her Majesty's Minister, but that nothing definitive is yet settled.

From all this information your Excellency will perceive that though I acted lately, as your Excellency is well aware, without official instructions respecting the arrangement that took place between us, I have the satisfaction of finding that what has occurred in Lisbon and elsewhere, is in perfect accordance with that agreement; the conditions proposed to the Portuguese Government being the same, and the means to be employed in carrying them out being identical with those of which we treated.

I have no doubt, indeed, that Her Majesty's Government will hear with infinite pleasure of our recent and complete understanding, and will consider it of the highest importance that that good understanding should continue, and that our two Representatives at Lisbon should hold the same language and give the same advice; sharing thus the satisfaction and pride of terminating the civil warfare in Portugal, without the further spilling of blood. And I know, moreover, that if unfortunately this union in counsel should not suffice, Her Majesty's Government will set the same value on a perfect accord and common action by arms for the same purpose.

The object of Great Britain being to restore peace to the neighbouring kingdom, with the aid and cooperation of its allies, in the best way that may be possible for the interests of the Portuguese Crown, the liberties of the Portuguese people, and the tranquillity of the neighbouring country.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

No. 302.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 13.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, May 6, 1847.

SINCE writing my despatches dated the 4th instant, relative to Portugal, Colonel Fitch has returned to Madrid, where he arrived this morning.

This gentleman informs me that he found the country through which he has passed, generally indisposed to the Queen's cause; that those in her favour were anxiously expecting Spanish intervention; that Viscount Sá da Bandeira, with whom he is well acquainted, received him with great civility, and expressed his readiness to refrain from hostilities until the Junta had agreed to any fair terms for a transaction which might be proposed.

Colonel Fitch subsequently went to Lisbon on receiving the communication from Sir Hamilton Seymour, which I told him he was to expect within a few hours after his arrival at the head-quarters of Viscount Sá da Bandeira.

He found the Queen's party at Lisbon discontented with the terms on which our mediation was to take place; but a definite consent to those terms was given on the 29th April, on which evening a tumult took place at Lisbon, of which it is difficult to state who were the real promoters, but which had only for its consequence the delivery of all persons confined in the prisons.

Colonel Fitch moreover says that on the day of his departure from Lisbon, he heard firing in the direction of Viscount Sá da Bandeira's encampment, and has reason to fear that some conflict had taken place between the two opposing forces; and I confess I am almost afraid that if any differences are allowed to rise up between the British and Spanish Governments as to the peaceable conclusion of affairs in Portugal, the conflicting passions of the two contending parties will not be sufficiently restrained by that moral force which the perfect union of the British and Spanish Ministers at Lisbon would produce.

No. 303.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 13.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, May 7, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Colonel Fitch's report of his mission.

Inclosure in No. 303.

Colonel Fitch to Mr. Bulwer.

(Extract.)

WE left Madrid 20th of April, at 5 P.M. Arrived at Badajoz the 22nd, at 8 P.M. I observed troops marching from Madrid to Badajoz, to the number of 4000. I left Badajoz for Elvas, at 3 P.M., 23rd of April, and arrived at Elvas at 6 30 P.M. The Governor of Elvas seemed very anxious that the Spanish troops should cross the frontier.

We left Elvas for Estremoz 24th April, 7, 30 A.M., and arrived at Estremoz 4, 30 P.M. I had a long interview with General Schwalbach, Commander-in-chief of Her Most Faithful Majesty's forces in that district. He showed great anxiety for the immediate entrance of Spanish troops.

The Spanish escort left us at this place, and returned to Badajoz. We left Estremoz the 25th April, 6, 30 P.M., accompanied by a Portuguese orderly, and we arrived at Evora at 6, 30 P.M. The whole of the population, amounting to some thousands, met us at the gates, and accompanied us to the Governor's house.

We met the Junta at 9 P.M., which stated that they had no objection to the basis of the transaction forwarded by the British Government, and that the difficulty did not rest with them, but with the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty, who up to that time had determined not to accept the proposals of the British Government.

No. 304.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 14.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, April 30, 1847.

I HAD the honour of observing to your Lordship in my despatch of the 28th instant on my endeavour to obtain from the Portuguese Minister some stipulation or explanation guarding against any unnecessary delay with regard to the meeting of the Cortes.

With this view I addressed to M. Bayard yesterday, the note of which I enclose a copy, which note I placed in his hands when Colonel Wylde and myself had a fresh meeting with his Excellency and with Baron Renduffe, at the Foreign Office.

Both M. Bayard and his colleague assured us, in the most satisfactory manner as to the intention of the Government.

They represented at the same time that, according to the plan they had adopted, every one ought to feel interested in promoting order and tranquillity, with a view to hastening the reassembling of the representative body.

The reasoning was very specious, but I pressed, nevertheless, for some declaration being made which should have the effect of providing that the state of tranquillity which would be proper for enabling the elections to take place, should be considered with regard to the general condition of the country, without being affected by any local troubles or disturbances. This wish was readily acceded to, and an explanation, in the sense which I had pointed out, given in a note addressed to me a few hours later by M. Bayard, of which I beg, likewise, to transmit a copy and a translation.

M. Bayard then produced a minute, prepared by himself, of our former meeting, which we all signed.

In justice I should observe that nothing could exceed the eagerness shown by M. Bayard and Baron Renduff at both our meetings to acquiesce, without hesitation or discussion, in every wish expressed by Colonel Wylde and myself.

I observe that I have omitted to notice a point much insisted upon by the Portuguese Ministers; namely, the necessity that some progress should be made towards disarming the country before the elections, which would otherwise become the scenes of actual strife and bloodshed.

I have the honour to inclose copies and translations of the minute of the Conference mentioned in my despatch, of the proclamation, and of the decree, transmitted to me in original by M. Bayard.

Inclosure 1 in No. 304.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to M. Bayard.

M. le Ministre,

Lisbon, April 29, 1847.

IN reply to the note which your Excellency did me the honour of addressing to me yesterday, I have the honour of acquainting you that the full and unreserved acceptance by the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty of the terms upon which the mediation was offered, will, when coupled with the explanations which Colonel Wylde and myself had subsequently the satisfaction of receiving from your Excellency, enable me, on the part of Her Majesty's Government to take measures for giving effect to this interference without previous reference to Her Majesty's Government.

The explanations above alluded to were indeed highly satisfactory, and bore honourable testimony to the spirit of conciliation by which the counsels of Her Most Faithful Majesty are animated.

Upon one point only I am desirous of receiving some further explanation, which, I am convinced will be of the same satisfactory nature.

With reference to the national representation, your Excellency did me the honour to acquaint me that, without any precise moment having been named for the meeting of the Cortes, it was the wish of Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government that they should assemble as soon as possible, and further, that the necessary elections would be proceeded with as soon as the country was restored to tranquillity, the pacification of the one being the desired condition of the other.

I am, I beg your Excellency to believe, fully aware of the liberal spirit in which the Government is prepared to give effect to the intentions to which I have above alluded; but if it should still be considered impossible to name a period for the elections, I am desirous of receiving from your Excellency an assurance that the state of tranquillity contemplated by your Excellency as that which must precede the meeting of the Cortes, is that which may prevail in the country generally, and that no partial and ordinary interruption of the public peace will be considered by the Government as a motive for delaying to convene the Representative Body.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

Inclosure 2 in No. 304.

M. Bayard to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

*Secretaria d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros,
em 29 de Abril, de 1847.*

TENHO a honra de passar ás maos de V. S. o Decreto e Proclamação de Sua Magestade a Rainha, com os quaes ficão preenchidos as condições que servem de fundamento á mediação proposta pelo Governo de Sua Magestade

no negocio que vai tratar com a Junta do Porto, debaixo das condições que se ajustarão na Conferencia que tive com V. S. e com elle no dia 28 do corrente. He portanto claro que os ditos diplomas não serão publicados, nem por elles se fará obra, antes que se verifique a submissão da Junta do Porto, segundo o arranjo que o dito Coronel tiver concluido, declarando elle mui expressamente que as disposições do Decreto de Amnistia não serao applicaveis a todos aquelles que, apesar da submissão da Junta, continuarem na sua desobediencia ás ordens de Sua Magestade a Rainha.

Segundo o desejo expressado por V. S. na sua nota de hoji que acabo de receber, tenho a honra de assegurar a V. S. que o estado de tranquillidade do paiz que o Governo de Sua Magestade tem em vista para proceder as Elecções e subseqüente reunias das Cortes, se entende ser aquelle que prevalecer em geral no paiz, sem que qualquer parcial e ordinaria interrupção da paz publica serva de motivo para se demorar a convocação da Representação Nacional.

Na conformidade do que se ajustou tambem ha ja citada Conferencia, ficão expeditas as ordens necessarias ao Marechal Duque de Saldanha e ao Marechal de Campo Conde de Vinhaes, para suspenderem quaesquer operações militares, para obrarem de accordo com as regias instrucções de pacificação e reconciliação, e para attenderem as requisições que no mesmo sentido possão vir a ser lhes dirigidas pelo Coronel Wylde. E depois de tudo isto parece que da parte do Governo de Sua Magestade não se offerece obstaculo algum ao bom exito da commissão do Coronel Wylde, pelo qual ninguem anhela mais do que a mesma Augusta Soberana.

Renovo, &c.
(Assignado) ILDEFONSO LEOPOLDO BAYARD.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, (Lisbon,) April 29, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to you the Decree and Proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen, in which are fulfilled the conditions which serve as the basis of the mediation proposed by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, with the object of the pacification of this kingdom, and the reconciliation of the parties into which it is unfortunately divided. These documents, which are autographs, are to be delivered to Colonel Wylde, to be made use of by him in treating with the Junta of Oporto on the subject of the conditions which were agreed upon in the Conference which I had with you and Colonel Wyke on the 28th instant. It is therefore clear that the said diplomas will not be published or acted upon previously to the submission of the Junta of Oporto, under the arrangement which the said Colonel shall have effected, it being expressly declared by him that the provisions of the Decree of Amnesty shall not be applicable to those who, notwithstanding the submission of the Junta, shall continue in disobedience to the orders of Her Majesty's Government.

In compliance with the wish expressed by you in your note of this day, which I have just received, I have the honour to assure you that the state of tranquillity of the country, which the Government has in view for proceeding with the elections, and subsequent meeting of the Cortes, is understood to be that which shall prevail generally, no partial and ordinary interruption of public tranquillity being allowed to serve as a motive for delaying the Convocation of the National Representation.

In conformity with what was also agreed upon in the above-mentioned Conference, the necessary orders are issued to Marshal the Duke of Saldanha and to Marshal the Count of Vinhaes, to suspend all military operations, and to act in accordance with the Royal instructions of pacification and reconciliation, and to attend to any requisitions which may in that sense be made to them by Colonel Wylde. And thus it must appear that on the part of Her Majesty's Government no obstacle is placed in the way of the happy result of Colonel Wylde's commission, of which none is more desirous than Her Majesty the Queen.

I renew, &c.
(Signed) ILDEFONSO LEOPOLDO BAYARD.

Inclosure 3 in No. 304.

Protocol of Conference on 28th April, 1847, on Conditions of British Mediation in Portugal.

*Secretaria d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros,
em 28 d'Abril de 1847.*

AOS vinte e oito dias do mez d'Abril do presente anno de mil oito centos quarenta e sete, comparecen na Secretaria d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros, Sir George Hamilton Seymour, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario de Sua Magestade a Rainha da Gran Bretanha junta de Sua Magestade a Rainha de Portugal, em consequencia de convite, que se lhe havia dirigido, e sendo acompanhado pelo Coronel Wilde, Equerry de Sua Alteza Real o Principe Alberto, Consyrte de Sua Magestade Britannica.

Nessa occasiaõ o Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiro Ildefonso Leopoldo Bayard apresentou, e leu a Sir Hamilton Seymour a resposta, que acabava de assignar á Nota por elle dirigida áquella Secretaria de Estado pedindo uma decisao sobre a aceitaçao da mediação proposta pelo Governo de Sua Magestade Britanica para pôr termo á Guerra Civil neste Reino, que habilitasse elle Enviado a proceder na fórma das instrucções recebidas, sem necessidade de recorrer, ao Ministro em Londres por motivo de qualquer modificação. que se pretendesse nas bases propostas.

A dita resposta declarava que Sua Magestade a Rainha de Portugal annuia ás bases da mediação taes como se continhao no Despacho de Lord Palmerston, Principal Secretario d'Estado de Sua Magestade Britanica para os Negocios Estrangeiros, a Sir Hamilton Seymour, e solicitava uma conferencia para convir na explicação das mesmas bases, e nos meios de as levar á execução. E dando-se por satisfeito Sir Hamilton Seymour com esta declaração, disse o Ministro dos Negocios Estrangeiros, que a conferencia actual não era mais do que a continuação e remate da que elle juntamente com o Barão de Renduffe havião já encetado com Suas Senhorias, e que lhes pedia por isso licença para aproveitar-se do auxilio do mesmo Barão, no que promptamente convierao. O Ministro dos Negocios Estrangeiros ajuntou que nao era portanto preciso repetir a exposição dos sentimentos de gratidão, confiança, e franqueza que a sua Augusta Soberana se prestava ás bases recommendadas, mas prevenir unicamente os Senhores Negociadores Britanicos, que estava authorisado para nao insistir na modificação sobre a remoção para fóra do Reino de alguns individuos que haviaõ tomado parte mais activa nas sublevações populares, a qual modificação tinha obstado á terminação do ajuste, e estava munido além disso das condições em que tinhao assentado os Membros do novo Ministerio de Sua Magestade a Rainha, para se levar a effeito a mediação, e ficar determinada e fixa a intelligencia das proposições que lhe serviao de fundamento.

Antes de passar á leitura das referidas condições, explicou o mesmo Ministro, que em conformidade com as mencionadas proposições o Ministerio recommendava a Sua Magestade a Rainha um Decreto concedendo a Amnistia mais ampla e mais generosa, e uma Proclamação com as promessas da immediata convocação das Côrtes, e da revocação das ordens pelas quaes se achavao suspensas algumas formalidades determinados pelas Leis, para garantia dos direitos individuaes, logo que as forças sublevadas deposessem as armas, e se submettessem á Authoridade da Rainha, fazendo depender unicamente a expedição das ordens para a eleição dos Deputados, do restabelecimento do socego nas terras onde ellas tiverem de fazer-se.

Proseguin o Ministro lendo as condições do Decreto da Amnistia, e chegando-se ao artigo primeiro fez o Coronel Wilde reparo na expressao crimes politicos—desejando que se lhe substituisse a de—actos politicos,—mas observou-lhe o Barão de Renduffe, que eraõ idênticas as palavras no Despacho de Lord Palmerston, assim como no Decreto pelo qual no Ministerio do Duque de Palmella foram restituídos a seus antigos direitos os complicados na sublevação de Torres Novas, sem embargo de ser lhes favoravel, e que eraõ as que se usavao sempre em taes casos. Em consequencia destas reflexões, e de advertir o Ministro que a expressao questionada, era indispensavel pela allusão que se fazia no paragrafo seguinte do Decreto á anulação dos Processos respectivos, visto que estes só se podiao instituir sobre crimes. Tanto Sir Hamilton Seymour, como o Coronel Wyldes desistiram da abjecção.

Continuo a leitura do Decreto até o fim, es os Negociadores Britanicos se mostraram muito satisfeitos com as suas disposições, e contando com assignar-se o Decreto amanhã, assim como a Proclamação a que se alludiu, da qual se lhes daria prévio conhecimento; declarou o Coronel Wylde que na tarde do mesmo dia tomaria entrega dos ditos dous documentos, e se poria a caminho para tratar da submissão da Junta do Porto, passando primeiramente por Setubal afim de ajustar com Sá Nogueira que não fizesse movimento algum hostil até saber a decisão da mesma Junta, debaixo da promessa que o Governo de Sua Magestade expediria uma ordem no mesmo sentido ao Conde de Vinhaes. E sobre isto respondeu o Ministro dos Negocios Estrangeiros, que assim deveria fazer-se, e que se o dito Sá Nogueira o exigisse poderia fazer-se um armesticio temporario entre elle, e o dito Conde de Vinhaes, para o que seria tambem authorisado este ultimo.

Perguntou então Sir Hamilton Seymour se não seria conveniente associar ao Coronel Wylde algum dos expressos que foram mandados de Madrid para pedir a Sá Nogueira a suspensão das suas operações? E replicou o Ministro dos Negocios Estrangeiros, que não havia outra objecção senão a demora que isto causaria, e a nenhuma necessidade de tal medida, objecção todavia muito forte nas circumstancias actuaes, porque os ditos expressos não estavam instruidos das disposições tomadas por Sua Magestade a Rainha, nem haviam recebido ordens do Ministerio Hespanhol, ou do Ministro de Sua Magestade Britanica, para levar a effeito a mediação, ao mesmo tempo que o Coronel Wylde já tinha toda a authorisação, e todas as informações necessarias para tratar, tendo sido o unico motivo da expedição dos mencionados expressos, o receio que inspirou em Madrid a noticia dos progressos das forças commandadas pelo Sá da Bandeira, sem constar da marcha, e da sufficiencia daquellas, que sahiram de Lisboa para se lhes oppôr.

Terminado este incidente insinuou o Ministro ao Coronel Wylde, que no caso de submissão da Junta elle daria parte ao Governo Sua Magestade das disposições que cumpriria tomar para se restabelecer a obediencia á authoridade do Governo de Sua Magestade tanto naquella cidade, como nos outros Logares do Reino onde existião forças sujeitas á mesma Junta, e que se expedirião ordens ao Marechal Duque de Saldanha para prestar toda a attenção a quaesquer communicações que lhe forem feitas pelo dito Coronel, e para que o auxilie em todas as disposições conducentes a conseguir a pacificação que Sua Magestade a Rainha taõ anciosamente deseja. Acrescentou o Ministro, que no caso contrario de não submissao, era de esperar que o dito Coronel, e Sir Hamilton Seymour tomassem providencias, sem perda de tempo, para se verificar a cooperação das forças navaes Britanicas, e das forças terrestres Hespanholas, na conformidade convinda entre os dous Governos.

Ouvindo esta proposição Sir Hamilton Seymour, lembrou a necessidade de chamar ás conferências o Enviado de Sua Magestade Catholica nesta Corte, mas o Ministro dos Negocios Estrangeiros respondeu que lhe parecia naõ ter chegado ainda esse caso, tanto mais sendo sabido que o Ministerio de Sua Magestade Catholica tinha aconselhado ao Governo de Sua Magestade Fidelissima, que acceitasse as bases insinuadas pelo Governo de Sua Magestade Britanica, das quaes tinha inteiro conhecimento, como fez ver lendo um officio da Missão de Madrid, em que as ditas bases se achavão escriptas palavra por palavra, tendo sido communicadas pelo Senhor Pacheco. E não progrediu tambem este incidente.

O Ministro dos Negocios Estrangeiros agradeceu por ultimo a cordialidade que tinha encontrado nos Negociadores Britannicos, perguntando-lhes se elles não achavão que o Decreto, a Proclamação, e as disposições do novo Ministerio de Sua Magestade Fidelissima, satisfazião completamente ao espirito e letra das instrucções de Lord Palmerston; e respondendo elles affirmativamente, tornou o mesmo Ministro, que o Governo de Sua Magestade esperava que os Governos de Sua Magestade Britanica, e de Sua Magestade Catholica, o ajudassem com a mesma sinceridade, e franqueza a debellar quaesquer obstaculos que por parte dos sublevados dificultassem o conseguimento da pacificação do Reino. E estando todos de accordo se conveio em que se faria um Protocolo do que se havia passado nesta Conferencia, o qual seria assignado portodos os que nella tomaram parte. E nesta conformidade aqui assignaram todos.

(L.S.) G. H. SEYMOUR. (L.S.) ILDEFONSO LEOPOLDO BAYARD.
WYLDE. RENDUFFE.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, April 28, 1847.

ON the 28th day of the month of April, in the year 1847, appeared in the office of Foreign Affairs Sir G. H. Seymour, &c., &c., in consequence of an invitation addressed to him, accompanied by Colonel Wylde, &c.

On this occasion, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Ildefonso Leopoldo Bayard, presented and read to Sir H. Seymour the reply which he had just signed to the note addressed by Sir H. Seymour to that office, requesting a decision as to the acceptance of the mediation proposed by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, with a view of putting an end to the civil war in this kingdom, which might enable him to act in conformity with the instructions which he had received, without the necessity of referring to the Ministers in London, in consequence of certain modifications which were desired in the bases proposed.

The above reply declared that Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal agreed to the bases of the mediation, such as were contained in the dispatch addressed by Lord Palmerston, &c., &c., to Sir H. Seymour, and solicited a conference for coming to an understanding on the explanation of the said bases, and the means of carrying them into execution. And Sir H. Seymour, expressing himself to be satisfied with this declaration, the Minister for Foreign Affairs said that the present conference was nothing more than a continuation and conclusion of that which he and Baron Renduffe had already held with them (Sir H. Seymour and Colonel Wylde), and that he would, therefore, ask leave to be allowed to avail himself of the assistance of the said Baron Renduffe, which was promptly consented to. The Minister for Foreign Affairs added, that it would not be necessary to repeat the expression of the sentiments of gratitude, confidence, and frankness with which his august Sovereign accepted the bases recommended, but would only inform the British negotiators, that he was authorized not to insist on the modification relative to the removal out of the country of some individuals who had taken a more active part in the popular insurrections, which modification had prevented the termination of the arrangement, and that he was, moreover, in possession of the conditions under which the members of Her Majesty's new ministry had agreed to carry into effect the mediation, and which determined and fixed the sense of the proposals on which they were founded.

Previously to reading the said conditions, the minister explained, that in conformity with the above-mentioned proposals, the Cabinet had recommended to Her Majesty a Decree, concluding the most ample and generous amnesty, and a Proclamation, containing the promise of the immediate convocation of the Cortes, and the repeal of the orders by which some of the formalities established by law as guarantees of individuals rights were suspended, so soon as the insurgent forces should depose their arms, and submit themselves to the authority of the Queen; and making the issue of the orders for the elections of deputies dependent solely on the re-establishment of tranquillity in such parts of the country where they are to be proceeded with. The Minister for Foreign Affairs then proceeded to read the conditions of the Decree of Amnesty, and on the first Article being read, Colonel Wylde made an observation respecting the term "political offenses" made use of, and desiring that the expression "political acts" should be substituted for it; but Baron Renduffe remarked, that the same words were made use of in Lord Palmerston's dispatch, as well as in the Decree by which, during the ministry of the Duke of Palmella, the parties implicated in the Torres Novas revolt, were re-instated in their former rights, notwithstanding that that ministry was favourable to them, and that they were the words always applied in similar cases. In consequence of these reflexions, and of an observation of the minister that the expression which had been questioned was indispensable, from the allusion made in the following § of the Decree, to the cancelling of the respective actions, seeing that these could only be instituted on offences, both Sir H. Seymour and Colonel Wylde desisted from the objection.

The decree was then read to the end, and the British negotiators appeared well satisfied with its provisions; and it being intended that both the Decree and the Proclamation alluded to should be signed on the following day, previous notice being given to them, Colonel Wylde declared that on the afternoon of the

next day he would take charge of the said two documents, and proceed to treat of the submission of the Junta of Oporto; going in the first place to St. Ubes, in order to make an arrangement with Sa Nogueira, for the latter not to make any hostile movement until such time as he should learn the decision of the Junta, under the promise that Her Majesty's Government would send orders to the same effect to Count Vinhaes. And to this the Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that this should be done; and even, should the said Sá Rogueira require it, a temporary armistice between him and Count Vinhaes might be made, for which purpose the latter would also be authorized. Sir H. Seymour then asked whether it might not be proper to associate with Colonel Wylde one of the expresses, who had been sent from Madrid with the object of requesting Sá Nogueira to suspend his operations; to which the Minister for Foreign Affairs replied, that there was no objection to that step beyond the delay which would be caused thereby, and its being, moreover, entirely unnecessary; an objection, under the actual circumstances, of great weight, seeing that the said expresses were not acquainted with the measures taken by Her Majesty the Queen, nor had they received the orders of the Spanish Ministry, or of Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, to carry into effect a mediation; at the same time that Colonel Wylde had already received the authorization and all the necessary information to treat, and the only motive in sending the said expresses having been the fears which were entertained in Madrid in consequence of the intelligence of the progress of the forces commanded by Sá da Bandeira, while not aware of the march of a sufficient force from Lisbon to oppose them.

This question being terminated, the Minister observed to Colonel Wylde that, in the event of the submission of the Junta, he should inform Her Majesty's Government of the measures which it would be proper to take for re-establishing obedience to the authority of Her Majesty's Government, both in that city and in other parts of the country where any force existed subject to the Junta; and that orders should be sent to Marshal the Duke of Saldanha to pay every attention to such communications as Colonel Wylde might make to him, and to assist the latter in any measure conducive to the pacification which Her Majesty the Queen was so anxiously desirous of. The Minister added that, in the contrary event, that of non-submission, it was to be hoped that the said Colonel and Sir H. Seymour would take measures, without loss of time, to bring about the co-operation of the British Naval Forces, and the Spanish Land Forces, as had been agreed between the two Governments.

On hearing this Proposition, Sir H. Seymour alluded to the necessity of calling to the Conference Her Catholic Majesty's Envoy at this court; but the Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that he did not consider that the time had come for such a step, the more so as that it was known that Her Catholic Majesty's Government had advised that of Her Most Faithful Majesty to accept the bases offered by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, with which it was fully acquainted, as he shewed by reading a note from the mission at Madrid, in which those bases were transcribed word for word, having been communicated by Senor Pacheco. This question was then dropped.

Lastly, the Minister for Foreign Affairs returned his acknowledgments for the cordiality which he had met with on the part of the British Negotiators, and asked them if they did not consider that the Decree, the Proclamation, and the dispositions of Her Most Faithful Majesty's new Ministry did in spirit and in letter and in spirit meet the instructions from Lord Palmerston; and the reply being in the affirmative, the same Minister went on to say that Her Majesty's Government trusted that the Governments of Her Britannic Majesty and Her Catholic Majesty would lend their aid with the same sincerity and frankness, to destroy any obstacles which might on the part of the Revolters render the pacification of the country a matter of difficulty. And all parties being in accordance, it was agreed that a Protocol should be made of what had taken place at this Conference, which should be signed by all those who had taken part. And in conformity thereof all signed below.

(Signed)

H. DE ROSA LOPOLDO RAYARD

(Signed)

G. H. SEYMOUR

Inclosure 4 in No. 304.

*Proclamation.***Portuguezes !**

A GUERRA Civil com sens funestos resultados que tem Exposto o Reino a incalculaveis males, as dissensões que dilacerão a Nossa cara Patria, quasi submergida debaixo de terriveis calamidades, não podem deixar de produzir a mais pungente dor no meu maternal Coração.

Como Vossa Soberana, e Mae de todos os Portuguezes, procuro com o maior desvêlo todos os meios para obstar á continuação de tantas desgraças, para conciliar todos os animos, para concordar todos os interesses, e manter lilesos todos os direitos. Estou certa que a Voz da Vossa Soberana será escutada, que a mutua reconciliação, a uniao de sentimentos, e a cooperacao de todos para o socego e prosperidade da Nação, nao tardara a realizar-se.

Tenho concedido amplissima Amnystia para todos os crimes politicos, e a reuniao das Cortes, absolutamente necessaria para se adoptarem as medidas conducentes a remediar os effeitos dos males passados, e a promover para o futuro o bem geral da Nacao, terá lugar, procedendo-se immediatamente ás Eleicoes na stricta conformidade das disposições da Carta Constitucional logo que cesse toda a resistencia, e se effectue a devida submissao ás autoridades legaes, incumbidas da manutenção da ordem publica nas differentes Terras do Reino.

Do mesmo modo cessará logo a suspensao das formalidades que garantem a liberdade individual ; e será mantida em toda a sua plenitude a liberdade das Eleicoes, assim como o exercicio de todos os direitos Politicos, e a Carta Constitucional terá escriptulosa e imparcial execucao.

Portuguezes—a paz e a tranquillidade he o vosso primeiro interesse para proteger vossos Direitos, para gosar a Liberdade que a Carta Constitucional affiança, e para promover os melhoramentos de que tanto carece a Nossa Patria. Ouvi a voz da Vossa Rainha; deponde as armas, e pela vossa conciliação mostrae ao mundo o amor da patria que herdastes dos vossos valerosos antepassados.

(Manô Regia) RAINHA.

(Countersigned) FRANCISCO TAVARES D'ALMEIDA PROENCA.
CONDE DO TOJAL.
MANOEL DUARTE LEITAO.
ILDEFONSO LEOPOLDO BAYARD.

*(Translation.)***Portuguese!**

A CIVIL war, with its serious consequences, which has exposed the kingdom to incalculable evils, the dissensions which lacerate our beloved country, almost sunk under terrible calamities, cannot fail to produce the most acute pain in my maternal breast.

As your Sovereign, and as the Mother of all the Portuguese, I search with the utmost interest every means of preventing the continuation of so many misfortunes, to conciliate every party, to combine every interest, and to maintain in their purity every right.

I am certain that the voice of your Sovereign will be listened to, that a mutual reconciliation, a union of sentiments, and the co-operation of all in advancing the tranquillity and prosperity of the nation, will not be long delayed. I have conceded a most ample amnesty for all political offences, and the meeting of the Cortes, absolutely requisite for the adoption of measures conducive towards remedying the effects of past evils, and promoting for the future the general good of the Nation, shall take place, the elections being immediately proceeded with, strictly under the provisions of the Constitutional Charter, so soon as all resistance shall cease, and due submission shall be effected to the legal authorities charged with the preservation of public order in the different parts of the country.

In the same manner the suspension of the formalities which guarantee individual liberty, shall cease ; and the freedom of the elections, as also the exercise

of every political right, shall be fully maintained, and the Constitutional Charter shall have scrupulous and impartial execution.

Portuguese! Peace and tranquillity are your first interest for the protection of your rights, for the enjoyment of liberty guaranteed to you in the Constitutional Charter, and for the promotion of improvements so much required in our country. Listen to the voice of your Queen; lay down your arms, and by your conciliation show to the world the love for your country, which you have inherited from your valiant ancestors.

(Countersigned) FRANCISCO TAVARES D'ALMEIDA PROENÇA.
CONDE DO TOJAL.
MANOEL DUARTE LEITAO.
ILDEFONSO LEOPOLDO BAYARD.

(Sign Manual)

RAINHA.

Inclosure 5 in No. 304.

Decree of Amnesty.

Paço das Necessidades, em 28 de Abril de 1847.

SENDO da mais urgente necessidade pôr termo as calamidades que desolão o Reino, e obstar aos males que resultarão ainda da continuação da Guerra Civil; e desejando Eu cumprir com o primeiro e mais imperioso dever que me incumbe, di procurar todos os meios para acabar tão fataes dissensões e conciliar os animos dos Portuguezes, que desde o principio da Monarquia se distinguiram sempre pelos seus sentimentos de fidelidade aos Reis meus Augustos Progenitores. Hei por bem, ouvido o Conselho de Estado, Decretar o seguinte.

Art. 1º—E' concedida geral e completa amnistia para todos os crimes Politicos que tenham sido commettidos desde o dia seis d'Outubro do anno passado de 1846, ficando em perpetuo esquecimento e absoluto silencio.

Paragrapho 1º.—Todo o Processo que por taes crimes tenha sido formado, he declarado nullo e sem effeito, seja qualquer que fôr o estado me que se ache.

Paragrapho 2º.—Podas as pessoas que se acharem presas por ordem de qualquer autoridade, ou com Processo ou sem Elle, serão immediatamente soltas.

Paragrapho 3º.—Todos as pessoas que em consequencia dos acontecimentos politicos, ou por medidas extraordinarias do Governo, tenham sido obrigadas a sahir do continenti do Reino, serão immediatamente restituidas a sua liberdade, e poderão a Elle regressar, para o que o Governo prestará os meios necessarios.

Artigo 2º.—Todos aquelles que desde o dito dia 6 d'Oulubro forão privados de Patentes Militares que legalmente tinham, ou de quaesquer lugares ou empregos, que segundo a Carta Constitucional ou segundo a expressa disposição das Leis Existentes, nao podiao perder sem sentença, serao immediatamente restituidos a essas patentes, lugares ou empregos.

Paragrapho 1º.—Do mesmo modo serao restituidos ás Honras, Titulos, ou Condecorações, todos aquelles que desde o dito dia 6 d'Outubro forao privados desses Titulos, ou de quaesquer Distinções Honorificas. Os Ministros Secretarios d'Estado de todas as Repartições o tenham assim entendido e façam executar com os despachos necessarios.

(Manú Regia)

RAINHA.

(Countersigned by all the Ministers.)

(Translation.)

Palace of Necessidades, April 28, 1847.

IT being of urgent necessity to put a term to the calamities which desolate the kingdom, and to prevent the evils which would result from the continuation of the civil war; and being desirous to comply with the first and most imperative duty imposed upon me, of endeavouring in every way to put an end to such fatal dissensions, and to conciliate the Portuguese, a people who since the commencement of the Monarchy have ever been distinguished for their sentiments of

fidelity to their Sovereigns, my August Predecessors ; I am pleased, having heard the Council of State, to decree as follows :

Article I.—A complete and general amnesty is hereby conceded for all political offences which have been committed since the 6th day of October, 1846, and which shall remain in perpetual oblivion and silence.

§ 1st.—Any process which may have been formed for such offences, is hereby declared null and without effect, in whatever stage it may be at this time.

§ 2nd.—All those who are in prison by order of any authority, and whether an action has or has not been brought against them, shall be immediately placed at liberty.

§ 3rd. All those who in consequence of political events, or of extraordinary measures taken by the Government, may have been compelled to leave the kingdom, shall be immediately restored to liberty, and allowed to return, for which purpose the Government shall furnish the means.

Art. II.—All those who since the 6th of October above mentioned, have been deprived of their Military Commissions legally held by them, or of any office or employment, which they could not lose under the Constitutional Charter and existing laws, without a judicial sentence, shall have such commissions, offices, or employments, immediately restored to them.

§ 1st.—In the same manner all honours, titles, and decorations, shall be restored to all those who since the said 6th day of October have been deprived of such titles, or other honorific distinctions. The Ministers and Secretaries of State of all the departments shall so have understood, and cause the necessary dispatches to be executed.

(Sign Manuel)

RAINHA.

(Countersigned) FRANCISCO TAVARES D'ALMEIDA PROENCA.
CONDE DO TOJAL.
MANUEL DUARTE LEITAO.
ILDEFONSO LEOPOLDO BAYARD.

No. 305.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 4.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, May 1, 1847.

AT half-past five o'clock on the evening of the 29th ultimo, I received intelligence of disturbances having broken out in Lisbon. An attempt, which luckily failed, was made upon the Castle, and with a view to promoting confusion, the prisoners confined in the Limoeiro had been liberated.

Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker arrived a few minutes afterwards, and immediately sent off orders for all the officers of the squadron to be on board ship by gun-fire, and for the marines being held in readiness to land.

These precautions, however prudent, either were not required, or had the effect of intimidating the disturbers of the peace; and in the course of an hour the desultory firing which had been heard in the streets ceased; and for the remainder of the evening and the night all remained quiet, and very few persons were to be seen in the streets, which were strongly patrolled.

In the meantime great alarm, as your Lordship will readily believe, prevailed in the town; and applications were made by some English parties to the Admiral for special protection for their dwellings.

It appears that a party of some thirty individuals had fallen upon the guard, some of whom, and among them the sergeant, had been gained, and had proceeded to liberate the prisoners. Of these above 600 left the prison, and after having received some friends who were waiting for them, made a rush on the Castle. The guard of this place, however, had received sufficient notice to be able to secure the gates, and opened a fire through the loop-holes upon the convicts, which soon put them to flight.

I say convicts, because the political prisoners had declined leaving the prison.

In their attack, as in their flight, the prisoners were joined by some of the townspeople of the lower order, and some desultory firing took place in the streets, in the course of which it became apparent that some of the municipal guard were partisans of the brigand cause.

One municipal soldier fired upon his Colonel, who was close to him, and who escaped almost miraculously; and at the same time the son of this ruffian, likewise a municipal, attempted to murder his captain.

The greater number of the prisoners were in a short time secured; but, as it is believed, some 200 who escaped reached Villa Franca, with the intention of making their way to St. Ubes.

The only cries heard during the affray were those of "Viva o Povo." And it is not known with certainty who were the authors of the plot.

What I have since heard induces me to believe that the disturbance was an attempt to carry into execution the plan which had been made for raising the town on the 11th ultimo.

Some eighty lives are believed to have been lost in this attempt to produce disorder.

No. 306.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 14.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, May 2, 1847.

THE affair of the 29th ultimo was altogether a much more serious one than was at first imagined; and its results might have been very different if, from want of proper combination the plan of execution had not, in great measure, failed.

The number of the prisoners who were let out was 1014, among whom all the worst malefactors of the kingdom; one of them was a man who had committed twenty-two murders.

Of these some 500 have effected their escape, and the result was perceptible the same night, when several robberies took place in the neighbourhood of the city.

Upon hearing that disturbances had broken out, the King, attended by an aide-de-camp, galloped at once to the scene of confusion, and was, in his way thither, only a few yards distant from one of these gangs of desperadoes.

No. 307.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 14.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, May 2, 1847.

COLONEL WYLDE, accompanied by his son, left Lisbon on board Her Majesty's steamer "Polyphemus," at 4 A. M. on the 30th ultimo. He was the bearer of a letter which I addressed to the Viscount Sá da Bandeira, calling upon him to suspend hostilities, and of which I beg to inclose a copy.

Colonel Wylde returned to Lisbon this morning, and has addressed to me the letter, of which, together with its inclosures, I have the honour of inclosing copies. He, at the same time, placed in my hands the letter from Viscount Sá da Bandeira, of which also I have the honour of inclosing a copy.

With regard to the offensive operations undertaken by the insurgent troops on the 1st instant, I hardly feel justified in concurring in the blame which I have heard expressed of this General.

The attack appears to have been occasioned by a misapprehension which,

was responded to, and during two days, as I understand, hostilities may be considered to have ceased on the insurgent side, when it was perceived that, under cover of night, General Vinhaes had thrown up a battery placed in a manner to cause great injury to the insurgents' position.

The act was, I apprehend, an act of hostility; and in assaulting the battery and attacking its constructors, the Viscount Sá da Bandeira was acting, as I firmly believe, in conformity with the usual practice of war.

Sá da Bandeira had been, it is to be observed, under a misapprehension. and observing that the fire from the Queen's troops ceased at or about the same time as his own, he concluded, incorrectly, but not unnaturally, that the same injunction which he had received had been made to the attacking force; and upon seeing the battery which had been raised, conceived the very intelligible suspicion of his having been treated with bad faith by General Vinhaes.

On the 30th ultimo Sá da Bandeira appears to have been threatened with violence by his troops for his supposed unwillingness to attack the Queen's forces.

I would here observe to your Lordship that, like Colonel Wylde, I conceive that the mediation of Her Majesty's Government having been unreservedly accepted by Her Most Faithful Majesty, the entry of the rebel army into Lisbon, if such a movement be contemplated, must be prevented by some means, although it would, of course, be desirable that diplomatic means should be proved to be unavailing before any others were resorted to.

Colonel Wylde reports that the insurgent army is well clothed and armed, and that the soldiers had received their pay with the greatest regularity.

Inclosure 1 in No. 307.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Sá da Bandeira.

M. le Vicomte,

Lisbon, April 29, 1847.

COLONEL WYLDE will have the honour of delivering to you this letter. He has the advantage of being known to you. Like yourself, he is a brave soldier, and I need not, I am sure, observe, that you may place the most entire reliance on every communication which he will be called upon to make to you on the part and in the name of Her Majesty's Government.

Her Majesty's Government, in full accordance with those of Spain and of France, is most desirous of seeing Portugal, an allied and friendly country, delivered from those intestine wars by which her energies have been so long wasted; and having been made aware of the benevolence and maternal feelings by which Her Most Faithful Majesty is animated towards all classes of her subjects, has directed Colonel Wylde to make known these sentiments to the Junta of Oporto, and to call upon that body to return to its allegiance.

Colonel Wylde will at the same time make known to the Junta the unequivocal proofs of her indulgent and benevolent feelings, which Her Most Faithful Majesty has been graciously pleased to afford to her subjects.

Before proceeding to Oporto, however, it will be the duty of Colonel Wylde to repair to Setubal, and to call upon you to suspend all hostilities. I feel entire confidence as to the summons being attended to with satisfaction; the soldier who is the readiest to draw the sword when compelled, being usually he who is likewise the most prompt to return it to the scabbard when an unnecessary effusion of blood—and that the blood of his countrymen—can be avoided.

Allow me, &c.

(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

Inclosure 2 in No. 307.

Colonel Wylde to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Lisbon, May 2, 1847.

HER Most Faithful Majesty having accepted the mediation offered by Her Majesty's Government, for the purpose of putting an end to the civil war in Portugal, I proceeded, in compliance with your instructions, in Her Majesty's steamer "Polyphemus" to Setubal, for the purpose of inducing the generals commanding the insurgent forces to agree to a suspension of hostilities until they received further instructions from the Junta at Oporto.

I arrived early on the morning of the 30th ultimo, and immediately waited on the Viscount Sá da Bandeira, whom I found with the Count de Mello, and communicated to them the object of my visit. After some conversation as to the terms offered by the Queen, in the course of which they both objected strongly to the word Amnesty being made use of, as implying they had committed a crime, which they said they would never admit, both the Viscount de Sá and the Count de Mello stated that they had no objection to an armistice, and the Viscount said he would send me an answer in writing to that effect in the course of an hour.

During the time I was with the two Generals, I observed that there was loud conversation going on in the ante-room, and on my coming out I found about forty officers there, who appeared much excited, and as I passed they made use of expressions indicating their determination not to listen to any terms of accommodation. I therefore returned on board the "Polyphemus," and after waiting some time, and receiving no answer from the Viscount, I addressed to him the letter which forms Inclosure No. 1. (No. 3.)

At seven in the evening I received the inclosed answer (No. 4), containing a refusal to agree to an armistice. I have reason to believe that this determination was come to in consequence of the insubordination of his officers, who openly threatened their Commander with violence, if not led to attack the Queen's troops.

In consequence of the letter from the Viscount refusing to agree to an armistice, I addressed a letter to him (No. 5), and the next day received in reply a note which forms Inclosure No. 6. With reference to the accusation of bad faith made by the Viscount Sá da Bandeira against the Count de Vinhaes for having constructed a redoubt on the night of the 28th and morning of the 29th, during the suspension of hostilities which the Viscount had agreed to two days previous on the arrival of Mr. Fitch and the Marquis de España, I should observe that this is explained by the fact that these two gentlemen did not visit the Count de Vinhaes' head-quarters, or make any communication whatever to the Count of what had passed between them and the Viscount de Sá, and the Count de Vinhaes only received the orders from his Government to suspend hostilities at noon on the 30th.

During the night of the 30th, I heard a great deal of noise and excitement amongst the troops in the town, and at six the next morning I was informed that they were marching out to attack the Queen's forces. I immediately wrote a letter to Sá da Bandeira (which forms Inclosure No. 7).

The result of the action which took place was a complete defeat of the insurgents, who returned to the town in the utmost confusion, and I shortly after received a verbal message from the Viscount through Captain McCleverty, of the "Polyphemus," (who kindly offered to convey my note, which forms Inclosure No. 7), to the effect that he would consent to a suspension of hostilities.

In consequence of this I immediately wrote to the Count de Vinhaes, and sent Mr. Wylde with orders to proceed to the Count's head-quarters as soon as he received the Viscount de Sá's consent in writing to a suspension of hostilities, which having obtained, in a letter, (copy of which is contained in Inclosure No. 9), he proceeded at once to Count Vinhaes' head-quarters, and returned with his assent also to a suspension of hostilities signified in Inclosure No. 10.

I immediately drew up the conditions of an Armistice, in letters which I addressed to the Viscount Sá da Bandeira and Count Vinhaes, copies of which

are herewith inclosed, and having received their acceptance of the conditions in writing, I embarked on board the "Polyphemus," and returned to Lisbon, where I arrived this morning.

I have &c.

(Signed)

W. WYLDE,
Colonel

Inclosure 3 in No. 307.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Sá da Bandeira.

*Her Majesty's Ship "Polyphemus,"
Setubal, April 30, 1847.*

M. le Vicomte,

LEST any mistake should take place as to the nature of the communication I did myself the honour to make to your Excellency verbally at our interview this morning, I have thought it advisable to commit its substance to writing, in order to prevent the possibility of future misunderstanding. It was as follows:

That Her Most Faithful Majesty having accepted the mediation of England, for the purpose of putting a speedy termination to the civil war which unhappily exists at the present moment in Portugal, on conditions which Her Britannic Majesty's Government have no doubt will be acceptable to both the contending parties, I have received instructions to proceed to Oporto immediately, for the purpose of communicating the above to the Junta established in that city; but as some days must elapse before the said Junta could communicate with your Excellency on this subject, I have, to avoid the further useless and unnecessary effusion of blood, been instructed by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, and authorized by Her Most Faithful Majesty, to propose, in the meantime, to your Excellency, a suspension of further hostilities until the further result of my mission to Oporto shall be officially made known to you. Should your Excellency agree to the suspension of hostilities which I propose, it will become my duty, and one which I shall discharge with much pleasure, to request the General commanding the Queen's forces, to withdraw his outposts from the immediate neighbourhood, and to arrange the terms of an armistice with your Excellency.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. WYLDE.

Inclosure 4 in No. 307.

Viscount Sá da Bandeira to Colonel Wylde.

M. le Colonel,

Setubal, le 30 Avril, 1847.

J'AI l'honneur de vous communiquer les considérations suivantes sur la proposition d'une suspension d'armes que vous m'avez faites à matin, sur lesquelles sont d'accord tous les Chefs des forces sous mes ordres, que j'ai voulu entendre sur cet objet.

1er. La force vous mon commandement, étant une partie de l'Armée Nationale, et devant opérer sous un point de vue commun, il n'est pas possible de conclure une trêve ou suspension d'armes qui ne soit pas générale en même tems, à toutes les forces en opération, et conséquemment une semblable stipulation peut seulement être acceptée par le Général-en-chef.

2ième. Les Ministres que Sa Majesté a appelé dernièrement à ses conseils n'étant propres, par leurs précédents et leurs tendances, à inspirer la moindre confiance pour une bonne solution des questions dans lesquelles on cherche à mettre d'accord la Couronne avec la Nation, n'offrent pas les garanties nécessaires pour que l'on puisse stipuler sous leur influence, même une suspension d'armes.

3ième. Le procédé du Général ennemi qui a fait construire une batterie la nuit dernière en même tems que les officiers envoyés à mon quartier-général par le Ministre de Sa Majesté Britannique à Madrid et par le Gouvernement Espagnol, avaient reçu une promesse, que j'ai maintenu, de cesser jusqu'à leur retour de toute opération offensive, exige que je prenne la plus grande précaution.

Je me flatte, &c.

(Signé)

SA DA BANDEIRA.

2 U 2

(Translation.)

Sir,

St. Ubes, April 30, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to communicate to you, in answer to the proposal for an armistice which you addressed to me this morning, the following observations which have met with the approval of all the superior officers under my command whom I have consulted on this subject.

1st. The force under my orders being a portion of the national army, whose duty it is to act for a common object, it is impossible for me to conclude a truce or armistice which should not apply at the same time to all the forces in the field, and therefore such a stipulation can only be agreed to by the Commander-in-chief.

2ndly. The previous conduct and the principles of the Ministers whom Her Majesty has lately called to her Councils, not being such as to inspire the slightest confidence in the satisfactory settlement of those questions upon which the Crown and the nation are to come to an understanding, the necessary security is wanting even for the conclusion of an armistice under their authority.

3rdly. I am obliged to act with the utmost caution in consequence of the General opposed to me having caused a redoubt to be constructed last night at the very time that the officers sent to my head-quarters by the British Minister at Madrid and by the Spanish Government received the promise, which I have observed, to suspend all hostile operations till their return.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SA DA BANDEIRA.

Inclosure 5 in No. 307.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Sá da Bandeira.

M. le Vicomte,

Setubal, April 30, 1847.

IT is with extreme regret that I find, by the letter which you have done me the honour to address me, that you do not feel yourself authorized to agree to a suspension of hostilities without the sanction of the Commander-in-chief.

I trust your Excellency will allow me to call your attention to the grave responsibility you will incur by the further and unnecessary effusion of blood, which such a determination renders probable. With regard to the reason mentioned in the second section of your Excellency's letter, I beg leave to remark, that the conditions which it will be for me to offer to the Junta at Oporto, having been declared through a British officer, the Crown of Portugal is bound to that of Great Britain to fulfil them with good faith; and this argument holds equally good with regard to any stipulations which your Excellency may enter into with me, for the purpose of bringing about a suspension of hostilities.

I beg also to remind your Excellency, that the proposal which I submitted to you this morning, was only for a suspension of hostilities until the decision of the Junta is made known, by acceding to which you will only assume a responsibility which has been usually and constantly incurred by detached Generals under similar circumstances.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. WYLDE.

Inclosure 6 in No. 307.

Viscount Sá da Bandeira to Colonel Wylde.

M. le Colonel,

Setubal, 1 de Mai de 1847.

J'AI reçu la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire, trop tard pour pouvoir accéder à ce que vous me demandiez.

Malgré les Propositions d'Armistice, l'ennemi ne songeait qu'à se fortifier, à former des redoutes menaçantes pour cette ville, les travaux étaient déjà terminés, les pièces étaient préparées, et les troupes sous mes ordres, ainsi comme les habitants de Setubal étaient alarmés de tels préparatifs.

Je me suis alors décidé à faire un mouvement sur l'ennemi pour détruire la batterie qu'il avait construite (une tout autre conduite aurait été une lâcheté), je l'ai heureusement fait aujourd'hui; nos soldats ont pris la redoute, et l'ont détruit, arrivant ainsi à obtenir ce que je désirais.

S'il y a eu manque de bonne foi, ce n'est certainement pas de ma part, mais bien celle de l'ennemi, qui employait le temps pendant lequel le Gouvernement Sa Majesté Britannique négociait, à construire des ouvrages de fortification, et à menacer chaque fois davantage cette ville, des positions qu'il n'aurait pas longtemps occupé, si ce n'était mon désir de terminer cette question à l'aimable.

Je ne prétends pas me justifier, car j'entends que ma conduite a été celle d'un homme d'honneur, et quoiqu'il m'arrive, je n'aurais jamais de regrets d'avoir fait mon devoir.

Je vous prie, &c.
(Signé) SA DA BANDEIRA.

(Translation.)

Sir,

St. Ubes, May 1, 1847.

I DID not receive the letter which you did me the honour to address to me soon enough to be enabled to accede to its request.

Notwithstanding the proposals for an armistice, the enemy thought of nothing but strengthening his position, of throwing up redoubts which threatened this town, the works of which were already complete, and the guns mounted, whilst my troops and the inhabitants of St. Ubes were kept in alarm by these preparations.

I then determined, and any other conduct would have been cowardly, to destroy his battery, which I succeeded in doing to-day; our soldiers carried and destroyed the redoubt, thus accomplishing my object.

If there has been any breach of faith it has certainly not been on my side, but clearly on that of the enemy, who, whilst the British Government was carrying on negotiations, made use of that time to raise fortifications, and to threaten this town more and more from positions which he would not have occupied long if I had not wished to settle this question amicably.

I do not seek to justify myself, for I consider that I have acted as a man of honour, and happen what may, I shall never regret having done my duty.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SA DA BANDEIRA.

Inclosure 7 in No. 307.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Sá da Bandeira.

*Her Majesty's Ship "Polyphemus," Setubal,
May 1, 1847, 6 A.M.*

M. le Vicomte,

I AM this moment informed that the forces under your command are marching for the purpose of attacking the Queen's troops.

probably find the British force in the *Tágus* prepared to defend the capital, and oppose your crossing the river. And, on the other side, should your Excellency be defeated, it will become my duty to recommend that the troops under your command shall be excluded from the benefit of the Amnesty which I announced to your Excellency yesterday it was the intention of Her Most Faithful Majesty to grant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. WYLDE, Colonel.

Inclosure 8 in No. 307.

Colonel Wylde to Count Vinhaes.

*Her Majesty's ship "Polyphemus," at Setubal,
May 1, 1847.*

M. le Comte,

I ARRIVED here yesterday morning, and immediately proposed to the Vicount Sá da Bandeira to suspend hostilities, and agree to an armistice, to which proposition the Viscount seemed willing to agree; but after consulting with his officers, wrote to me to decline.

Since his defeat, he has sent to acquaint me with his willingness to accept an armistice, which I have now the honour to communicate to your Excellency, in order that, should the altered circumstances of the two parties admit of your granting it for the sake of sparing the further unnecessary effusion of blood, your Excellency may be aware that there will now be no objection on this side.

I have communicated to the Viscount that I will not be responsible that the amnesty which Her Most Faithful Majesty had graciously offered would now be extended to him, or the force under his orders: if, therefore, your Excellency agrees to an armistice, it will not be considered as pledging you to anything beyond a suspension of hostilities until you receive further orders from Lisbon, and of course that due notice will be given before hostilities are again resumed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. WYLDE.

Inclosure 9 in No. 307.

Viscount Sá da Bandeira to Colonel Wylde.

M. le Colonel,

Setubal, le 1 Mai, 1847.

J'AI regu, par le Capitaine McCleverty, l'invitation vocale que nous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'envoyer pour faire cesser le feu et aussi pour suspendre les hostilités.

A l'instant que je l'ai reçue, j'ai donné des ordres pour que le feu cessât, mais je dois vous dire que l'objet de la sortie que j'ai faite, était rempli, la batterie ennemi étant détruite. En même temps j'ai dû donner l'ordre de renouveler le feu, si l'ennemi avance contre nos positions. Quant à la cessation des hostilités, j'ai donné des preuves de mon désir de terminer cette question à l'aimable, ayant sur l'invitation de M. Bulwer cessé de les continuer pendant deux jours, mais durant ce temps l'ennemi a construit une batterie contre la ville, et comme Commandant des troupes qui se trouvent ici, c'était de mon devoir de tacher de la détruire, ce que je viens d'accomplir.

Cependant, pour les raisons que je vous ai données, je ne puis faire une Convention pour cet effet, mais je puis cesser d'en pratiquer de ma part, si l'ennemi en fait autant, s'il ne reconstruit plus la batterie détruite; et il faut aussi qu'il n'en fasse pas d'autres, et que de nouvelles troupes n'avancent pas contre cette ville.

Pour que les hostilités puissent aussi cesser par mer, il faut que les bâtimens ennemis ne pratiquent pas des actes offensifs.

Je dois vous dire finalement, M. le Colonel, que c'est par votre lettre que j'ai pour le première fois appris que dans une hypothèse donnée, les forces Britanniques s'opposeraient aux opérations de celles que je commande.

Veillez, &c.
(Signé) SA DA BANDEIRA.

(Translation.)

M. le Colonel,

Setubal, May 1, 1847.

I HAVE received, through Captain McCleverty, the verbal summons you did me the honour to send me, to cease firing and also to suspend hostilities.

At the moment I received, it I gave orders for the firing to cease, but I ought to tell you that the object for which I made a sally was accomplished, the enemy's battery being destroyed. At the same time it was my duty to give orders for renewing the firing if the enemy advances against our positions. With respect to the cessation of hostilities, I have given proofs of my desire to settle this question amicably, having at the request of Mr. Bulwer ceased hostilities during two days, but during that time the enemy constructed a battery against the town, and as commander of the troops here present it was my duty to endeavour to destroy it, which I have just accomplished.

However, for the reasons I have given you, I cannot make a convention for that purpose (suspension of hostilities), but I can forbear from practising them on my part if the enemy will do likewise, if he will not reconstruct the destroyed battery, and he must also not construct others, and fresh troops must not advance against the town. In order that hostilities may cease by sea, it will be necessary for the ships of the enemy to forbear from offensive operations.

Finally, I must inform you, M. le Colonel, that it is from your letter that I have learnt, for the first time, that under certain circumstances the British forces would oppose the operations of the forces under my command.

Accept, &c.

(Signed)

SA DA BANDEIRA.

Inclosure 10 in No. 307.

*Count Vinhaes to Colonel Wylde.**Acampamento no Vizo,**10 de Maio de 1847.*

Illustrissimo e Excellentissimo Senhor,

ACABO de receber a carta que Vossa Excellencia se servio dirigir-me datada de hoje, e pelo seu contendo observo que Sá Nogueira, Commandante das Forças estacionadas em Setubal, pelas occurencias que acabão de ter lugar, anusse hoje ao que hontem se negava: hestes termos e em conformidade das ordens de Sua Magestade a Rainha, minha Augusta Soberana, em suspendo desde já todas as hostilidades até receber ultteriores determinações do Governo da Sua Magestade conservando-me nas mesmas posições e exigindo que da parte contraria se observe exactamente o mesmo sem que reciprocamente se augmentem os meios de defesa, nem hajão morimentos nas forças de mar e terra

Tenho a honra, &c.

(Assignado)

CONDE DE VINHAES.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Encampment at Vizo, May 1, 1847.

I HAVE just received your letter of to-day's date, and perceive from its contents that Sá Nogueira, Commander of the Forces stationed at St. Ubes, in consequence of the occurrences which have just taken place, agrees to-day to what he would not agree yesterday. Under these circumstances, and in conformity with the orders of Her Majesty the Queen, my August Sovereign, I suspend at once all hostilities until such time as I shall receive the ulterior determinations of Her Majesty's Government, remaining in the same positions, and requiring that the same shall be done on the other side, the reciprocal means of defence not being increased, nor any movement being made of the land or sea forces.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

CONDE DE VINHAES.

Inclosure 11 in No. 307.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Sá da Bandeira.

M. le Vicomte,

Setubal, May 1, 1847.

IN accordance with the proposition I made to your Excellency yesterday, as mediator authorized by the British Government for that purpose, I hereby propose a suspension of hostilities between the troops under your Excellency's command and those under the orders of M. le Comte de Vinhaes until you receive further instructions on this subject from Oporto, or the Count Vinhaes receives instructions from Lisbon, on the following conditions :

1st. That the Count de Vinhaes withdraws his outposts from the presence of the posts you now occupy.

2nd. That no battery or work of any description shall be constructed on one side or the other during the suspension of hostilities.

3rd. That twenty-four hours' notice shall be given by either party respectively previous to the renewal of hostilities, during which twenty-four hours both parties shall be permitted to resume the respective positions they now occupy, without opposition from either party.

4th. That any reinforcement which may be on its way to join either party shall immediately halt at whatever place it may be on receiving notice of this suspension of hostilities, and shall not advance again until the expiration of the twenty-four hours' notice agreed upon in the third Article.

5th. The naval forces of the two contending parties are equally included in this Armistice, and shall remain in their present positions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W WYLDE.

Accepté, Setubal, Mai 1, 1847.

(Signé) SA DA BANDEIRA.

Inclosure 12 in No. 307.

Colonel Wylde to Count Vinhaes.

M. le Comte,

Setubal, May 1, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of this day's date, in which your Excellency expresses your willingness to consent to a suspension of hostilities until you receive further orders from Her Most Faithful Majesty, your August Sovereign. And to save time, I immediately proposed the following conditions of an armistice to the Viscount Sá da Bandeira, which he has accepted and signed.

I trust your Excellency will find these conditions just and equitable, and will have no objection to agree to them also, and to signify the same to me at Lisbon, whither I shall return this evening.

Conditions of an Armistice to be observed by the respective forces under the command of his Excellency the Count de Vinhaes and the Viscount de Sá da Bandeira. May 1st, 1847.

1st. That the outposts of the contending forces shall be withdrawn from the presence of each other.

2nd. That no battery or work of any description shall be constructed on one side or the other during the suspension of hostilities.

3rd. That twenty-four hours' notice shall be given by either party respectively, previous to the renewal of hostilities ; during which twenty-four hours both parties shall be permitted to resume the respective positions they now occupy, without opposition from either party.

suspension of hostilities, and shall not advance again until the expiration of the twenty-four hours' notice agreed upon in the 3rd Article.

5th. The naval forces of the two contending parties are equally included in this Armistice, and shall remain in their present positions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. WYLDE.

Inclosure 13 in No. 307.

Count Vinhaes to Colonel Wylde.

*Acampamento no Alto do Viso,
1 de Maio, de 1847.*

ACCUSO recebida Carta que vossa Excellencia me dirigio, com a copia dos cinco Artigos de que consta o Armisticio proposto por Vossa Excellencia para ter observado pelas Forças do meu commando, e as do de Sá Nogueira, os quaes observarei com a maior puntualidade e boa fé.

Tenho a honra, &c.
(Assignado) CONDE DE VINHAES.

(Translation.)

*Encampment on the Heights of Viso,
May 1, 1847.*

I ACKNOWLEDGE the receipt of the letter which you have addressed to me, together with a copy of the five Articles contained in the Armistice proposed by you to be observed by the forces under my command, and by those under Sá Nogueira, and which I shall observe most punctually and in good faith.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CONDE DE VINHAES.

Inclosure 14 in No. 307.

Viscount Sá da Bandeira to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Monsieur,

Setubal, le 30 Avril, 1847.

PAR le Colonel Wylde j'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre datée hier, que votre Excellence a eu la bonté de m'adresser.

Personne ne désire plus que moi qu'un terme soit mis le plus tôt possible aux maux incalculables que la guerre civile fait en Portugal; mais ce devoir ne peut se séparer de celui d'avoir des garanties sur lesquelles l'on puisse compter, et que le régime établi par la Constitution de l'État soit exécuté avec fidélité.

Les Ministres qui ont été nommés dernièrement ne peuvent, par leurs précédents, nous inspirer aucune confiance; ainsi il ne nous est pas possible de traiter avec eux.

Une des propositions présentées par votre Excellence au nom du Gouvernement était que le nouveau Ministère ne fût composé de personne du parti des Cabrais ni de celui de la Junte du Porto. Cette proposition, la première à être mise en exécution, n'a pas été exécutée.

Quant à la suspension d'armes, je serais très heureux de la faire immédiatement, mais les considérations que je rends au Colonel Wylde n'imposent la loi d'attendre la décision du Général-en-chef.

Je prie votre Excellence de vouloir bien présenter à Sa Majesté la Reine la lettre ci-jointe.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) SA DA BANDEIRA.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Setubal, April 30, 1847.

I HAVE had the honour to receive through Colonel Wylde the letter of yesterday's date, which your Excellency had the goodness to address me.

No one more than myself wishes that an end should be put as soon as possible to the incalculable evils which the civil war in Portugal gives rise to; but that duty must not be separated from that of obtaining guarantees which can be relied on, and for ensuring that the order of things established by the Constitution of the State shall be faithfully carried out.

The Ministers who have lately been appointed cannot on account of their previous conduct inspire us with any confidence; therefore it is impossible for us to treat with them.

One of the proposals presented to your Excellency in the name of the Government was, that the new Ministry should not contain the name of any person of the Cabral party or that of the Junta of Oporto. That proposal, the first to be put in execution, has not been executed.

With respect to the suspension of arms, I should be very happy to suspend them immediately, but the reasons which I have given to Colonel Wylde compel me to await the decision of the Commander-in-chief.

I request your Excellency to have the goodness to present the annexed letter to Her Majesty the Queen.

Accept, &c.

(Signed) SA DA BANDEIRA.

No. 308.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 14.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, May 5, 1847.

I HAVE the honour of inclosing to your Lordship the copy of a despatch which I have received from Mr. Consul Stoddart, giving me an account of the revolutionary movement which took place at Madeira, on the 28th ultimo, when the island declared itself in favour of the Supreme Junta of Oporto.

A mutiny took place on board the corvette "Oito de Julho," one of the blockading squadron, which vessel ran into Oporto and gave itself up to the Junta.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

Inclosure in No. 308.

Consul Stoddart to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Madeira, April 29, 1847.

AS a vessel is to proceed immediately to Lisbon, I hasten to acquaint your Excellency that the troops here, have during the past night, without any acts of violence or any attempt at resistance, publicly proclaimed their adhesion to the Government Junta at Oporto, and their desire that this island should adopt the views and opinions, and obey the mandates of that Junta; and in this declaration the municipal body, several of the landed proprietors, and some of the inhabitants, have expressed their approval, and pronounced their concurrence.

The leaders in this movement are urging the Governor Senhor Jose Silvestre Ribeiro, to accept the Presidency of a Council that is about to be formed for the temporary administration of the affairs of the island,

but I am assured by his Excellency, that he will not act in such a capacity, nor, for the present at any rate, take any part in the arrangements that are being made for the future government of the island.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. STODDART.

No. 309.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 14.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, May 5, 1847.

I RECEIVED yesterday evening the letter from Viscount Sá da Bandeira, of which I have the honour of inclosing a copy.

I have returned the insurgent General the answer of which I have the honour likewise of inclosing a copy.

In the meantime I have earnestly recommended to the Portuguese Ministers to send such fresh and stringent orders to General Vinhaes as may guard against any the least violation of the armistice on the part of the Royal army.

Inclosure 1 in No. 309.

Viscount Sa da Bandeira to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Monsieur,

Setubal, le 3 Mai, 1847.

QUOIQUE les corps des troupes séparés, des deux forces en présence à Setubal, et qui occupent les provinces au sud du Tage, ne soient pas expressément compris dans l'armistice conclu par l'entremise de M. le Colonel Wylde; cependant cet acte paraissait tellement les inclure, que nous avons combiné, M. Wylde et moi, que dès son arrivée à la capitale il obtiendrait des ordres positifs pour tous les commandans stationnés dans ces provinces et qui obéissent au Gouvernement de Lisbonne, tandis que j'en ferais autant pour ceux qui reconnaissent la Junte Suprême.

Je m'empresse pourtant de communiquer à votre Excellence que j'ai déjà fait transmettre aux commandans de 6^{me}, 7^{me} et 8^{me} divisions militaires la copie de l'accord que nous avons fait, et les ordres nécessaires pour qu'il soit strictement exécuté par eux.

Un autre fait exige aussi que je m'adresse à votre Excellence, et c'est que par le 1^{er} des Articles proposés par le Colonel Wylde, et acceptés par moi et par le Commandant des forces que me sont opposées, les avant postes des deux côtés doivent être hors de présence les uns des autres, afin d'empêcher qu'il puisse arriver quelque malheur.

Or, comme je me trouve dans une ville fortifiée, les limites jusqu'où mes avant-postes peuvent reculer, sont tracés par l'enceinte des ramparts et des ouvrages qui en dépendent; c'est donc à l'ennemi à exécuter le mouvement rétrograde.

C'est dans cette supposition que j'ai accepté le 1^{er} Article, vû que M. le Colonel Wylde s'engageait à ce que les forces de l'ennemi prissent quartier au village d'Azutão, à une lieue et demie de Setubal, pour reprendre les mêmes positions qu'elles occupent à présent sans aucune opposition, dans l'hypothèse de l'Article 3^{me}.

Cependant il n'en a pas été ainsi, puisque les forces qui me sont opposées occupent aujourd'hui les mêmes positions, et que leurs avant-postes se trouvent placés aux mêmes endroits.

Hier j'ai envoyé un officier de mon état-major pour connaître qu'elles étaient les intentions du général ennemi, et celui-ci a déclaré qu'il ne ferait aucune altération à ses dispositions.

qu'auprès des ramparts provoquer les forces qui les garnissent ; que si celles-ci n'étaient pas retenus par les ordres positifs que j'ai donnés, ils auraient déjà fait feu sur les provocateurs (ce qui ne m'étonnera pas qu'il arrive un jour ou l'autre) ; et aussi qu'il faut que je fasse faire le service comme si je m'attendais à être attaqué au premier moment.

Dans ces circonstances j'aurais déjà dénoncé l'armistice au général ennemi, s'il n'avait pas été conclu sous la médiation de l'Angleterre, et c'est pour cela que je me dirige à votre Excellence, attendu que probablement M. le Colonel Wylde est déjà hors de Lisbonne, afin que vous daigniez prendre des mesures pour que l'on remplisse religieusement les conditions de l'armistice que je ne peux reconnaître comme valable quand l'ennemi oublie le 1er de ses Articles.

Argééz, &c.
(Signed) SA DA BANDEIRA.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Setubal, May 3, 1847.

ALTHOUGH the corps of detached troops, those composing the forces before Setubal, and those which occupy the provinces south of Tagus, are not expressly included in the armistice concluded by the intervention of Colonel Wylde, yet that act appears so clearly to include them, that Mr. Wylde and myself have arranged, that on his arrival in the capital he should obtain positive orders for all the commanders stationed in the above-mentioned provinces who are under the orders of the Government of Lisbon, while I should do the same with respect to those who acknowledge the Supreme Junta.

I hasten, however, to inform your Excellency that I have already transmitted to the commanders of the 6th, 7th, and 8th military divisions a copy of the agreement which we have made, and the necessary orders that it should be strictly executed by them.

Another circumstance also obliges me to address your Excellency, which is, that according to the first of the articles proposed by Colonel Wylde, and agreed to by the commander of the forces opposed to me, the outposts on both sides should be out of reach of each other, in order to prevent the occurrence of any accident.

Now, as I am in a fortified town, the limits of my outposts are marked by the circuit of the ramparts and of the works belonging to them ; it is therefore the enemy that must retire.

This was the understanding upon which I agreed to the first article, for Colonel Wyld promised that the enemy's forces should take up their quarters at the village of Azutao, a league and a half from Setubal, and that, according to the terms of the third article, they should re-occupy the same positions which they now hold without any opposition.

This, however, has not been done, for the forces which are opposed to me still occupy the same positions, and their outposts are in the same places.

I yesterday sent an officer of my staff to ascertain what were the intentions of the commander of the enemy's forces, and the latter declared that he should make no alteration in his arrangements.

The effect of this state of things is, that the soldiers of the two camps mix together, that those belonging to the forces of Lisbon come close up to the ramparts in order to challenge the men stationed there; who if they were not restrained by the positive orders which I have given, would already have fired upon the challengers (and I should not be surprised if this were to occur some day or other), moreover I am obliged to cause the service to be carried on as if I expected to be attacked at any moment.

Under these circumstances I should already have addressed the commander of the enemy's forces declaring the armistice at an end, if it had not been concluded under the mediation of England, and it is on this account that I address your Excellency, as Colonel Wylde is likely to have left Lisbon, in order that you may be good enough to

take measures to secure the scrupulous observance of the conditions of the armistice which I cannot recognize as valid while the enemy forgets to observe the first of its articles.

Accept, &c.
(Signed) SA DA BANDEIRA.

Inclosure 2 in No. 309.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Sa da Bandeira.

M. le Vicomte,

Lisbon, May 5, 1847.

I HAD the honour of receiving at 8 o'clock yesterday evening your letter of the 3rd instant, and much regret your reference not having been made before Colonel Wylde's departure for Oporto.

In his absence I will reply to the best of my power to the two points alluded to in your letter.

With regard to the first, my opinion is, that the provisions of the armistice were intended to be applicable to any *corps d'armée* in the Queen's service south of the Tagus, as well as to the troops before Setubal.

As regards the second point, I must confess that my construction of the meaning of the Convention is widely different from that which you appear to attach to it.

The object of the mediating party was manifestly to prevent any unnecessary collision by stipulating that the advanced posts of either army should fall back.

It could, however, no more have been contemplated that General Vinhaes should be called upon to abandon his lines and fall back several miles, than that you should be expected to quit the works of the town and to cross the river.

I have no knowledge of military affairs, but this appears to me to be a question of fair interpretation of words and meaning.

It is very satisfactory for me to learn that respect for an engagement entered into under the auspices of a Commissioner of Her Majesty's Government, induced you to forego the purpose, if for a moment entertained, of denouncing the armistice.

The act would have been a serious one, and might have led to most serious consequences, at a moment when Her Majesty's Government, in agreement with those of Spain and France, is determined that the pacification of Portugal shall be effected.

I expect then, from the well-known uprightness of your character, that the fullest respect shall be paid to the Convention lately concluded, and I shall be forward in representing to the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty, the necessity for the same observance of its stipulations on the part of the Queen's forces.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

No. 310.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 14.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, May 5, 1847.

I BEG to transmit a copy of my letter to the Count das Antas.

Inclosure in No. 310.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Count Das Antas.

M. le Comte,

Lisbon, May 1, 1847.

COLONEL Wylde will have the honour of delivering this letter to you.

Of his private character, as he has the advantage of being personally known to you, I need not speak:—as to his public capacity, I will only say that he is the confidential and approved Agent of Her Majesty's Government, whose sentiments and resolutions he is authorized to make known to the Junta of Oporto.

Referring you for further information upon these points to Colonel Wylde, I will confine myself to stating to you that Her Majesty's Government, lamenting the misfortunes which have been brought by civil dissensions upon a country bound by so many friendly ties to England, has taken into serious consideration the possibility of terminating by pacific means a state of things so distressing to the friends of Portugal, so infinitely more grievous to the Portuguese themselves.

After confidential communications, then, with the allied Governments of France and Spain, Her Majesty's Government began by addressing itself to the Government of the Queen, your Gracious Sovereign, of whose benevolent and maternal intentions towards her subjects of all classes the most satisfactory assurances and most ample proofs have been received.

Charged with these, it will be Colonel Wylde's duty respectfully but firmly to call upon the Oporto Junta to desist from a resistance to Royal Authority, which henceforward would be without excuse, and to return immediately to its allegiance and obedience to the Queen.

This summons will, I am convinced, be attended to with cheerful alacrity so soon as you have communicated to the Junta the unequivocal proofs of Her Most Faithful Majesty's gracious intentions which will be brought to your knowledge by an Agent of the British Government.

With this conviction, and with the natural repugnance which must be felt to addressing a man of high honour and character in the language of menace, I will confine myself to saying, that should this summons unfortunately be disregarded, Her Majesty's Government (with whatever reluctance) will be compelled to concert such ulterior measures with the Governments of Spain and France as circumstances may render unavoidable.

Upon this point, however, I will not enlarge; it is rather my wish to reflect upon the brighter prospects which are opened to Portugal by the hearty reconciliation of the whole Portuguese nation to its legitimate and most indulgent Sovereign.

It only remains for me to observe that Colonel Wylde will be accompanied to Oporto by the Marquis d'Espagne, who, in consequence of the wish expressed by Her Majesty's Mission to that of Her Catholic Majesty, will be instructed to share to the fullest extent the Mission confided to the English Commissioner.

I avail myself, M. le Comte, of this opportunity to offer to you the assurance of my high consideration.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

No. 311.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 14.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, May 7, 1847.

I HAVE received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs the note of which I have the honour of inclosing a copy.

M. Bayard has made an application to Her Majesty's Mission, and to that of France and Spain, for the assistance of the naval force of the three Governments, in case of troubles breaking out in the capital.

In the answer which I have returned to M. Bayard, a copy of which I have likewise the honour of inclosing, I have stated that, in the event of popular disturbance, such as that from which the town so narrowly escaped on the 11th ultimo, the same assistance as was then afforded may be counted upon.

With respect to danger from a military movement of the insurgent forces, the case would be a more serious one; and although my conviction is that after the acceptance by the Queen of Portugal of the mediation of England, upon the terms proposed by Her Majesty's Government, it could not be tolerated that Her Most Faithful Majesty's Throne should be placed in danger by the presence of a rebel army, my wish would be that the danger should be met, and, if possible, arrested by a joint declaration on the part of the three Missions.

In the absence of instructions from your Lordship, relating to a state of affairs which could not have been foreseen, but which is now far from improbable, it only remains for me to act in the spirit of your instructions.

I see that, in the event of a refusal by the Junta to accept the terms offered by England, on the part of Her Most Faithful Majesty, Her Majesty's Government proposes to concert with Spain and France the measures which may become necessary to coerce the Junta. And with this plan traced out, my endeavour will be, should the Junta's decision be unfavourable, or should it be forestalled by any hostile movement of the insurgent army, to resort to the same combined action. In the first instance, on the part of the three Missions; in the second, should it become necessary, on the part of the naval forces of the three Powers.

Inclosure 1 in No. 311.

M. Bayard to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

5 de Maio de 1847.

AINDA que não apparece probabilidade de que venha a ser perturbada a tranquillidade desta capital, e que ha grande confiança nos sentimentos de ordem e de amor á sua Soberana, que animão os corpos nacionaes actualmente empregados na guarnição, dos quaes sentimentos dem dado provas como V. S. não ignora, he comtudo innegavel que os malintenaónados de todos os partidos tramão obstar á execução dos desejos de Sua Magestade a Rainha, para a pacificação deste reino, e reconciliação dos seus subditos, que espera conseguir pela mediação de seus Augustos Alliados, e cabe na possibilidade que tentem algum esforço desesperado não só para destruir a ordem e a subordinação ao Governo mas até para pôr em perigo Sua Magestade a Rainha e a sua Augusta Familia. Em tal caso, se desgraçadamente vier a verificar-se, conta o Governo de Sua Magestade a Rainha com a protecção das forças pertencentes aos mesmos Augustos Alliados, que se achão surtas no Tejo, em que figurarão como mais importantes as de Sua Magestade Britannica, e por ordem da mesma Senhora me dirijo a V. S. para que haja de concertar-se com os Senhores Ministros de França e Hespanha neste importante passo do emprego das mesmas forças, e do desembarque das tropas da Guarnição, se fôr exigido; porquanto muito convem que elle appareça como sendo dado de commun accordo entre as Potencias interessadas na mediação.

Renovo, &c.

(Assignado)

ILDEFONSO LEOPOLDO BAYARD.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office (Lisbon), May 5, 1847.

ALTHOUGH it does not appear probable that the tranquillity of this capital will be disturbed, and though there is great confidence in the sentiments of order and love to their Sovereign which animates the national corps now employed in the garrison, of which sentiments they have given proofs, as you are aware, it is notwithstanding undeniable that the evil-disposed of all parties are plotting with a view to prevent the carrying out of the desire of Her Majesty the Queen, for the pacification of this kingdom, and the reconciliation of her subjects, which she hopes to bring about through the mediation of her august allies; and it is possible that they may make some desperate effort, not only to disturb public order and subordination to the Government, but even to place in peril the person of Her Majesty and her august family. In such an event, should it unhappily take place, Her Majesty's Government counts upon the protection of the forces belonging to her august allies which are now in the Tagus, amongst which those of Her Britannic Majesty figure as the most important; and under Her Majesty's orders I address myself to you with the request that you will concert with the Ministers of France and Spain on this important step of the employment of those forces, and landing of the troops on board, if necessary, it being exceedingly desirable that such a step should appear to be taken in common accord by the Powers interested in the mediation.

I renew, &c.

(Signed) ILDEFONSO LEOPOLDO BAYARD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 311.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to M. Bayard.

M. le Ministre,

Lisbon, May 7, 1847.

IT is with real concern that I have collected from your Excellency's note of the 5th instant, that it is feared by the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty, that disturbances may be at hand, from which danger is to be apprehended, not only to the public security, but to the person of the Queen, and to those of her august family.

Although this is not stated, I further infer that the dangers to which your Excellency refers is twofold: those which may be expected from the agitation in the capital, and those which may result from any sudden movement on the part of the insurgent forces at present at Setubal.

With respect to the first of these, there is no question but that the assistance which has already been placed in readiness on a similar occasion, is to be equally counted upon, should danger again approach from the incendiary designs of the enemies of all order and tranquillity.

It is to be hoped, too, that as on a preceding occasion, the very appearance of preparation will be sufficient to prevent any attempt at proceeding to acts of violence.

As regards the movement of an insurgent force upon the capital, I can hardly believe in the possibility of such an attempt being made at a moment when the mediation of Her Majesty's Government has been accepted by the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty.

However, to guard against such a chance, in a case where there would be little time for deliberation, it may be well that I should endeavour to come to some understanding with my colleagues of France and Spain as to the course to be pursued.

It is probable that a military movement would be arrested with even more certainty by a diplomatic declaration than by actual force; and as it

Spain and France, the mediation of Great Britain has been accepted by the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty, and is now actually in progress.

In expressing this opinion, however, I should observe to your Excellency that I am speaking only in my own name, and not in that of my two colleagues, whose views upon the subject it yet remains for me to learn.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

No. 312.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 14.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, May 8, 1847.

VICE-ADMIRAL Sir William Parker has communicated to me a report received this morning from Captain Dennis.

It appears from this officer's statement, that a scarcity of provisions is felt severely at St. Ubes; and that in defence of their predatory habits, the insurgent soldiers allege their not having a sufficiency of food. Illegal means for procuring supplies of all kinds appear to be the order of the day at St. Ubes. Several villas in the neighbourhood have been plundered, in despite of Sá da Bandeira's wish to repress excesses, and forced contributions under his sanction are extorted from the inhabitants.

The loss of the insurgent army in the affair of the 1st May was more considerable than was at first believed. Count Tojal has just informed me that he has ascertained their number of killed and wounded to amount to above 500. Of those killed on the insurgent side, above 300 have been buried by order of General Vinhaes.

Many of the wounded insurgents, in company of the wounded of the Queen's forces, have been removed to the hospital at Lisbon, where the same care is bestowed upon all who are in want of medical relief, without reference to the cause in which their wounds have been received.

On the 3rd instant the hospital was visited by the Queen and King, who spoke to many of the wounded, and gave fresh and especial orders that every attention should be paid to all alike.

No. 313.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 14.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, May 2, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I arrived at Setubal in Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Polyphemus" early on the morning of the 30th ultimo, and at daylight yesterday morning the 1st instant, I received intelligence that the insurgent forces under the Viscount Sá da Bandeira, were forming in the Square of the town, with the intention of attacking the Queen's troops under the Count Vinhaes. Shortly after I saw them marching up the hills which nearly surround the town, in three columns, and about 7 o'clock the attack commenced with great spirit. The insurgent force consisted of about 4000 infantry, and 230 cavalry.

The principal object of attack, and against which the centre column was directed, appeared to be a redoubt which the Count Vinhaes had been throwing up during the nights of the 28th and 29th instant, and on which he intended mounting some battering artillery against Fort St. Philip.

The Count's outposts, and the picket which occupied the unfinished redoubt, were quickly dislodged, and obliged to retire upon the main body, and a severe struggle now took place on the crest of the heights, which was sustained with considerable obstinacy by both parties for about

an hour and a half; but one of the insurgent battalions being charged and broken by a squadron of Vinhaes' cavalry, the disorder spread very quickly to the rest, and they were driven back into the town in the greatest confusion.

Count Vinhaes did not pursue them beyond the crest of the range of hills on which his outposts were posted before the action, as had he done so, his troops would have been exposed to a fire from the two forts called Saint Philip, and the old fort, the former of which has 16 guns mounted, and also to the fire of the three steamers "Mindello," "Royal Tar," and "Oporto," lying in the harbour.

The loss of the insurgents was about 220 killed and wounded, and 55 prisoners. The loss on the side of the Queen's troops was about the same, with the exception of the prisoners.

I beg leave to refer your Lordship to my despatch to Sir H. Seymour of this day's date, for an account of my proceedings from the time of my arrival at Setubal, until my return here this morning.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. WYLDE,
Colonel.

No. 314.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 14.)

*Her Majesty's Ship "Gladiator,"
Oporto, May 6, 1847.*

(Extract.)

THE Marquis de España and myself arrived here yesterday evening, the 5th instant, too late to do more than inform the Count das Antas of our arrival, who immediately sent an aide-de-camp to say that he would be happy to receive us at his house at eleven o'clock this morning, as he wished to have some conversation with me before we saw the Junta, and, accordingly, at the hour appointed we waited on him.

At this interview nothing passed of any importance. His conversation was of a general nature, on the state of the country and the extreme necessity for putting an end to the civil war, which he declared his readiness to do on honourable terms; and on my answering that the terms I was the bearer of were highly honourable and equitable, he remarked that he understood they contained the words "Amnesty" and "Political Crime," which implied that the party he was acting with had committed crimes which required pardon. I told him that these words were certainly made use of in the offer of mediation made by the British Government to that of the Queen, and had been adopted by Her Majesty, not in any offensive sense; that the word Amnesty meant oblivion, and in that sense had been used, and that besides, it appeared to be the word best suited to the dignity of the Crown to use, and that if the country was to remain under a Monarchical form of Government, it was equally to the interest of both parties that the dignity of the Sovereign should be supported both in language and in fact. The Count, however, adhered to his objection, and then said that it was absolutely necessary that his party should have some guarantee for the fulfilment of the conditions offered, for that neither himself nor any of his party placed the slightest faith in the promises of the Queen's Ministers.

I replied, that the present Cabinet was formed of the most moderate men who could be persuaded to accept office at the present moment, and that they could only be considered as holding their places until the Cortes met, when a Ministry would naturally be formed in accordance with the opinions of the majority, whichever party that belonged to, and if, as he insisted, the whole country was on his side, the future Ministers must, of course, be sought for amongst his friends. He said no; if they laid down their arms they would all be sent to Africa before the Cortes met, if they ever did meet, adding, that the Allies must give some guarantee. I told him that the conditions having been offered through the mediation of England and Spain, and by British and Spanish Commissioners, the Crown of Portugal was pledged to the Governments of these two countries to carry them out with good faith. The Count then said, that it belonged more to the Junta than to him to treat of these questions, and named twelve o'clock to-morrow to present us to the Junta.

The Marquis de España held precisely the same language as I did, and appears well inclined to carry out his instructions with perfect loyalty and good faith, and he assures me that those instructions are in perfect harmony with my own.

The city appears to be perfectly tranquil, but I am informed that our arrival has caused a good deal of excitement amongst the lower orders, who are determined that no terms shall be listened to; and it was even thought that some outbreak for the purpose of overawing the Junta, whom they suspect of wishing to treat, might take place to-night. We, however, did not observe the slightest symptom of anything of the kind in passing through the streets.

The Count das Antas informed us that a house had been assigned for our accommodation during our stay, but Captain Robb, of the "Gladiator," having placed his cabin at our disposal, we have accepted his offer in preference.

No. 315.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 14.)

My Lord,

"Gladiator," Oporto, May 8, 1847.

WE had a short interview with the Junta yesterday, whom we found assembled to receive us. It is composed of five members, besides the Count das Antas as President, who having presented us to each member separately, I immediately stated the object of our visit, and presented a copy of the conditions which we were empowered to offer for their acceptance, at the same time intimating, that we had no authority to alter or modify them, but that we should be willing and happy to wait any time they might think proper, to enable them to discuss them, and decide upon their answer, which as the terms were so liberal, and embraced everything that a good and patriotic Portuguese could desire at the termination of such a contest, I did not doubt would be favourable. The Marquis spoke to the same effect, begging them to forget their personal interests, and think only of the sufferings of their fellow countrymen which they were called upon to put an end to.

The Count das Antas then spoke in much the same sense as he did yesterday, and was followed by Senhor Seabra, who spoke long and eloquently, assuring us of the ardent desire of himself and colleagues to put an end to the war, of their disinterestedness, and then descanted on the conduct of the Queen in listening to evil counsellors, which had been the cause of all the evils that had fallen on the country; and after some further observations from Senhor Passos, they stated that they had decided on naming two persons to receive our communication, and to treat with us.

We answered that we were instructed to treat with the Junta, but that if the two persons were fully authorized by them to accept the conditions we were the bearers of, and that no delay would be created by this measure, we saw no objection to this arrangement.

They said, the persons they should name, would have full powers to act in their name, and that they would communicate their names to us in the course of the day; and in the afternoon we received the inclosed note, and having named ten o'clock this morning for receiving them, they came on board soon after.

These gentlemen informed us that they had as yet received no instructions from the Junta, and only came to pay their respects, and to notify their acceptance of the duty imposed upon them by the Junta, stating that a house close to this ship would be appropriated for our meeting, which they proposed should take place at ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. WYLDE,
Colonel.

Inclosure 1 in No. 315.

*Count das Antas to Colonel Wylde.**Presidencia da Junta Provisoria,
Porto, 7 de Maio de 1847.*

Illustrissimo e Excellentissimo Senhor,

TENHO a honra de communicação a Vossa Excellencia que se acham encarregados pela Junta Provisoria do Governo Supremo do Reino, afim de tratarem com Vossa Excellencia e com o Excellentissimo Senhor Marquez de Hespanha, sobre as propostas de mediação para terminar a guerra que assola o paiz feitos pelos seus respectivos Governos, os Excellentissimo Senhores Joaquin Antonio d'Aguiar e Manoel de Castro Pereira da Mesquita, Ministros d'Estado Honorarios.

Deos guarde, &c.
(Assignado) CONDE DAS ANTAS.

(Translation.)

*Presidency of the Provisional Junta,
Oporto, May 7, 1847.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Excellency, that their Excellencies Senhores Joaquim Antonio d'Aguiar, and Manoel de Castro Pereira da Mesquita, Honorary Ministers of State, have been appointed to treat with your Excellency, and with his Excellency, the Marquis de España, on the proposals for mediation made by your respective Governments for the purpose of putting an end to the war which desolates the country.

God preserve, &c.
(Signed) CONDE DAS ANTAS.

No. 316.

Viscount Palmerston to the Marquis of Normanby.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, May 15, 1847.

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 7th instant, reporting your conversation with M. Guizot upon the affairs of Portugal, and with reference to that conversation, I have to state to your Excellency that it is quite true that there can be no security that fresh political contests may not take place again in Portugal; for in a country in which there are political parties so opposed to each other in opinions and interests, it is impossible to expect that struggles should not from time to time occur.

But if the Portuguese Court is well advised, it will endeavour so to direct the course of events, that such struggles, when they do happen, shall be carried on, not on the field of battle and with the implements of war, but on the hustings and in the Cortes with those weapons of argument which shed no blood: and if, moreover, the Court shall maintain its proper and constitutional position above all parties, moderating all parties and judging all parties, instead of descending into the arena of party conflict, and identifying itself with the actors on that scene of strife, there may be reason to hope that the triumph or defeat of this or of that faction will no longer be the triumph or defeat of the Sovereign, and that the waves of the political storm may wash round the foot of the Throne, without endangering the foundations on which that Throne reposes.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 317.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 15, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch marked Separate, of the 4th instant; and I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government approve the line of conduct which you have pursued with respect to the affairs of Portugal, as explained in that despatch.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 318.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 15, 1847.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 21st of April, I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve the note which you addressed to the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, on learning from Baron de Renduffe and M. Bayard, that the Portuguese Government were anxious to obtain some modification of the terms on which you had been instructed to offer to them the mediation of Her Majesty's Government between Her Most Faithful Majesty and her revolted subjects.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 319.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 15, 1847.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 26th of April, I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve the note which you addressed to the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, in consequence of a report having reached you that it was the intention of General Vinhaes, in the event of a successful battle, to deliver up the town of St. Ubes to pillage for some hours. Her Majesty's Government also entirely approve of your having pointed out to Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker the expediency of one of Her Majesty's ships being dispatched to St. Ubes without delay for the protection of British interests.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 320.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 15, 1847.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith for your information a copy of a despatch which I have received from Mr. Bulwer, &c., explaining the line of conduct which he has pursued with regard to the affairs of Portugal.

I also inclose a copy of the answer which I have returned to that despatch.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 321.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 16, 1847.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 2nd instant, I have to state to you, that as the Queen of Portugal has accepted the terms which the British Government has proposed to Her Most Faithful Majesty, it would be entirely conformable with the intentions of Her Majesty's Government that any attempt of the insurgent forces on Lisbon should be resisted by all the means at the disposal of Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker for that purpose.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 322.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 16, 1847.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 7th instant, inclosing copies of a note which has been addressed to you by M. Bayard, asking for the assistance of Her Majesty's naval forces in case of Lisbon being menaced by the insurgents, and of the answer which you returned to M. Bayard, I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government quite approve of your answer and of your understanding of their views and intentions.

If the Junta of Oporto should refuse the arrangement offered to them by Colonel Wylde and the Marquis d'Espagna, it will become necessary for Her Majesty's Government to enter into communication with the Ministers of France, Spain, and Portugal at this Court, for the purpose of settling the plan of operations which the refusal of the Junta may render necessary, and it would be desirable that no military or other measures should be resorted to in Portugal, without absolute necessity, until the Four Powers shall have signed some instrument recording the objects and conditions and details of the arrangements to be made; but if in the meantime any attack should be threatened by the troops of the Junta upon Lisbon, it would be right that all diplomatic means should be used to prevent it; and if those means should fail, then all the means at the disposal of Sir W. Parker should be made use of to repel it; and the co-operation of any French or Spanish naval force in the agus for such a purpose, should be accepted if offered.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 323.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 19.)

My Lord,

Aranjuez, May 11, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that M. Pacheco has just told me with great satisfaction, that the Marquis de España has proceeded to the Junta at Oporto, in company with Colonel Wylde, thereby establishing that union between the two Governments in Portugal which it has been my object to effect, as the best means of restoring tranquility to that country.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

No. 324.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 20.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, May 12, 1847.

I CALLED three days ago upon the Spanish Minister, to ascertain his feelings with regard to the note containing a demand for eventual assistance, which had been addressed by the Portuguese Government to him, to the French Minister, and to myself, on the 5th instant, a copy of which was transmitted, with my despatch of the 7th instant.

M. de Ayllon's views appeared to agree with mine. He did not contemplate the probability of any attempt upon Lisbon being made by the insurgent forces now at Setubal. In case such a movement were attempted, he conceived it ought to be resisted by the Spanish mission as well as by that of Her Majesty; but that, while the entrance of the rebel army into Lisbon could not, under any circumstances, be tolerated, he thought it would be prudent that, before resorting to force, the effect of a joint diplomatic declaration should be tried. The object of the declaration would be to make the insurgent general responsible, in case of his disregard of our summons, for the consequences which might result.

No. 325.

Sir H. Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 20.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, May 13, 1847.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer the "Bulldog" arrived at Lisbon on the 10th instant, notwithstanding the violent south-westerly gale which prevailed during her whole passage; and by her I received very late intelligence from your Lordship.

It is with feelings of deep gratitude that I beg to acknowledge the expressions of approbation which your Lordship, in your despatch of the 4th instant, has been pleased to bestow upon my endeavours to carry into effect the views of Her Majesty's Government. As I have done nothing more than follow a line of conduct which had been clearly traced out for me, I feel to be over-rewarded for my late exertions.

Your Lordship will have received many days since the despatch in which I had the honour of acquainting you with the definitive acceptance, by the Portuguese Government, of the mediation offered by Her Majesty's Government.

To the circumstances which retarded this acceptance, it is not necessary that I should recur. I am only desirous of expressing my firm conviction of its being the determination of the Queen of Portugal, that the acceptance of the terms shall be followed by a full and scrupulous adherence to the engagements thus entered into.

The concession which, as being the least defined, is likewise that upon which the greatest amount of mistrust probably exists among the revolted party, regards the opening of the Cortes, and with respect to this, the intentions of the Government are, I am convinced, perfectly honest and straightforward.

I am satisfied that both the Crown and its advisers are now sensible, that from an appeal to the Representative body alone a solution can be expected of the complication of difficulties by which the country, as well as the Government, is beset; and the only thing desired, is such a re-establishment of comparative tranquillity as shall prevent the places of voting from becoming so many arenas, not for political, but for physical strife.

I had the honour of stating to your Lordship that the Queen of Portugal had visited the wounded men now lying at the Hospital; and instead of a general expression of solicitude about all the inmates of the Hospital, the Queen had kind inquiries to make, and kind words to bestow upon each individual patient, and the same benevolent notice was bestowed upon all the sufferers indiscriminately, upon the man who had been wounded in the attempt to overturn the Royal authority as upon him who had bled in its defence.

No. 326.

Sir. Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.

(Extract.)

Lisbon, May 14, 1847.

AT a late hour last night I received a private note, dated the 11th instant, from Colonel Wylde, from which I infer that the refusal by the Junta of the terms offered them by the Queen is to be apprehended. I cannot say that these fears, if confirmed to their full extent, will take me by surprise; but at the same time it would be difficult for me to state to your Lordship beforehand what the course will be which I shall pursue under the circumstances which may be expected to follow the Junta's refusal of terms.

The following is, however, a sketch of my intended plan of acting.

My first object will be to gain time, so as to give Her Majesty's Government the opportunity for such measures as may probably become necessary; with this object neither recommendation of caution to the Portuguese Government, or appeals nor threats to the insurgents, will be wanting.

I shall next endeavour to draw as close as may be to my Spanish colleague. The principal point, however, which I shall endeavour to secure, will be to prevent Lisbon from falling into the hands of a rebel army.

No. 327.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 20.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, May 14, 1847.

I HAVE this morning seen most of the Ministers, and have communicated to them the substance of the information which I have received from Colonel Wylde, and which I found to agree with that which had reached the Portuguese Government.

Inclosure in No. 327.

Count das Antas to Sir H. Seymour.

Illmo. Exmo. Snr.

Porto, 10 de Maio de 1847.

TENHO presente a communicacao que Vossa Excellencia si digna fazer-me da vinda do Exmo. Coronel Wylde encarregado de apresentar algumas propostas em harmonia com os votos philantropicos dos Governos Europeos mais intimamente relacionados com Portugal, tendentes a terminar por meios pacificos a guerra que flagella este paiz.

Esta guerra assoladora e fraticida nao pode deixar de ter impressionado os coracoes generosos de todo o mundo civilizado, e inspirado nelles interesse por hum povo innocente que obriga a navegar n' hum mar de sangue para o desejado Porto da independencia e liberdade. Prezo-me Exmo. Snr de ter sido o primeiro, logo no principio da Luta, a aconselhar a paz a Sua Magestade a Rainha Minha Soberana; mas a Minha voz nao pode ser ouvida por Sua Magestade rodeada como tem estado de mans e perfidos conselheiros! Colocado no posto de honra da Presidencia da Junta Provisoria do Governo Supremo do Reino, incumbido pela mesma Junta do Commando Superior das forças, ufano-me em pugnar como sempre o tenho feito, pela liberdade da Minha Patria e pelo Throno Constitucional da Senhora Dona Maria Segunda, porgue tal he a Missao, tal o programma da Junta, que tem sabido, e sabera sustentar.

Conscia da justica e força proprias, nunca penson a Junta em solicitar a Mediação d'alguma das Potencias Alliadas de Portugal; nao será porem a Junta que recuze essa Mediação quando amigavel desinteressada e honrosa. Nem outra pode dar se por parte da poderosa Inglaterra n'hum negocio todo Portuguez, porgue repugna á generosidade daguella Grande Nação, do principio salutar da nao intervenção, e á dignidade do Povo Portuguez; nem outra pode a Junta admittir, resolvida como está a succumbir antes com a liberdade e a independencia da patria do que a ser o instrumento destructor dos foros da nação. A Junta tudo confia e tudo espera da politica generosa da mais antiga Alliada de Portugal, cuja gloria na Peninsula, solida e honrosamente adguirida, rejeita os louros d'hum Trocadero porgue lhe sobrao colhidos em mil batalhas pelejadas pela independencia e liberdade dos Peninsulanos.

A Junta tem juz indisputavel á contemplação de Sua Magestade Fidelissima e dos governos amigos deste paiz. As suas ideas de ordem e liberdade legal he devida a moderação, magestosa e talvez sem par no mundo com que tem progredido a Revolução, huma das mais populares de que faz menção a Historia Portugueza; talvez, e poderia asseveral-o a Vossa Excellencia que a Junta, sacrificando tudo aos seus principios de nimia moderação, tem recusado meios alias energicos, por ultra revolucionarios, de apressar a victoria.

Glorio-me por tante de ser interprete dos sentimentos da Junta Provisoria do Governo Supremo do Reino, asseverando a Vosso Excellencia que certa a Junta das vistas amigaveis e liberaes do Gabinete Britannico e das sympathias e interesse que lhe desperta a desdita do Povo Portuguez, e animada dos mais vivos desejos de huma reconciliação honrosa, tanto quanto reconhecida e apreciadora dos bons officios das Nações Amigas a favor du Portugal, trabalha d'accordo com os Exmos. saus Coronel Wylde e Marquez d'Espana, por fixar as bases para o arranjo amigavel com a Corte, sem guebra da dignidade do throno de Sua Magestade a Sienhora Donna Maria Segunda nem dos dircitos do Povo Portuguez.

Aproveito, &c.

(Signed)

O CONDE DAS ANTAS.

(Translation.)

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

Oporto, May 10, 1847.

I have before me the communication which your Excellency was pleased to make to me of the coming of Colonel Wylde charged with the presentation of

the whole civilized world, and to have inspired the greatest interest for an innocent people who are forced to traverse a sea of blood to arrive at the haven of independence and liberty. I pride myself, sir, on having been the first, at the very commencement of the contest, who advised my sovereign the Queen to proclaim peace; but my voice was not heard by Her Majesty, who was then, and has since been surrounded by evil and perfidious counsellors! Placed in the honourable post of the Presidency of the Provisional Junta of the supreme Government of the kingdom, charged by this Junta with the chief command of the Troops, I am proud to come forward as I have ever done, in behalf of the liberties of my country and of the Constitutional Throne of Donna Maria II. Such is my mission, such is the programme of the Junta which it has hitherto maintained and will continue to maintain.

Conscious of its power and of the justice of its cause, the Junta never thought of soliciting the mediation of any of Portugal's allies; it is not its wish, however, to refuse such a mediation when friendly, disinterested, and honourable. Nor can any other be proposed on the part of such a powerful nation in a question which is entirely Portuguese, for it must be repugnant to the generosity of that great nation, to the salutary principle of non-intervention, and to the dignity of the Portuguese people, to act otherwise; nor can the Junta admit any other, being resolved to perish with the liberty and independence of the country rather than to be the instrument for robbing the nation of its rights. The Junta confides in, and has everything to hope from, the generous policy of the most ancient ally of Portugal, whose glory in the Peninsula firmly and honourably acquired, rejects the laurels of a Trocadero, for their's have been reaped in a thousand battles fought for the independence and liberty of the Peninsula.

The Junta has an indisputable right to the consideration of Her Most Faithful Majesty and of Governments friendly to this country. To its ideas of order and legal liberty is owing the extraordinary moderation, perhaps without example in the world, with which the Revolution, one of the most popular that is mentioned in Portuguese history, has progressed; and maybe, and I could assert it to your Excellency, that the Junta, sacrificing every other consideration to its principles of strict moderation, has rejected means of an energetic character, as being ultra-revolutionary, for hastening its triumph.

I feel much honoured, therefore, at being the interpreter of the sentiments of the Provisional Junta of Supreme Government of the Kingdom, in asserting to your Excellency that the Junta, in the certainty of the amicable and liberal views of the British Cabinet, and of the sympathies and interest which the ill fortune of the Portuguese people must inspire in it, and being animated by the liveliest wish to bring about an honourable reconciliation, and, at the same time, most grateful for the good offices of those nations who are the friends of Portugal, now labours in concert with Colonel Wylde and the Marquis d'Espagne, to fix the basis for an amicable arrangement with the Court, without attacking the dignity of the throne of Her Majesty Donna Maria II., nor the rights of the Portuguese people.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) CONDE DAS ANTAS.

No. 328.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 20.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, May 31, 1847.

I WAS summoned last night to the Palace, and was informed that a telegraphic note had just been received from Marshal Saldanha, to say that the Oporto Junta had finally declined the terms offered them on the part of their Sovereign,—that they had refused to enter into an armistice,—and that Colonel Wylde was leaving Oporto with the expectation of reaching Lisbon as to-day.

Intimation of this intelligence had, it appeared, been immediately sent off to Count Vinhaes, and he had been ordered to hold himself in readiness against an attack on the part of Sá da Bandeira, which may, in consequence of the Junta's decision, be looked for at any moment.

No. 329.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 21.)

My Lord,

"Gladiator," Oporto, May 12, 1847.

THE Marquis de España and myself have had three conferences with the Commissioners authorized by the Junta to receive the conditions offered to them by the Queen of Portugal, through the mediation of her Allies, and to discuss with us the sense in which they were to be understood.

At the first of these meetings, the Commissioners informed us that the Junta accepted the conditions *in toto*, with the exception that the expression "There shall be perpetual oblivion of all political acts and opinions, which had their origin in the events of the night of the 6th of October, 1846," should be substituted for the words "Amnesty for all political offences," and that the date of the 6th of October should be inserted in the Second Article, in the place of the "beginning of October." That the elections alluded to in the 3rd Article should be direct, according to the Decree of the 27th July, 1846, instead of indirect according to the existing Charter, and that the Cortes should have full power to reform the Charter.

With regard to the 4th Article, that it should be understood that the change of Ministry promised, and which was not to consist of either the Cabral party, or of any of the Junta of Oporto, had yet to be formed; as the Ministry named by Her Majesty on accepting the mediation of England, was taken with one exception from the Cabral party.

We answered that we were not authorized to treat with them about the modification of any of the Articles, but to communicate them as the spontaneous and benevolent intentions of their Sovereign, offered to them through the mediation of her Allies, on their returning to her authority; but knowing Her Majesty's earnest desire to restore peace, we thought it probable that the alterations suggested in the 1st and 2nd Articles might be listened to.

That with regard to the alteration of the 3rd Article, we considered it entirely inadmissible; and with respect to the 4th, that the present Ministers were all men of moderate opinions, and would carry out loyally the conditions until the Cortes were assembled, when of course a Ministry would be formed in harmony with the opinions of the majority, which ever party obtained it, and that if they were correct in asserting that nearly the whole nation were on their side, there could be no doubt that these Ministers would belong to their party, when they would have an opportunity of carrying out their views constitutionally, instead of resorting to an arbitrary change in the Charter by means of a Decree.

They replied that they would communicate our observations to the Junta, and from this answer we first found that they were not empowered by the Junta to act in their name, and to accept or reject our proposals, but merely as a medium of communication with us, and we therefore named the next day, the 10th instant, to meet them again.

At our second conference, they informed us that the Junta insisted on all the alterations in the Articles mentioned; and they further produced ten Articles, copies of which are herewith inclosed, which they said the Junta transmitted for our consideration, as necessary to the explanation and understanding of the conditions offered by the Queen.

On reading them over, we found that they all either related to points which it would be infinitely better, and more constitutional, to leave to the decision of the Cortes, or were offensive to the dignity of the Crown, if imposed upon it in the form they were put, we therefore informed them we considered them inadmissible, and tried by every argument in our power to induce them to persuade the Junta to withdraw them altogether. We expressed our great regret at finding that the conditions we were the bearers of, were not met by an equally conciliatory spirit on the part of the Junta, and did our best to point out the calamitous result which must infallibly attend the insisting on these Articles.

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They seemed to admit the justice of our arguments, but said that the conduct of the Queen had inspired the nation with such distrust, that the Junta itself had not the power to make their party lay down their arms, without the guarantees afforded by these conditions. We told them that the conditions being offered through the Allies, was a sufficient guarantee for their being carried out with good faith. They said it might be so to the chiefs of their party, but not to their followers; and indeed we have ascertained beyond a doubt, that the Junta is coerced by two or three of the more violent chiefs of their party, and by the people in arms under their influence.

On the 11th we met the deputation again, when they informed us that the Junta had had a long and animated debate on the subject of the Additional Articles we objected to, which had ended in the Junta's insisting on their being retained. We therefore told them that we considered our mission at an end.

On leaving this conference, I wrote to the Count das Antas proposing an armistice until the negotiations were finally concluded, and received in reply a letter refusing to agree to my proposal.

I inclose to your Lordship copies of my letter to the Count das Antas, and of his reply.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. WYLDE,
Colonel.

Inclosure 1 in No. 329.

Colonel Wylde to the Commissioners of the Junta.

Illmo. e Exmos. Senhores,

"Gladiator," Oporto, May 7, 1847.

HER Most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal having accepted the mediation of her Allies for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation between the parties at present opposed to each other in arms, and of putting an end to the civil war which so unhappily exists in this country, the Marquis de España and myself have been commissioned by our respective Governments, and duly authorized by the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty, to communicate to the Junta of Oporto the conditions which Her Majesty is graciously pleased to offer to her subjects for this purpose, and which it is her benevolent intention to carry fully into effect as soon as tranquillity shall have been restored.

These conditions, copies of which I have the honour herewith to inclose, are considered by Her Most Faithful Majesty's Allies to be just and ample, and to provide for every interest, personal or national, which the Junta can legitimately put forward, and that every object which a patriotic Portuguese can have at heart, will be secured by the fulfilment of these arrangements.

Her Britannic Majesty's Government cannot, therefore, for a moment contemplate, that after being made acquainted with these resolves on the part of the Queen, the Junta should hesitate in accepting them, for by so doing they would incur a heavy responsibility, and would inflict upon their country great and lamentable evils without any reason which the judgment of the civilized world would pronounce to be valid.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. WYLDE,
Colonel.

Inclosure 2 in No. 329.

*Count das Antas to the British and Spanish Commissioners.**Quartel General no Porto,
12 de Maio, 1847.*

Illmos. e Exmos. Senhores,

ACCUZO recibido o officio de 10 do corrente, e nota adjunta da mesma datta, em que vossas Excellencias propõe hum armistício ou suspensão de hostilidades entre as forças beligerantes. E tendo maduramente examinade a dita proposta, e considerado as vantagens e inconvenientes della com respeito á santa cauza do povo Portuguez porque pugna a Junta Provizoria do Governo Supremo do Reino, d'accordo com a mesma Junta, tenho a honra de signifiar a vossas Excellencias que não posso convir no proposto armistício:

Na actualidade dos negocios, quando em toda a parte os povos energicamente se pronunciação contra a tyrannia da facção que domina em Lisboa, e impõe a leja a Sua Magestade a Rainha, seria hum proceder menos honroso e leal por parte da Junta o abandonar friamente hum povo inteiro ao furor da soldadesca, á perseguição e vexames das authoridades inimigas; e quando em toda a parte as forças da Junta [Some words appear to have been omitted in this part of the original copy.]

A Junta tem dado evidentes provas do desejo de huma conciliação honroso; as condições dessa conciliação que forã ja presentes a vossas Excellencias são obvias, e derivão de anteriores promessas e compromissos solemnes; derivão de palpaveis conveniencias, e da inalienavel justiça que assiste ao povo Portuguez. Se o Governo de Lisboa não he indifferente aos soffrimentos da patria, essa dezejada conciliação não tardará pois a realizar-se; maz se se der essa lamentavel e criminoza indifferença, então o armistício não faria mais de que prolongar a luta, surtindo desta arte effeito contrario aquelle que as Potencias amigas, e vossas Excellencias tem em vista. O que me pareceo dever dar ao conhecimento de vossas Excellencias em reposta ao já citado officio.

Deos guarde a vossas Excellencias.

(Assignado)

CONDE DAS ANTAS.

(Translation.)

Gentlemen,

Quarter General of Oporto, May 12, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your official letter of the 10th instant, and the additional note of the same date, in which your Excellencies propose an armistice, or suspension of hostilities between the belligerent forces; and having maturely examined the said proposition, and considered its advantages and disadvantages as respects the holy cause of the liberty of the Portuguese people, for which the Provisional Junta of the Supreme Government of the Kingdom is in arms, I have the honour, in accordance with the said Junta, to signify to your Excellencies that the proposed armistice cannot be acceded to.

In the present state of affairs, when on every side the people are energetically pronouncing against the tyranny of the faction which rules in Lisbon, and gives laws to Her Majesty the Queen, it would be a dishonourable and disloyal proceeding on the part of the Junta to abandon coldly a whole people to the fury of the soldiery, to the persecution and vexations of hostile authorities, and when on every side the forces of the Junta [Some words appear to have been omitted in this part of the original copy.]

The Junta has given evident proofs of its desire for an honourable reconciliation; the conditions of such a reconciliation, which have been offered to your Excellencies are obvious, and they depend on anterior promises, and solemn conventions; they depend on palpable expediency,

and on the inalienable justice which is on the side of the Portuguese people. If the Government of Lisbon is not indifferent to the sufferings of the nation, this desired reconciliation will not fail to be realized, but if it maintains this lamentable and cruel indifference, the armistice in the meantime will only prolong the struggle, and produce effects contrary to those held in view by friendly Powers and by your Excellencies. This appears to me proper to bring to the knowledge of your Excellencies in reply to the above-mentioned official letter.

God preserve your Excellencies.

(Signed)

CONDE DAS ANTAS.

Inclosure 3 in No. 329.

Conditions presented for the acceptance of the Junta.

A FULL and general amnesty for all political offences committed since the beginning of October last; and an immediate recall of all persons who since that time have been sent out to Portugal for political reasons.

2nd. An immediate revocation of all the decrees which have been issued since the beginning of October last, and which infringe upon or conflict with the established laws and constitution of the kingdom.

3rd. A convocation of the Cortes, as soon as the elections which are to take place without delay shall have been completed.

Alterations and Additions presented by the Junta,

HAVERA perpetuo esquecimento de quasquer factos politicos ou relativos a opiniões politicas, que tiveram origem nos acontecimentos da noute de 6 de Outubro de 1846.

As pessoas que tiverem sido presas por motivos politicos serão postas em liberdade, e as que tiverem sido mandados para fora do reino serão immediatamente chamados.

Pôr se ha termo aos processos instaurados sobre os referidos factos, e as sentenças proferidas contra individuos implicados nelles serão consideradas como se não tiveram existido.

Serão declarados nullos os decretos de demissão ou exauthoração de patentes e postos militares, empregos, titulos e condecorações publicados pelos Ministros de Sua Magestade posteriormente aquelles acontecimentos.

Serão immediatamente revogados todos os decretos que tem sido publicados pelos Ministros de Sua Magestade desde o dia 6 de Outubro de 1846, que infringem a Constituição, as leis e quaesquer disposições em vigor.

O processo para a eleição de deputados as Côrtes geraes e extraordinarias começará dentro de 30 dias contados da nomeação do Ministerio, que mereça a confiança de Sua Magestade e a da nação. O Decreto de 27 de Julho de 1846 será escrupulosamente observado em todas as suas provisões, assim relativamente á eleição, como aos poderes geraes e especiaes para a revisão da Carta Constitucional especificados no Artigo 73. As Côrtes reunirse-hão imperterivelmente quinze dias depois de concluidas as eleições no continente do reino.

4th. The immediate appointment of an administration composed of men not belonging to the party of the Cabrals, nor being members of the Oporto Junta.

Sua Magestade nomeará um Ministerio composto de pessoas, que merecendo a sua confiança, tenham tambem a do paiz, não podendo em consequencia entrar nelle os Cabralistas, nem os individuos que tomaram parte nos desgraçados acontecimentos da noute de 6 de Outubro de 1846, ou os que tiverem concorrido para agravar as suas consequencias, dando ajuda e apoio ao systema infelizmente seguido pelos Ministros de Sua Magestade, posteriormente aquelles acontecimentos.

Nenhum dos membros da Junta Provisoria de Governo Supremo do reino pertende, nem pertenden munca, fazer parte da nova Administração.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

Presented by the Junta, and which are considered by them essentially necessary, and without which they cannot accept the four conditions offered by Her Most Faithful Majesty

ARTIGO I.

Terao immediata e plena execução a Carta Constitucional, as leis e as mais disposições em vigo, antes da noute de 6 de Outubro de 1846, e guardar-se-hao a todos os cidadãos os seus direitos e as garantias constitucionaes.

ARTIGO II.

As disposições dos decretos da Junta Provisoria do Governo Supremo do Reino, de 20 de Fevereiro, 20 de Março, e 28 de Abril de 1847, relativamente aos officiaes que pertenceram ao Exercito Realista, serão inviolavelmente mantidas. O Governo de Sua Magestade continuará a dar-lhes a mesma consideração que elles mereceram á Junta.

ARTIGO III.

As pensões concedidas pela Junta Provisoria do Governo Supremo do Reino ás pessoas das familias dos individuos militares, ou não militares, que foram victimas da sua dedicação á causa nacional, sustentada pela Junta, ficarão subsistindo. As pessoas a quem nao tiver ainda sido applicado o decreto da Junta de 16 de Novembro de 1846, poderão reclamar o beneficio delle.

ARTIGO IV.

As providencias sobre diminuição e abolição de tributos e impostos, publicadas pela Junta Provisoria do Governo Supremo do Reino, continuarão em vigor, ate que as Côrtes provejam definitivamente sobre este objecto.

Os empréstimos feitos á Junta Provisoria do Governo Supremo do Reino, e ás mais Juntas, ou aos seus delegados, os dinheiros, generos, e mais objectos applicados á sustentação da causa nacional, serão pagos, não estando ainda antes, na forma declarada nos respectivos decretos e estatutos.

ARTIGO V.

Sua Magestade a Rainha dignar-se há de mudar os principaes officiaes e empregados da Sua Real Caza, substituindo-os por pessoas, que professem os mesmos principios politicos que os Membros do Ministerio que deve organisarse, como se uza em outras nações constitucionaes.

ARTIGO VI.

Os despachos e promoções militares do Exercito e Armada, e as nomeações para differentes empregos, feitas pela Junta Provisoria do Governo Supremo do Reino, serão mantidas. O mesmo se observará a respeito das condecorações e titulos concedidos pela Junta.

ARTIGO VII.

Serão conservadas as forças tanto de linha, como nacionaes regulares, que obedecem á Junta Provisoria do Governo Supremo do Reino, ate que as Côrtes decretem a lei da fixação na força publica, e provejam sobre a sua organização. Estas forças formarão as guarnições de Lisboa e Oporto. As forças sujeitas ao Governo de Lisboa serao distribuidas pelos quartéis nas provincias, segundo melhor convier á paz e tranquillidade publica.

ARTIGO VIII.

Nao haverá comando militar superior geral. Os commandos das divisões militares e dos corpos do exercito serão confiados a generaes e officiaes, que tiverem dado provas da sua adhesão ao pronunciamento nacional, ou o não tiverem hostilizado.

ARTIGO IX.

O Ministerio que ha de ser immediatamente nomeado publicará e fará executar os actos respectivos para cumprimento dos Artigos apresentados pelos Commissarios dos Governos de Sua Magestade Britannica e de Sua Magestade Catholica, com as alterações pela Junta, e dos Artigos Addicionaes offerecidos pela mesma Junta.

A Junta julgando cumpridos uno e outros Artigos e assegurada a liberdade constitucional do paiz, dará por acabada sua missão.

Porto e Palacio da Junta Provisoria do Governo Supremo do Reino,
13 de Maio de 1847.

(Assignado)

CONDE DAS ANTAS, *Presidente*.
JOSE DA SILVA PASSOS, *Vice-Presidente*.
FRANCO. DE PAULA LOBO D'AVILA.
ANTONIO LUIZ DE SEABRA.
SEBASTIAO D'ALMADA E BRITO.
JUSTINO FERREIRA PINTO BASTO.

(Translation.)

Alterations and Conditions proposed by the Junta.

THERE shall be a perpetual oblivion of all political offences, or offences relative to political opinions, which originate in the events of the night of the 6th October, 1846.

Persons who have been arrested for political motives shall be set at liberty, and those who have been sent out of the kingdom shall be immediately recalled.

An end shall be put to all processes instituted relative to those offences, and all sentences passed against individuals implicated in them, shall be considered as if they had never existed.

Decrees of dismissal of removal from places and military offices, employments, titles, and honours, issued by the Ministers of Her Majesty subsequently to those events, shall be declared null.

All the decrees which have been published by the Ministers of Her Majesty since the 6th day of October, 1846, infringing upon the Constitution, the laws, and whatever ordinances are in force, shall be immediately revoked.

The procedure for electing the Deputies to the General and Extraordinary Cortes shall be commenced within thirty days, reckoning from the nomination of the Ministry which may deserve the confidence of Her Majesty and of the nation.

The Decree of the 27th of July, 1846, shall be scrupulously maintained in all its provisions, as well relatively to the election, as to the general and especial powers for the revision of the Constitutional Charter, specified in Article 73. The Cortes shall positively meet fifteen days after the conclusion of the elections on the continent of the kingdom.

Her Majesty shall nominate a Ministry composed of persons, who, deserving her confidence, shall possess also that of the country; consequently none can form a part of it who belong to the Cabral party, nor the individuals who took part in the unhappy events of the night of the 6th October, 1846, nor those who have concurred in aggravating the consequences of those events, by aiding and abetting the system unhappily followed by the Ministers of Her Majesty subsequently to their occurrence.

No one of the members of the Provisional Junta of the Supreme Government of the Kingdom pretends, or has ever pretended, to form a part of the New Ministry.

Additional Articles.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be immediate and complete execution of the Constitutional Charter, the laws, and the other ordinances in force previous to the night of the 6th October, 1846, and all the citizens shall be maintained in their rights and constitutional guarantees.

ARTICLE II.

The ordinances of the decrees of the Provisional Junta of the Supreme Government of the Kingdom of the 20th February, 20th March, and 28th April, 1847, relative to the officers belonging to the Royalist army, shall be inviolably maintained. The Government of Her Majesty shall continue to accord to them the same consideration which they have deserved of the Junta.

ARTICLE III.

The pensions granted by the Provisional Junta of the Supreme Government of the Kingdom, to the persons of the families of those individuals, military, or non-military who were victims of their devotion to the national cause, maintained by the Junta, shall be continued. Those persons to whom the decree of the Junta of the 16th November, 1846, has not yet been applied, may claim the benefit of the same.

ARTICLE IV.

The provisions respecting the diminution and abolition of tributes and taxes, published by the Provisional Junta of the Supreme Government of the Kingdom, shall continue in force until the Cortes shall make a definite provision upon this object.

Loans made to the Provisional Junta of the Supreme Government of the Kingdom, and to the other Juntas, or to their delegates, the monies, provisions, and other objects applied to the maintenance of the national cause, shall be paid, when not paid before, according to the form declared

in the respective decrees and acts. The expenses incurred by the Juntas and their authorities, shall be approved, proper vouchers being furnished by them.

ARTICLE V.

Her Majesty the Queen shall condescend to change the chief officers or employes of Her Royal Household, substituting for them persons who profess the same political principles with the Members of the Ministry which shall be organized; as it is practised in other constitutional countries.

ARTICLE VI.

The appointments and military promotions in the army and navy, and the nominations to various posts made by the Provisional Junta of the Supreme Government of the Kingdom, shall be maintained. The same shall be observed with respect to the honours and titles granted by the Junta.

ARTICLE VII.

The troops of the line, as well as the regular national forces, which obey the Provisional Junta of the Supreme Government of the Kingdom, shall be maintained, until the Cortes shall pass a law, fixing the public force, and providing for its organization. Those forces shall constitute the garrisons of Lisbon and Oporto. The forces subject to the Government of Lisbon, shall be stationed in quarters in the provinces, as may best suit the public peace and tranquillity.

ARTICLE VIII.

There shall be no general supreme military command. The command of military divisions and of bodies of the army, shall be confided to Generals and officers who have given proofs of their adhesion to the national pronouncement, or who shall not have opposed it.

ARTICLE IX.

The Ministry which shall be immediately nominated, shall publish and cause to be executed, the respective acts for the accomplishment of the Articles presented by the Commissioners of the Governments of Her Britannic Majesty and of Her Catholic Majesty, with the alterations made by the Junta, and of the Additional Articles proposed by the said Junta.

When the Junta shall judge all these Articles to be accomplished, and the constitutional liberty of the country secured, it will consider its mission ended.

Oporto, Palace of the Provisional Junta of the Supreme Government of the Kingdom, May 13, 1847.

(Signed)

CONDE DAS ANTAS, *President.*

JOSE DA SILVA PASSOS, *Vice-President.*

FRANCO. DE PAULA LOBO D'AVILA.

ANTONIO LUIZ DE SEABRA.

SEBASTIAO D'ALMEIDA E BRITO.

JUSTINO FERREIRA PINTO BASTO.

No. 330.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 21.)

My Lord,

"Gladiator," Oporto, May 15, 1847.

WE last night received the final answer from the Junta to our letter of the 7th instant, refusing to accept the terms offered to them, and inclosing a copy of the Additional Articles they still insist on as necessary to insure the faithful performance of the Queen's promises, and to guard their party against reaction. We at the same time received a request from their two Commissioners to meet them again this morning before we answered the Junta, which we complied with. These gentlemen both declared that the guarantees demanded by the Junta, or at least the greater part of them, were absolutely necessary to satisfy their party that they had not been betrayed. This agrees with the information we have received from other authentic sources, that they are overawed by the more violent subalterns of their party, who look up to Cesar Vasconcellos as their leader. We informed the Commissioners that we could not allow these reasons to have any weight; that if the Junta were coerced, and acting contrary to their own convictions, they ought to resign, and take refuge on board our ships; that our instructions and our duty were clearly marked out; and that as agents of our respective Governments, we could not receive or sanction in any way conditions, a compliance with which would be incompatible with the Queen's dignity, and throw her, bound hand and foot, into the arms of a party in open hostility to her authority, and that our answer to the Junta must be to this effect.

We entreated them, for their country's sake, to use their influence with the Junta to induce them to avoid the misery they were so wantonly inflicting upon their country, by continuing a contest which could have but one end, and for which, after the liberal terms that had been offered them, there could be no pretext whatever.

We informed them that we should remain in the Douro twenty-four hours after sending our final answer (which was sent to-day), and that we should be happy to receive any communication from them during that time.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. WYLDE,
Colonel.

 Inclosure 1 in No. 330.
The Junta to Colonel Wylde.

Illmo. e Exmo. Senhor,

A JUNTA Provisoria do Governo Supremo do Reino em nome da nação e da Rainha, tem presente o officio que vossa Excellencia se serviu dirigir-lhe em data de 7 de corrente Maio, incluindo a copia dos quatro Artigos que, por parte do Governo de Sua Magestade Fidelissima, de accordo com os Gabinetes Britannico e Hespanhol, forem considerados como proprios para levar a effeito a reconciliação dos partidos beligerantes, e pôr termo à guerra civil, que desgraçadamente assola este paiz.

A Junta penetrada do mais sincero e ardente desejo de cooperar, quanto conbesse em suas forças, para que tão justo fim se consiga, salvas as liberdades nacionaes e o decoro do Throno, garantido pela Constituição Portuguesa, deu a este assumpto toda a consideração; que elle merecia achou justos e convenientes os Artigos que lhe foram communicados, mas que não poderiam sortir o dezejado effeito sem as explicações, desenvolvimentos e addições que tem a honra de transmittir a vossa Excellencia para que sejam presentes ao Governo de Sua Magestade Fidelissima; e que esta Junta considera como condição essencial da sua acceitação.

Nas conferencias que tiveram logar entre vossa Excellencia e os Commissarios da Junta, poderia vossa Excellencia informar-se cabalmente das razões e ponderosas motivos que a Junta teve para dezejar, que esta reconciliação da Familia Portugueza assentasse em garantias reaes e effectivas, que tranquilizassem todos os espiritos e removessem toda e qualquer suspeita sobre as verdadeiras e benevolas intenções de Sua Magestade Fidelissima, e entende que só desta forma se poderão evitar os males que sem falto continuariam de affligir este paiz, sem razão alguma que podesse justificar a emprevidencia da mesma Junta, não só aos olhos da nação, mas ainda aos do mundo civilisado.

A Junta aproveita, &c., &c.

Porto, Palacio da Junta Provisoria do Governo Supremo do Reino, 13 de Maio de 1847.

(Assignado)

CONDE DAS ANTAS, *Presidente.*

JOSE DA SILVA PASSOS, *V. Presidente.*

FRANCISCO DE PAULA LOBO D'AVILA.

ANTONIO LUIS DE SEABRA.

SEBASTIAO DE ALMEIDA E BRITO.

JUSTINO FERREIRA PINTO BASTO.

(Translation.)

Sir,

THE Provisional Junta of the Supreme Government of the Kingdom in the name of the nation and of the Queen, has considered the official letter which your Excellency has addressed to it, dated the 7th instant, inclosing copy of the four Articles which, on the part of the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty, in accordance with the British and Spanish Cabinets, were judged proper to effect a reconciliation between the contending parties, and to put an end to the war which is unhappily wasting the country.

The Junta, penetrated by the most sincere and ardent desire of co-operating, so far as it is in its power, in the accomplishment of so just an object, with a due regard to the liberties of the nation, and to the honour of the Throne, guaranteed by the Portuguese Constitution, having given to the subject all the consideration which it deserves, approves the Articles which have been communicated to it; but is of opinion that the desired object cannot be effected without the explanations, developments, and additions which it has the honour to transmit to your Excellency, to be presented to the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty, and which this Junta regards as an essential condition of their acceptance.

In the conferences which have taken place between your Excellency and the Commissioners of the Junta, your Excellency must have been accurately acquainted with the reasons and the powerful motives which induce the Junta to be anxious that this reconciliation of the Portuguese family may rest upon real and efficient guarantees, that the minds of all persons may be quieted, and that all and every suspicion of the true and benevolent intentions of Her Most Faithful Majesty may be removed; and it is assured that this is the only mode by which those evils can be avoided which would inevitably continue to afflict this country, without any reason whatever which could justify the want of caution of the Junta, not only to the eyes of the nation, but to those of all the civilized world.

The Junta profits, &c.

Oporto, Palace of the Junta, &c., May 13, 1847.

(Signed)

CONDE DAS ANTAS, *President.*

JOSE DA SILVA PASSOS, *Vice-President.*

FRANCISCO DE PAULA LOBO D'AVILA.

ANTONIO LUIS DE SEABRA.

SEBASTIAO DE ALMEIDA E BRITO.

JUSTINO FERREIRA PINTO BASTO.

Inclosure 2 in No. 330.

Count das Antas to the British and Spanish Commissioners.

Illmos. e Exmos. Senhores,

ACCEDINDO aos desejos por vossas Excellencias manifestados, submeti de novo á consideração da Junta a proposta d'armistício que vossas Excellencias se scrirão dirigirme em 10 do corrente; e tenho a honra de comunicar a vossas Excellencias, que a mesma Junta muito a seu pezar reconheceu a impossibilidade em que se acha de poder annuir á aquella proposta, sem grave comprometimento da cauza que deffende.

Aproveito esta occasião, &c.

Porto e Palacio da Junta Provisoria, 14 de Maio de 1847.

(Assignado) CONDE DAS ANTAS.

(Translation.)

Gentlemen,

IN accordance with the wish expressed by your Excellencies, I have again submitted to the consideration of the Junta the proposal of an armistice which your Excellencies addressed to me on the 10th instant; and I have the honour to communicate to your Excellencies the deep regret of the said Junta, at the impossibility in which it finds itself of acceding to the proposition, without seriously endangering the cause for which it is contending.

I profit by this opportunity, &c.

Oporto, Palace, &c., May 14, 1847.

(Signed)

CONDE DAS ANTAS.

Inclosure 3 in No. 330.

Colonel Wylde to the Junta.

"Gladiator,"

Exmos. e Illmos. Senhores,

Oporto, May 15, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellencies' letter dated the 13th instant, in reply to that which I had the honour of addressing to your Excellencies on the 7th instant, communicating to the Junta the liberal conditions offered by Her Most Faithful Majesty, for the purpose of putting an end to the civil war now so unhappily existing in this country.

In this answer I regret extremely to find that the Junta, instead of meeting the gracious offers of their Sovereign in the conciliatory spirit in which they are made, refuse to accept them without certain alterations and conditions which they declare to be necessary as real and effective guarantees, and as requisite to tranquillize the public mind and to remove all suspicion as to the sincerity of Her Majesty's intentions.

These conditions Her Catholic Majesty's Commissioner and myself consider, particularly when coupled with the refusal of the Junta to accede to a suspension of hostilities whilst negotiations are pending, to be totally incompatible with our instructions to entertain. I have therefore no alternative but to announce to the Junta that the British Government, in concert with the allies of Her Most Faithful Majesty, will forthwith take such steps as they may think most proper for affording effectual assistance to the Queen of Portugal in re-establishing tranquillity in her dominions.

In making this communication to your Excellencies, I am instructed further to make known to the Junta and to their adherents, that, after the liberal conditions offered by Her Most Faithful Majesty, a continued

resistance to her authority will exclude those so resisting, from the benefit of the amnesty, and will render them responsible for all the calamities which they may bring upon their country,

I avail, &c.
(Signed) W. WYLDE,
Colonel.

No. 331.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 21.)

(Extract.)

“*Gladiator*,” Oporto, May 16, 1847.

IN conducting the negotiations here, I at the commencement studiously avoided making use of anything like menace, and I was confirmed in this course by hearing from good authority, very soon after our arrival, that the Junta knowing from the beginning that the more violent of their party would not allow them to listen to any terms, however liberal or reasonable, which would deprive them of the power of rewarding their adherents, both military and civil, would have been glad of any pretext for breaking off the negotiation at once. I was therefore determined not to afford them this excuse. I however took care that the Junta should know privately that we were empowered to make use of such language, if they refused to accept our conditions, in order that they might not be able to plead ignorance of this fact hereafter.

Recent events, such as the capture of Vianna, and the forced retreat of the Baron de Vinhaes into Spain, which has enabled the Junta to reinforce Povoas, who has now 4000 men under his command, and besides threatening Saldanha's right, promises to raise the Beiras in their favour, has raised the spirits of the insurgents to a pitch of enthusiasm they had never arrived at before, and rendered the moment of our arrival very inauspicious for the success of our object; but I can assure your Lordship that it has not failed for want of exertions, or from not leaving exhausted every argument I could use, which I thought likely to be conducive to a different result.

Should it be the intention of Her Majesty's Government, in conjunction with our allies, to coerce the insurgents into an acceptance of the conditions offered them, I trust it will not be deemed presumptuous on my part, to suggest the necessity for the promptest measures being taken for that purpose. At present they are in possession of the whole country north of the Douro; but if a Spanish force of 6000 or 8000 men were to move down its right bank, driving Povoas before it, and blockade Oporto on that side, whilst Saldanha moved upon the other, and the squadron blockaded the mouth of the river, nearly the whole force of the rebels would be shut up in the city, and they would be forced to capitulate very shortly without bloodshed.

I have thought it so necessary for the above reasons, that your Lordship should be informed at the earliest possible moment of my want of success here, that I have requested Captain Robb to send the “Jackall” to England with my despatches, and she will sail this afternoon if the bar will allow her to pass.

PROTOCOLE de la Conférence tenue au Foreign Office, le 21 Mai, 1847.

Présens :

*Les Plénipotentiaires
d'Espagne ;
de France ;
de la Grande Bretagne ; et
du Portugal.*

LES Plénipotentiaires d'Espagne, de France, de la Grande Bretagne, et du Portugal, s'étant réunis en conférence sur l'invitation du Plénipotentiaire du Portugal :

Le Plénipotentiaire Portugais a déclaré qu'il avait appris par des avis reçus ce jour même de son Gouvernement, l'inutilité des efforts tentés à Oporto par le Colonel Wylde et le Marquis d'España, pour mettre un terme à la guerre civile en Portugal, moyennant les conditions que la Reine de Portugal les avait autorisés à faire connaître à la Junte. Il a ajouté que, comme la Reine de Portugal avait offert ces conditions conformément au conseil de ses alliés, il était chargé par Sa Majesté Très Fidèle de renouveler la démarche déjà faite par elle auprès de ceux de ses alliés qui avaient pris part au Traité du 22 Avril, 1834, afin d'obtenir d'eux l'assistance nécessaire pour effectuer la pacification de ses Etats.

Le Baron de Moncorvo a déclaré ensuite que les conditions ainsi communiquées à la Junte d'Oporto de la part de Sa Majesté Très Fidèle, étaient :—

Premièrement ; une amnistie pleine et générale pour tous les délits politiques commis depuis le commencement du mois d'Octobre dernier, et le rappel immédiat de toutes les personnes qui, depuis cette époque, avaient été contraintes de quitter le Portugal pour des motifs politiques.

Deuxièmement ; la révocation immédiate de tous les décrets promulgués depuis le commencement du mois d'Octobre dernier, qui sont en conflit ou en opposition avec les lois établies et la Constitution du royaume.

Troisièmement ; la convocation des Cortès, aussitôt que les élections, qui doivent avoir lieu sur-le-champ, seront terminées.

Quatrièmement ; la nomination immédiate d'une Administration composée de personnages qui n'appartiennent point au parti des Cabrals, et ne soient point membres de la Junte d'Oporto.

Le Plénipotentiaire Anglais a confirmé la déclaration du Baron de Moncorvo, et a dit que le Gouvernement Britannique avait reçu également ce matin même du Colonel Wylde des dépêches annonçant que la mission à laquelle il s'était employé conjointement avec le Marquis d'España, avait échoué, et que la Junte avait refusé de mettre fin à la guerre civile, moyennant les termes proposés par Sa Majesté Très Fidèle, ou même de consentir à une simple suspension d'armes.

Les Plénipotentiaires d'Espagne, de France, et de la Grande Bretagne, prenant ces circonstances en sérieuse considération, et ayant présent à l'esprit le profond intérêt que leurs Gouvernemens respectifs portent au bien-être du Royaume de Portugal, et le vif désir de ces Gouvernemens de voir la guerre civile qui désole actuellement ce pays, terminée à des conditions fondées, d'une part, sur le respect dû à la dignité et aux droits constitutionnels de la Couronne, et propres à assurer suffisamment, d'autre part, les libertés du peuple ; convaincus, de plus, que les termes proposés par Sa Majesté Très Fidèle étaient bien faits pour atteindre ces deux buts, s'accordent à penser qu'une conjoncture s'est maintenant présentée, où leurs Gouvernemens respectifs peuvent, en se conformant pleinement aux principes qui les dirigent, accéder à la demande de secours qui leur a été adressée par la Reine de Portugal.

Le Plénipotentiaire du Portugal, après avoir exprimé la satisfaction

avec laquelle il recevait cette déclaration de la part des Plénipotentiaires des Trois Puissances, a établi l'urgente nécessité de prendre des mesures conformes à ces déclarations, et a représenté que dans l'état actuel des affaires du Portugal, tout délai doit ajouter au sang versé, et aggraver les calamités qui affligent ce royaume.

Ayant égard à ces circonstances, et persuadés de l'urgence de la conjoncture, les Plénipotentiaires des Trois Puissances se sont résolus en commun à accéder à la demande du Plénipotentiaire Portugais; et il a été arrêté en conséquence par les Plénipotentiaires des Quatre Puissances, que l'assistance promise à la Reine de Portugal lui serait prêtée immédiatement; et d'après cette détermination, les Plénipotentiaires d'Espagne, de France, et de la Grande Bretagne, s'engagent à ce que les forces navales de leurs Gouvernemens respectifs actuellement stationnées sur la côte de Portugal, prennent part, conjointement et sur-le-champ, avec les forces navales de Sa Majesté Très Fidèle, à toute opération jugée nécessaire ou opportune par les Commandans de ces forces combinées, pour atteindre le but de cet acte commun; et le Plénipotentiaire d'Espagne s'engage en outre à ce qu'un corps de troupes, dont le nombre sera fixé entre les Gouvernemens d'Espagne et du Portugal, pénètre en Portugal, à l'effet de coopérer avec les troupes de Sa Majesté Très Fidèle, et que ces troupes évacuent le territoire dans un délai de deux mois après leur entrée, ou aussitôt que l'objet de l'expédition aura été rempli.

Les Plénipotentiaires des Quatre Puissances promettent que des ordres conformes aux engagements de ce Protocole seront immédiatement envoyés aux officiers de Marine des Gouvernemens respectifs sur la côte de Portugal, et aux officiers généraux commandant les troupes Espagnoles sur les frontières d'Espagne.

(Signé)

XAVIER DE ISTURIZ.
JARNAC.
PALMERSTON.
TORRE DE MONCORVO.

(Translation.)

*PROTOCOL of a Conference held at the Foreign Office on the
21st of May, 1847.*

Present:

*The Plenipotentiaries
of Spain;
of France;
of Great Britain; and
of Portugal.*

THE Plenipotentiaries of Spain, of France, of Great Britain, and of Portugal, having met in conference on the invitation of the Plenipotentiary of Portugal:

The Portuguese Plenipotentiary stated that he had learnt by advices which he had this day received from his Government, that the efforts made at Oporto by Colonel Wylde and the Marquis d'España, to put an end to the civil war in Portugal, upon the conditions which those officers were authorized by the Queen of Portugal to make known to the Junta, had failed; and he added, that as the Queen of Portugal had offered those conditions in accordance with the advice of her allies, he was now commanded by Her Most Faithful Majesty to renew the application which Her Most Faithful Majesty had previously made to those of her allies who had been parties to the Treaty of the 22nd of April, 1834, for assistance to enable her to effect the pacification of her dominions.

The Baron Moncorvo further stated that the conditions which had thus been communicated to the Junta of Oporto by Her Most Faithful Majesty's authority, were:

1st. A full and general amnesty for all political offences committed

since the beginning of October last, and an immediate recall of all persons who, since that time, have been sent out of Portugal for political reasons.

2nd. An immediate revocation of all the decrees which have been issued since the beginning of October last, and which infringe upon, or conflict with, the established laws and constitution of the kingdom.

3rd. A convocation of the Cortes so soon as the elections, which are to take place without delay, shall have been completed.

4th. The immediate appointment of an Administration composed of men not belonging to the party of the Cabral, nor being members of the Oporto Junta.

The British Plenipotentiary confirmed the statement of Baron de Moncorvo, and said that the British Government had also received this morning from Colonel Wylde, despatches reporting the failure of the mission upon which he and the Marquis d'España had been employed, and the refusal of the Junta either to put an end to the civil war upon the terms proposed to them by Her Most Faithful Majesty, or to consent even to a temporary suspension of arms.

The Plenipotentiaries of Spain, France, and Great Britain, having taken these matters into their serious consideration, and bearing in mind the deep interest which their respective Governments take in the welfare of the Kingdom of Portugal, and the anxious desire which those Governments feel, that the civil war which now desolates that country should be brought to an end, upon conditions which should on the one hand be founded upon a due regard to the dignity and constitutional rights of the Crown, and should on the other hand afford a just security for the liberties of the people; and being moreover of opinion, that the arrangements proposed by Her Most Faithful Majesty were well calculated to attain those ends, agree that a case has now presented itself, in which their respective Governments may, in full accordance with the principles by which they are guided, comply with the application for assistance addressed to them by the Queen of Portugal.

The Plenipotentiary of Portugal, after expressing the satisfaction with which he received this declaration on the part of the Plenipotentiaries of the Three Powers, impressed upon them the urgent necessity that immediate measures should be taken to carry those declarations into effect, and represented that in the present state of affairs in Portugal, delay must lead to a renewal of bloodshed and an aggravation of the calamities by which Portugal is now afflicted.

Adverting to these circumstances, and sensible of the urgency of the case, the Plenipotentiaries of the Three Powers agreed to yield to the request of the Portuguese Plenipotentiary; and it was therefore determined by the Plenipotentiaries of the Four Powers that the assistance to be afforded to the Queen of Portugal should be given forthwith; and accordingly the Plenipotentiaries of Spain, France, and Great Britain, engage that the naval forces of their respective Governments now stationed on the coast of Portugal shall immediately co-operate with the naval force of Her Most Faithful Majesty in any operations which the commanders of those combined forces may judge necessary or expedient for carrying into effect the objects of this agreement; and the Plenipotentiary of Spain further engages that a body of troops, the number of which shall be agreed upon between the Spanish and Portuguese Governments, shall enter Portugal for the purpose of co-operating with the troops of Her Most Faithful Majesty; and that those troops shall withdraw from the Portuguese territory within two months after the time when they shall enter, or as soon as the objects for which they shall have entered shall have been accomplished.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Four Powers undertake that orders, in conformity with the engagements of this protocol, shall be sent forthwith to the naval officers of the respective Governments on the coast of Portugal, and to the general officers commanding the Spanish troops on the

No. 333.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, May 22, 1847.

I TRANSMIT for your information and guidance a copy of the Protocol of a Conference held at this Office yesterday by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal; and also a copy of an instruction which I have addressed to the Lords of the Admiralty. Count Jarnac and Señor Isturiz will write by this opportunity to M. de Varennes and to Señor Ayllon, and you will of course place yourself in communication with those last-mentioned Ministers, upon the matters to which the Protocol relates.

Señor Isturiz will also send by the vessel which conveys this despatch, a communication to General Concha at Salamanca, and it is probable that the troops under that General will in consequence thereof be put immediately into motion, with a view to their advancing along the right bank of the Douro, in order to co-operate with the force under Marshal Saldanha on the left bank of that river; and the Portuguese Government should lose no time in giving such orders and in making such arrangements as may be proper, with reference to such a movement.

Her Majesty's Government will as soon as possible send out a military officer, to remain with and to accompany the head-quarters of General Concha's force.

Although the Junta have refused the terms of arrangement proposed by the Queen of Portugal, and although Her Most Faithful Majesty's Allies have in consequence thereof determined to afford to her immediate assistance, yet the British Government is convinced that the most anxious wish of Her Most Faithful Majesty must be, that the civil war may be brought to an end with as little bloodshed as possible; and there can therefore be no doubt that the Portuguese Government will carefully avail itself of all the opportunities which may successively occur, to detach from the Junta by negotiation, either leading individuals or bodies of men; and with that view the Queen's Government, in publishing their intended amnesty, will doubtless leave a sufficient latitude in point of time for those who, upon further reflection and upon a knowledge of the determination of the Queen's allies, may make up their minds to submit.

No. 334.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 22, 1847.

I ENCLOSE for your information and guidance a copy of the protocol of a conference held yesterday at the Foreign Office between the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, regarding the assistance to be given to the Queen of Portugal by Great Britain, France, and Spain, in order to enable Her Most Faithful Majesty to effect the pacification of her dominions.

I also enclose copies of a letter which I have addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and of an instruction which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, in execution of the engagements entered into by Her Majesty's Government in the enclosed protocol.

I likewise transmit to you a copy of an instruction which I have this day addressed to Her Majesty's Consul at Oporto relative to the present state of affairs in Portugal.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 335.

Viscount Palmerston to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, May 22, 1847.

I TRANSMIT for your information a copy of the Protocol of a Conference which was held at this office yesterday, by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, and I have to signify to your Lordships the Queen's commands, that instructions should be given to Sir William Parker in accordance therewith.

It is an object of much political importance that upon every occasion in which any naval operation, however trifling, may be undertaken, the French and Spanish naval flag should, if possible, accompany the British, in order that such public manifestation of the agreement of the Three Governments may, by its moral effect, add to the impression which any such operation may of itself be calculated to produce.

Sir William Parker will be the best judge of the manner in which, when your Lordships' instructions reach him, he can best give effect to the intentions of Her Majesty's Government; and it is the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, that the fulfilment of their intentions cannot be better secured than by leaving the manner of carrying them into effect entirely to the discretion of Sir William Parker. But his attention might be directed to the expediency of immediately taking possession of the steamers and other vessels now in the service of the Junta, and of delivering over those steamers and other vessels to the Queen's Government; and Sir William Parker might also be desired to consider the practicability of dislodging the troops of the Viscount Sá da Bandeira from Satuval, either by an attack from the sea-side, combined with a movement by the Queen's troops on the land front, or by a single attack by the ships of war.

It would moreover be desirable that the blockade of Oporto should without loss of time be rendered effective.

The ships of Great Britain, France, and Spain, cannot indeed, according to the law of nations, be employed in actually enforcing that blockade, by turning away merchant-vessels, either going in or coming out.

That function must be performed by the ships of war of the Queen of Portugal; but the British ships which may be off the port may be of use in keeping the Portuguese blockading force upon its proper ground.

It is probable that a Spanish force will advance from Salamanca, and descend along the right bank of the Douro, in order to cooperate with the force under Marshal Saldanha of the left bank, and thus to cut off from Oporto the supplies which that city now draws from the productive country to the north of it.

There seems reason to expect that if this operation is properly executed by land, and if the blockade is effectually enforced by sea, Oporto will ere long be compelled to surrender, by want of supplies, and without bloodshed. But the altered position which the British Government is now about to assume in regard to the civil war, by reason of Great Britain engaging in active interference in that war, in concert with France and Spain, instead of remaining as she has hitherto done a passive spectator of events, may alter the conduct of the Junta or of the populace of Oporto towards British residents in that city, and it will be necessary, therefore, that immediate steps should be taken to give those British residents the means of removing themselves, their families, and their movable property from Oporto if they should wish to do so.

It is much to be desired that the objects which the allies have in view may be accomplished without any assault of Oporto, and without the loss of life and bloodshed which an attack upon that city, fortified and garrisoned as it now is, must occasion.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 25.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, May 17, 1847.

THE day now coming to an end has been one of great anxiety.

At one o'clock the Minister for Foreign Affairs called upon me to acquaint me that he had just received intelligence of Sá da Bandeira having announced to General Vinhaes that he considered the armistice as being to end to-morrow (the 18th inst.) at noon.

M. Bayard earnestly entreated of me to take some step which might ward off danger which appeared so closely impending.

I was, of course, unable to take any engagement, but immediately went to the house of the Spanish Minister, with whom I had already had a meeting, but whom I was fortunate enough to find a second time at home.

M. de Ayllon expressed his readiness to accompany me in any line of conduct which I might decide on taking; he desired, however, to know explicitly what I had to propose.

In reply, then to M. de Ayllon's inquiry, I said that, according to the information which I had received, the rupture of the armistice would be followed by an immediate engagement, and that as it appeared to me that every effort should instantly be made to prevent an effusion of blood, and to save the last stronghold of the Queen's authority from a danger of the most imminent nature, I would propose our writing to Sá da Bandeira, calling upon him to extend the armistice, and apprising him that a disregard of our injunction would be considered as an act of hostility committed against England and Spain.

M. de Ayllon professed his willingness to accede to this proposal, if necessary; and we repaired to the French Minister, who agreed to become a party to a summons to Sá da Bandeira, provided it were made to rest upon motives of humanity.

Accordingly, the letter of which I have the honour to enclose a copy, was drawn up and signed.

The letter, as your Lordship will observe, calls upon M. Sá da Bandeira to suspend hostilities until the 10th of June. If attended to, a great advantage will be gained.

Next arose the question, how this joint letter was to be conveyed, and it was decided that Her Majesty's steam-frigate "Sidon," should be sent to St. Ubes,—that the joint letter should be entrusted to Captain Henderson, and that he should be accompanied by a French and Spanish Officer, who should be present at the delivery of the letter.

Before we separated, M. de Ayllon expressed the wish that no time should be lost in replying to the demands for assistance which the three Missions have received from the Portuguese Government.

In compliance with this wish, the note of which I have the honour of enclosing a copy, was drawn up, signed by the three Ministers, and immediately dispatched to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The note, as your Lordship will observe, acquaints the Portuguese Government with the nature of the step which has been taken at their request, and calls upon them to provide that corresponding orders to abstain from all offensive operations be dispatched to General Vinhaes.

My two colleagues took their leave of me, after it had been decided that the Spanish and French officers should go on board the "Sidon" at four o'clock, A.M., to-morrow, when the "Sidon" sails with the prospect of arriving at St. Ubes by eight o'clock, that is, four hours before the cessation of the armistice.

M. de Ayllon behaved with infinite fairness and cordiality towards me.

As regards myself, I cannot doubt but that, in the absence of contrary instructions, I must be acting in conformity with the wishes of Her Majesty's Government.

The Queen of Portugal has accepted the mediation and the, at least implied, assistance of Her Majesty's Government until Her Majesty's Govern-

ment shall have concerted ulterior measures with the two Allied Governments. I must then infer that I cannot allow a question of this importance to be prematurely and forcibly solved; and my conviction upon the point is strengthened by reflecting upon the part which I myself have taken in inducing Her Most Faithful Majesty to reject the assistance which some time since would have been so willingly afforded by Spain.

In the course of this evening I have received two more letters, copies of which I beg to enclose, from the insurgent Commander. In the first he apprizes me of his intention of recommencing hostilities to-morrow; in the second, he desires to be informed what are the cases in which the threat conveyed to him by Colonel Wylde would be acted upon.

I have also the honour to inclose a copy and translation of the note of M. Bayard, to which the joint note, forming inclosure No. 2 to this despatch, is a reply.

Inclosure 1 in No. 336.

M. de Varenne, M. Ayllon, and Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Sá de Bandeira.

M. le Vicomte,

Lisbonne, le 17 Mai, 1847.

LES Soussignés, Envoyés Extraordinaires et Ministres Plénipotentiaires des Trois Cours Alliées de Sa Majesté la Reine de Portugal, viennent d'être informés que vous étiez à la veille de reprendre les hostilités heureusement suspendues depuis plus de deux semaines au sud du Tage.

Vous ne sauriez ignorer que le vœu unanime des Puissances que les Soussignés ont l'honneur de représenter auprès de Sa Majesté Très-Fidèle a toujours été de détourner autant qu'il était en leur pouvoir, les maux que la guerre a répandus sur ce pays. A plus forte raison ne verraient-elles pas sans une douloureuse surprise, verser, pour la seconde fois, le sang Portugais à peu de lieues de la capitale, et menacer du même coup la sûreté personnelle d'une Souveraine Alliée et celle de leurs nombreux sujets s'il est possible de l'éviter.

C'est donc un devoir et une question d'humanité pour les Soussignés de vous inviter ainsi qu'ils le font de la manière la plus sérieuse et la plus pressante, à maintenir un armistice qui sera également maintenu du côté des troupes de la Reine jusqu'au 10 Juin prochain, intervalle de tems nécessaire aux Soussignés pour consulter leurs Gouvernements sur la position à prendre en face d'événemens aussi affligeantes.

Les Soussignés, &c.
(Signé) DE VARENNE.
D'AYLLON.
G. H. SEYMOUR.

(Translation.)

M. le Vicomte,

Lisbon, May 17, 1847.

THE Undersigned, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the Three Courts Allies of Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal, have just been informed that you are on the eve of reviewing those hostilities which have been happily suspended for more than two weeks, to the south of the Tagus.

You cannot be ignorant that it has always been the unanimous wish of the Three Powers, whom the Undersigned have the honour to represent, to avert, as far as lay in their power, the evils which war has spread over this country.

How could they then, without painful surprise, witness Portuguese blood shed a second time, a few leagues from the capital, menacing at one blow the personal safety of an Allied Sovereign, and that of their numerous subjects, if it is possible to avoid it.

It becomes then a duty, and a question of humanity, for the Under-

signed to invite you, as they now do, in the most solemn and pressing manner, to maintain the armistice, which shall equally be maintained on the part of the Queen's troops, until the 10th of June next, which will afford an interval of time necessary for the Undersigned to consult their Governments as to the position to be assumed under such painful circumstances.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

DE VARENNE.
D'AYLLON.
G. H. SEYMOUR.

Inclosure 2 in No. 336.

M. de Varenne, M. Ayllon, and Sir Hamilton Seymour to M. Bayard.

M. le Ministre,

Lisbonne, 17 Mai, 1847.

CONFORMEMENT à la demande que votre Excellence nous fait l'honneur de nous adresser aujourd'hui, nous avons écrit collectivement à M. le Vicomte Sá da Bandeira pour l'inviter de la manière la plus sérieuse à maintenir l'armistice actuel jusqu'au 10 Juin prochain.

Nous nous empressons d'en informer votre Excellence, et de lui rappeler en même tems qu'il appartient au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté, de transmettre immédiatement les ordres nécessaires au Général commandant les troupes de la Reine au sud du Tage, pour que de son côté il n'apporte pas d'obstacle à la continuation de cet armistice.

Recevez, &c.
(Signé) DE VARENNE.
D'AYLLON.
G. H. SEYMOUR.

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre,

Lisbon, May 17, 1847.

IN conformity with the request which your Excellency did us the honour to address to us this day, we have written collectively to the Viscount Sá da Bandeira, urging him in the most solemn manner to maintain the present armistice until the 10th of June next.

We hasten to communicate this to your Excellency, and to remind him at the same time that it behoves the Government of Her Majesty immediately to issue orders to the General commanding the Queen's troops to the south of the Tagus, in order that on his side he shall offer no obstacle to the continuation of the armistice.

Accept, &c.
(Signed) DE VARENNE.
D'AYLLON.
G. H. SEYMOUR.

Inclosure 3 in No. 336.

Viscount Sá da Bandeira to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Monsieur,

Setubal, le 17 Mai, 1847.

COMME l'Armistice du 1er Mai a été conclu sous la médiation du Commissaire du Gouvernement Anglais, c'est un devoir pour moi de vous communiquer

Par les copies ci-jointes de la note que j'ai fait remettre au Commandant des Forces qui me sont opposées, et de la réponse qu'il m'a fait, vous reconnaitrez, Monsieur, l'heure à laquelle l'armistice doit terminer demain.

Je vous, &c.

(Signed) SA DA BANDEIRA.

Inclosure 4 in No. 336.

Viscount Sa dá Bandeira to Count Vinhaes.

Setubal, 17 de Maio de 1847, Ao meio dia.

EM conformidade com o 3º dos Artigos do Armistício apresentado no 1º do corrente mez pelo Senhor Coronel Wylde, e aceito por ambos os Commandantes das forças belligerantes ao sul do Tejo, o Visconde de Sá da Bandeira tem a honra de enviar o official do seu estado-maior portador desta nota a sua Excellencia o Senhor Commandante das Forças que lhe estão oppostas, para o prevenir de que o Armistício terminará 24 horas depois de sua Excellencia haver recebido esta comunicação. E para clareza seria conveniente que sua Excellencia quizesse indicar a hora a que a recebeo.

(Translation.)

St. Ubes, May 17, 1847. 12 o'Clock.

IN conformity with the 3rd Article of the Armistice presented on the 1st instant by Colonel Wylde, and accepted by both the Commanders of the belligerent forces on the south of the Tagus, Viscount Sá da Bandeira has the honour to send an officer of his staff as bearer of this note to his Excellency the Commander of the Forces which are opposed to him, warning him that the armistice will terminate twenty-four hours after he receives this communication; and, for the sake of clearness, it would be well if his Excellency would state the hour at which he receives it.

Inclosure 5 in No. 336.

Count Vinhaes to Viscount Sá da Bandeira.

Acampamento no Alto do Vizo, 17 de Maio de 1847.

O CONDE DE VINHAES recebeu hoje á meia hora depois do meio dia a intimação que lhe fez sua Excellencia o Commandante das Forças em Setubal de ter terminado o Armistício que em o 1º corrente havia estabelecido entre as tropas dos seus respectivos commandos, em conformidade com o 3º dos Artigos do referidos Armistício.

(Translation.)

Encampment on the Height of Vizo, May 17, 1847.

THE Count Vinhaes received to-day, at half-past twelve o'clock, the notice sent to him by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces at St. Ubes, of the termination of the armistice which had been established on the 1st instant between the troops under their command respectively, in conformity with the 3rd Article of the said Armistice.

Inclosure 6 in No. 336.

Viscount Sá da Bandeira to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Monsieur,

Setubal, le 17 Mai, 1847.

J'AI l'honneur de vous remettre la copie ci-jointe de la Note que le Colonel Wylde m'a dirigé le 1^{er} du courant, et dans laquelle il m'écrivait que dans le cas que je restasse victorieux je rencontrerais probablement les Forces Britanniques prêtes à défendre la capitale, et à m'empêcher le passage du Tage.

Comme Commandant en chef de toutes les Forces Nationales dans le Midi du Portugal, il est de mon devoir de vous prier de m'éclaircir sur le contenu de cette note, en me déclarant quels sont expressément les cas dans lesquels durant la continuation des opérations militaires les Forces Nationales peuvent s'attendre à rencontrer une opposition armée de la part des Forces Britanniques.

Je vous prie, Monsieur, d'agréer, &c.

(Signed) SA DA BANDEIRA.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Setubal, May 17, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copy of the note which Colonel Wylde addressed to me the first of the current month, in which he writes to me that in case I should remain victorious, I should probably meet the British forces ready to defend the capital, and to hinder me from crossing the Tagus.

As Commander-in-chief of all the national forces in the south of Portugal, it is my duty to request that you will enlighten me as to the contents of this note, by informing me what are the particular cases in which during the continuance of the military operations the national forces may expect to meet with armed opposition on the part of the British forces.

I beg, &c.

(Signed) SA DA BANDEIRA.

Inclosure 7 in No. 336.

*Colonel Wylde to Viscount Sá da Bandeira.**"Polyphemus,"*

M. le Vicomte,

Setubal, May 1, 1847, 7 o'Clock P.M.

I AM this moment informed that the forces under your command are marching for the purpose of attacking the Queen's troops.

I therefore think it right to inform your Excellency that Her Majesty's Foreign Minister having accepted the mediation of England, should you prove victorious, you will probably find the British Force in the Tagus prepared to defend the capital and oppose your crossing the river; and on the other hand, should your Excellency be defeated, it will become my duty to recommend that the troops under your command should be excluded from the benefit of the amnesty which I announced to your Excellency yesterday it was the intention of Her Most Faithful Majesty to grant.

I have, &c.

Inclosure 8 in No. 336.

M. Bayard to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

*Secretaria d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros,
em 17 de Maio de 1847.*

CONSTANDO por hum aviso dirigido telegraphicamente pelo Conde de Vinhaes, Commandante da Divisão das Tropas fieis a Sua Magestade a Rainha, junto a Setubal, que hoje ao meio dia e meia hora fora intimado pelo Commandante das Tropas insurgidas na mesma villa, que em virtude das communicacões por elle recebidas terminaria o Armisticio concluido entre os dois ditos Commandantes por mediação do Coronel Wylde, logo que passassem 24 horas, isto he á meia hora despois do meio dia de ámanhan, apresso me a participar a V. S. o sobredito aviso, afim de que, dando conhecimento delle aos Senhores Ministros de Hespanha e de França, combinem entre si os melhores meios que poderão adoptar para impedir a verificação do mesmo rompimento, ou para obstar aos graves resultados que delle possaõ provir.

Huma vez que o Governo de Sua Magestade a Rainha acceitou a mediação offerecida pelos Gabinetes Sua Magestade Britannica e de Sua Magestade Catholica, e aconselhada pelo de Sua Magestade el Rei dos Francezes, toca aos Governos de seus Augustos Alliados, e principalmente aos dois que se encarregarão pelos seus Commissarios Diplomaticos de fazer valer para com os insurgentes as proposições de pacificação ajustadas com o Governo de Sua Magestade a Rainha o não consentir que a referida mediação seja pelos mesmos insurgentes ludibriada; e compete por isso aos seus Ministros nesta Corte empregar todos os meios que estiverem ao seu alcance para conter as operações que elles possaõ tentar, até que cheguem as forças destinadas por seus respectivos Governos para os submeter, e assim espera Sua Magestade a Rainha com toda a confiança, que pratiquem.

Como V. S. conhece a urgencia do caso, e as gravissimas consequencias que pode ter contra a segurança do Throno de Sua Magestade a Rainha, pela qual o Governo de Sua Magestade Britannica senti o mais vivo interesse, escusado he ajuntar instancias em nome do Governo da Rainha para despertar o zelo de V. S. cuja dedicacão á causa de Sua Magestade he bem conhecida e apreciada pelo mesmo Governo.

Aproveito, &c.
(Signed) ILDEFONSO LEOPOLDO BAYARD.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, (Lisbon,) May 17, 1847.

IT appearing from a telegraphic despatch addressed by Count Vinhaes, Commander of the division of Her Majesty's loyal troops near St. Ubes, that he had at half-past 12 o'clock this day been warned by the Commander of the insurgent troops in that town, that in virtue of communications received by the latter, he would terminate the Armistice agreed upon by the said Commanders, through the mediation of Colonel Wylde, in the term of twenty-four hours, that is, at half past 12 o'clock to-morrow, I hasten to acquaint you with that notice, in order that you may communicate it to the Ministers of Spain and France, and concert with them as to the course most proper to be adopted in order to prevent the realization of this step, or obviate the serious consequences which might result.

Her Majesty's Government having once accepted the mediation offered by the Cabinets of Her Britannic Majesty and of Her Catholic Majesty, and having taken the advice of that of His Majesty the King of the French, it belongs to the Governments of Her August Allies, and especially of the two which have taken it upon themselves, through their Diplomatic Commissioners to give force, as regards the insurgents, to the propositions of pacification agreed upon with Her Majesty's Government, not to consent to the said mediation being set at nought by the insurgents, and it consequently appertains to their Ministers at

this Court to use every means at their disposal to avert the operations which the rebels might attempt, until such time as the forces destined by their respective Governments to submit the rebels, shall arrive; and Her Majesty confidently trusts that they will thus act.

As you are perfectly sensible of the urgency of the case, and of the serious consequences which may result to the security of Her Majesty's Throne, for which Her Britannic Majesty's Government feels the most lively interest, it is unnecessary that I should add any instances in the name of Her Majesty's Government to increase the zeal of one who has shown such dedication to Her Majesty's cause, and which has been duly appreciated by Her Majesty's Government.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) ILDEFONSO LEOPOLDO BAYARD.

No. 337.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 25.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, May 18, 1847.

I AM without any news of Colonel Wylde of a later date than the 11th inst., and although his return has been looked for since the morning of the 15th, nothing has yet been heard of the "Polyphemus."

Colonel Wylde's prolonged stay at Oporto looks as if negotiations were not entirely broken off; but, on the other hand, it appears impossible to believe that the Junta should have ordered Sá da Bandeira to recommence hostilities at a moment when they were supposed to be still deliberating upon the Royal Acts, as made known to them by an agent of Her Majesty's Government.

I need hardly observe that it is most important that the resolution of Her Majesty's Government, in the event of present appearances being confirmed, should be known here as soon as possible.

Inclosure in No. 337.

Mr. Bayard to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

*Secretaria d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros,
18 de Maio de 1847.*

TENHO a honra de participar a V. S. que o Senhor Ministro da Guerra acaba de communicar me ter prevenido immediatamente, por hum aviso telegraphico, o Conde de Vinhaes, para que não opposesse obstaculo algum á continuação de Armisticio concluido com o Commandante das Forças Insurgentes postadas em Setubal, no caso que este accedesse ao convite feito por V. S. collectivamente com os Senhores Ministros de Hespanha e de França; e que fizera pouco depois expedir hum correio ao dito Conde, ratificando por escrito o mesmo aviso. Com esta providencia fica satisfeita a insinuação que V. S. tevi a bondade de fazer na sua nota de hontem.

Renovo, &c.
(Signed) ILDEFONSO LEOPOLDO BAYARD.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, (Lisbon,) May 18, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that the Minister of War has just communicated to me his having immediately desired Count Vinhaes, by a telegraphic dispatch, not to oppose any obstacle to the continuation of the Armistice concluded with the Commander of the Insurgent Forces posted at St. Ubea, in the event of the latter's acceding to the invitation made by you and the Ministers

of Spain and France collectively; and that he had shortly after sent a courier to the Count de Vinhaes, confirming in writing the above order. With this precaution is fulfilled the suggestion which you were good enough to make in your note of yesterday.

I renew, &c.
(Signed) ILDEFONSO LEOPOLDO BAYARD.

No. 338.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 25.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, May 19, 1847.

COLONEL WYLDE arrived yesterday evening on board the "Polyphemus" from Oporto, where, as your Lordship will have learned, the pretensions put forward by the Junta rendered all further attempts to procure their acceptance of the terms offered them by their Sovereign of no avail.

Colonel Wyld informs me, upon the authority of Mr. Consul Johnston, that Senhor Passos had some reason for believing that Dom Miguel was on board the "Julia," which at the time of the "Polyphemus" departure, was lying in the Douro. M. Passos, it appeared, further professed his intention of calling upon Dom Miguel to withdraw, if his suspicions should prove correct.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

No. 339.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Rec. May 25.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, May 19, 1847.

VISCOUNT SA DA BANDEIRA has returned as yet no answer to the joint letter addressed to him by the French and Spanish Ministers and myself; one of the two enclosed papers, however, will show your Lordship that he has proposed an extension of the armistice for four days, during which time he is to have the advantage of sending out his steamers—of receiving reinforcements, and of adding to his works.

The Government were at first disposed not to accede to this arrangement, but have consented to doing so upon reflecting that the most important point, that of the exit of the steam-boats, has been already obtained this morning, when there is no doubt of two of the insurgent vessels having quitted St. Ubes.

Inclosure 1 in No. 339.

Viscount de Sá Bandeira to Count Vinhaes.

Au Quartier-Général de Setubal, le 18 Mai, 1847.

LE VICOMTE DE SA BANDEIRA, invité par MM. les Ministres d'Angleterre, d'Espagne, et de France près la Cour de Lisbonne, de renouveler l'Armistice rompu aujourd'hui à midi et demi entre les forces sous son commandement et celles qui se trouvent campées au camp de Vijo, par égard pour les demandes de leurs Excellences et respect pour leurs Cours respectives, a agréé à ne pas commettre des actes offensives contre les susdites force pendant quatre jours, c'est à dire, jusqu'au 22 de ce mois, inclusivement, pourvu qu'elles en fassent autant.

Pendant ce temps en pourra traiter d'un nouvel armistice. lequel sera

Il est pourtant bien entendu que le Vicomte de Sá Bandeira pourra ajouter les travaux de fortification qu'il jugera convenables, qu'il pourra recevoir des renforts, et qu'il pourra faire naviguer les bâtimens de guerre sous ses ordres comme il le jugera à-propos, pourvu qu'ils n'aillent pas commettre des hostilités contre les bâtimens de guerre, forteresses et pays qui obéissent au Gouvernement de Lisbonne, se limitant aux transports faits entre les ports qui aujourd'hui reconnaissent le Gouvernement de la Junta d'Oporto et se trouvent placées sur la côte du Portugal.

Par ordre de Son Excellence le Lieutenant-Général Vicomte de Sá da Bandeira,

(Signé) MARQUIS DE MELLO,
Chef d'Etat-Major.

(Translation.)

Head-Quarters at Setubal, May 18, 1847.

THE Viscount de Sá Bandeira having been called upon by the Ministers of England, Spain, and France at the Court of Lisbon, to renew the armistice which was broken this one half hour after noon by the forces under his command and those encamped in the camp of Vigo, has consented out of consideration for the demands of their Excellencies, and out of respect for their respective Courts, not to commit any hostile acts against the above-named forces during four days, that is to say, until the 22nd instant, provided they shall do the same.

During this interval a new armistice may be negotiated, which shall be submitted to the approbation of the Provisional Junta of the Supreme Government of the kingdom.

It is however well understood that the Viscount de Sá Bandeira may add such works of fortification as he shall judge proper, that he shall be at liberty to receive reinforcements, and that he may cause the ships of war under his orders to navigate as he shall see fit, provided that they do not commit acts of hostility against the vessels of war, the fortresses, and the territories which obey the Government of Lisbon, and confine themselves to the transport between the ports which at present acknowledge the Government of the Junta, and which are situated on the coast of Portugal.

By command of his Excellency the Lieutenant-General Viscount de Sá da Bandeira.

(Signed) MARQUIS DE MELLO.

Inclosure 2 in No. 339.

Count Vinhaes to Viscount Sá da Bandeira.

Au Quartier-Général en face de Setubal, 18 Mai, 1847.

LE Général Comte de Vinhaes étant pénétré des meilleurs intentions pour éviter l'effusion du sang Portugais dans cette lutte fratricide, et souhaitant la continuation de l'Armistice selon les mêmes conditions avec lesquelles a été fait celui qui a fini aujourd'hui demi-heure après midi, mais ne se trouvant autorisé à accepter celles que lui propose le Commandant des forces qui se trouvent à Setubal, d'après les propositions faites par MM. les Commissionés de son Excellence le Ministre d'Angleterre, celui d'Espagne, et celui de France, il va charger un officier de son état-major d'aller sur-le-champ à Lisbonne, afin de soumettre à l'approbation de Gouvernement de Sa Majesté la Reine les dites conditions.

Comme cet officier tout au plus ne tardera à revenir qu'après demain matin, le Comte de Vinhaes propose, tant qu'il n'arrive, ce qui s'ensuit.

Suspendre les hostilités selon les conditions du dernier Armistice. cependant

(Translation.)

Head Quarters opposite to Setubal, May 18, 1847.

GENERAL the Count de Vinhaes being animated by the best intentions to avoid the effusion of Portuguese blood in this fratricide strife, and desiring the continuation of armistice on the same conditions on which the one which terminated this day at half an hour after noon, but not finding himself authorized to accept the conditions proposed to him by the Commander of the forces at Setubal, in consequence of the propositions made by the Commissioners of their Excellencies, the Ministers of England, of Spain, and of France, he intends to despatch an officer of his Staff immediately to Lisbon, for the purpose of submitting the said conditions to the Government of Her Majesty the Queen.

As this officer will not return later than the day after to-morrow morning at the latest, the Count de Vinhaes proposes, as long as he shall be absent, what follows—

To suspend the hostilities on the conditions of the last armistice, although he will not hesitate to accept another with new conditions, in case he should be authorized thereto by the Government of Her Majesty.

By command of his Excellency General the Count de Vinhaes.

No. 340.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.

(Extract.)

Lisbon, May 19, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to report my arrival here from Oporto in the "Polyphemus," yesterday evening, having been detained in the Douro 24 hours longer than I intended staying, by the state of the Bar, and for the same reason the "Jackal" could not sail until the morning of the morning of the 17th.

I received no further communication from the Junta during my stay in answer to my letter of the 17th instant.

No. 341.

Colonel Wylde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 25.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, May 19, 1847.

I REGRET most exceedingly the failure of my mission to Oporto, my only consolation is the conviction, that had this mission been entrusted to one of greater abilities, and more diplomatic experience, than I can have any pretension to, the result must have been the same, because the Junta with whom I had to treat were not masters of their own position; they have conjured up a storm which they are no longer able to control, and are overawed by a pressure from without, which comes from a multitude of people who are either now actually employed by them, or have promises of being so, or of promotion, if their cause succeeds, and this class of people I had not the power of acting upon by any other means than by making it known that it was not the Queen's intention that any reaction should take place.

No. 342.

Lord William Hervey to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 26.)

(Extract.)

Paris, May 24, 1847.

M. GUIZOT informed me this morning that he had just received from Count Jarnac a copy of the Protocol which was signed at the Foreign Office on the 22nd instant, and that he was about to issue orders directing one ship of the line, one frigate, and a steam-vessel to proceed immediately to the Tagus, in order to take part in the blockade of Oporto, and in such other naval operations as should be agreed upon.

His Excellency added that he hoped that this demonstration on the part of the Three Powers would be sufficient to induce the Junta of Oporto to accept the terms proposed.

No. 343.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord W. Hervey.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, May 28, 1847.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch of the 24th instant, stating that M. Guizot had informed you that he was about to issue orders, directing one ship-of-the-line, one frigate, and a steam-vessel to proceed immediately to the Tagus, in order to take part in the blockade of Oporto, and in such other naval operations as may be agreed upon for carrying out the intentions recorded in the protocol of the 22nd instant, with reference to the combined intervention on the part of Great Britain, France, and Spain in the affairs of Portugal. And I have to desire that your Lordship will express to M. Guizot the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the orders thus to be given by the Government of France, and you will also say that Her Majesty's Government felt confident that the steps directed to be taken by the protocol would be approved of by the French Government, because they are in accordance with the view taken by the French Cabinet of Portuguese affairs; and Her Majesty's Government are glad to find that they were not mistaken in their anticipations.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 344.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 30.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, May 21, 1847.

THE departure of an English yacht enables me to inform your Lordship, in a few words, of the resolution which, in the absence of special instructions, I have felt it my duty to adopt.

This condition is such that everything must now depend upon the fate of an engagement at Setubal.

Under these circumstances, coupled with the Junta's refusal to suspend hostilities, and a similar refusal on the part of Sá de Bandeira to comply with the demand made to him by the Three Allied Missions, I felt that some energetic measures were absolutely necessary for obtaining that respite which the cause of humanity so much requires.

After coming, therefore, to an understanding with my Spanish colleague, we determined upon sending some vessels to Oporto, and upon demanding authoritatively of the Junta that a suspension of hostilities by sea and land shall take place, until time be afforded for consulting the allied Governments upon the present highly critical state of affairs.

A demand to this effect, accompanied by a withdrawal of British vessels from the Douro, has been addressed, accordingly, by M. de Ayllon and myself to the Count Das Antas; and in a second note, to be delivered after the river is cleared of vessels, we inform him of our intention of closing the egress or ingress of the port against all vessels of war belonging to the insurgents, and of interrupting the progress of all such vessels as may be met with at sea.

The "Polyphemus," and the Spanish war-steamer "Isabella II.," sailed for Oporto yesterday evening at 6 P.M., and they will speedily be joined by Her Majesty's ship "America," and the Spanish corvette "Villa de Bilbao," which left the Tagus this morning, at 10 A.M.

The immediate object in view is, if possible, to prevent the return to St. Ubes of the three insurgent steamers which left that port on the evening of the 19th, as it is supposed, for the purpose of taking on board troops and military stores; the arrival of these vessels being calculated to lead to fresh scenes of carnage.

I need hardly observe to your Lordship, that I feel deeply and powerfully the weight of the responsibility which I have incurred; but while responsibility was not to be avoided in circumstances so urgent as the present, that which I have assumed may be borne by a faithful servant, while that of inaction would have been intolerable, if inaction were destined, as I believe would have been the case, to lead to the loss of a cause placed under the protection of Her Majesty's Government.

The Junta are manifestly resolved to push matters to the last extremities my wish, therefore, has been to give time, if possible, by fair words,—those failing, by acts,—until Her Majesty's Government shall have an opportunity of intervening in the manner which they may think proper.

No. 345.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 1, 1847.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 17th instant, I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve the note which, conjointly with the French and Spanish Ministers at Lisbon, you addressed on the 17th instant to the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, informing him that you had called upon Viscount Sá da Bandeira to maintain the armistice until the 10th of June.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

APPENDIX

TO

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL.

Presented to Parliament, June, 1847.

LONDON:

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A.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHARTER OF THE PORTUGUESE MONARCHY.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHARTER OF THE PORTUGUESE MONARCHY,

Decreed and given by the KING of PORTUGAL and the ALGARVES, DOM PEDRO, EMPEROR of BRAZIL, on the 29th April, 1826.

(Translated from the Portuguese.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

I, DOM PEDRO, by the grace of God King of Portugal, of the Algarves, &c., make known to all my Portuguese subjects, that it is my pleasure to decree, to give, and to direct to be sworn to immediately by the Three Orders of the State, the Constitutional Charter hereinafter set forth, which from this day forward shall regulate my kingdoms and dominions, and which is of the following tenour :—

CONSTITUTIONAL CHARTER FOR THE KINGDOM OF PORTUGAL, THE ALGARVES, AND THEIR DEPENDENCIES.

TITLE I. OF THE KINGDOM OF PORTUGAL, ITS TERRITORY, GOVERNMENT, DYNASTY, AND RELIGION.

ART. 1. The kingdom of Portugal is the political association of all the Portuguese citizens. They form a free and independent nation.

ART. 2. Its territory forms the kingdom of Portugal and the Algarves, and comprises :—

§ 1. In Europe, the kingdom of Portugal, which is composed of the provinces of Minho, Tras os Montes, Beira, Extremadura, Alemtejo, and the kingdom of Algarve; and of the adjacent islands, Madeira, Porto Santo, and the Azores.

§ 2. In Western Africa, Bissau and Cacheu; on the Coast of Mina, the Fort of St. John the Baptist de Ajudá, Angola, Benguela and its dependencies, Cabinda, and Molembo, the islands of Cape Verd, and those of St. Thomé and Príncipe, and their dependencies; on the East Coast, Mozambique, Rio de Senna, Sofalla, Inhambane, Quelimane, and the islands of Cape Delgado.

§ 3. In Asia, Salsete, Basdez, Goa, Damão, Diu, and the establishments at Macao, and at the islands of Sooloo and Timor.

ART. 3. The nation does not renounce the right which it may have to any portion of territory in these three parts of the world not comprehended in the preceding Article.

ART. 4. Its Government is monarchical, hereditary, and representative.

ART. 5. The reigning dynasty of the most serene House of Braganza continues in the person of the Senhora Princess Doña Maria da Gloria, by means of the abdication and cession of her august father, the Senhor Dom Pedro I., Emperor of Brazil, legitimate heir and successor to the Senhor Dom John VI.

ART. 6. The Roman Catholic Apostolic Religion shall continue to be the religion of the kingdom. All the other religions shall be permitted to foreigners, as well as their domestic worship, or their private worship in houses thereto destined, without any external form of a temple.

TITLE II. OF PORTUGUESE CITIZENS.

ART. 7. Portuguese citizens are—

§ 1. Those who shall have been born in Portugal or in its dominions, and who are not at present Brazilian citizens, though their father be a foreigner, provided the residence of the latter arise not from his being in the service of his own country.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHARTER

§ 2. The children of a Portuguese father, and the illegitimate offspring of a Portuguese mother, born in a foreign country, if they come to settle in the kingdom.

§ 3. The sons of a Portuguese father who is in the service of the kingdom in some foreign country, though they may not come to domicile in the kingdom.

§ 4. Naturalized foreigners, of whatever religion; a law shall determine the qualities necessary for obtaining a letter of naturalization.

ART. 8. The rights of Portuguese citizens are lost—

§ 1. By him who is naturalized in a foreign country.

§ 2. By him who, without permission of the King, accepts an employment, pension, or decoration, from any foreign government.

§ 3. By him who has a sentence of banishment pronounced against him.

ART. 9. The exercise of political rights is suspended—

§ 1. By physical or moral incapacity.

§ 2. By a sentence, condemning to prison or transportation, as long as its effects shall continue.

TITLE III. OF POWERS, AND OF NATIONAL REPRESENTATION.

ART. 10. The division and harmony of political powers is the conservative principle of the rights of citizens, and the safest method for rendering effective the guarantees offered by the Constitution.

ART. 11. The political powers recognized by the Constitution of the Kingdom of Portugal are four; the Legislative power, the Moderating power, the Executive power, and the Judicial power.

ART. 12. The representatives of the Portuguese nation are the King and the Cortes-General.

TITLE IV. OF THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

CHAPTER I. *Of the Branches of the Legislative Power and of their attributes.*

ART. 13. The Legislative power belongs to the Cortes, with the sanction of the King.

ART. 14. The Cortes are composed of two Chambers: of the Chamber of Peers and of the Chamber of Deputies.

ART. 15. The attributes of the Cortes are—

§ 1. To receive the oath of the King, of the Prince Royal, of the Regent, or of the Regency.

§ 2. To elect the Regent or the Regency, and to determine the limits of their authority.

§ 3. To recognize the Prince Royal as successor to the throne, in the first meeting which takes place immediately after his birth.

§ 4. To appoint a Guardian to the minor King, in case the King should not have nominated one in the will.

§ 5. On the death of the King, or upon the throne being vacated, to set on foot an examination into the preceding administration, and to reform the abuses which have crept into it.

§ 6. To enact, expound, suspend, and repeal laws.

§ 7. To watch over the Constitution, and to promote the general good of the nation.

§ 8. To fix annually the public expenditure, and to allot the direct contribution.

§ 9. To allow or refuse the entrance of foreign land and sea forces into the kingdom, or into its ports.

§ 10. To fix annually pursuant to the information received from the

§ 13. To regulate the administration of the landed property of the State, and to decree their alienation.

§ 14. To create or suppress public employments, and to annex salaries to them.

§ 15. To determine the weight, value, inscription, impression, and denomination of coin; and likewise the standard of weights and measures.

ART. 16. The Chamber of Peers shall be addressed by the appellation of Worthy Peers of the Realm; and that of the Deputies by the title of Senhores Deputies of the Portuguese Nation.

ART. 17. Each Legislature shall continue for four years, and each annual Session for three months.

ART. 18. The Royal Sitting for opening the Session shall be fixed every year for the 2nd of January.

ART. 19. The concluding sitting shall also be held in the presence of the King, and shall, as well as the opening sitting, take place in the General Cortes of both Chambers, the Peers being on the right and the Deputies on the left.

ART. 20. The ceremonies of the Cortes-General, and those for making communications to the King, shall be conducted according to the internal regulations of the Cortes.

ART. 21. The nomination of the President and Vice-President of the Chamber of Peers belongs to the King. The President and Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies shall also be chosen by the King from among five individuals proposed by that Chamber. And the nomination of the Secretaries of both, the examination of the powers of their members, the taking of the oath, and their internal police, shall be executed according to the forms prescribed by their respective regulations.

ART. 22. When the two Chambers meet in the same place, the President of the Chamber of Peers shall direct the business of the day, the Peers and Deputies occupying the same situations as on the opening of the Cortes.

ART. 23. The sittings of each of the Chambers shall be public, except in case the good of the State require their being private.

ART. 24. To decide on any point discussed, there shall be required an absolute majority of votes of the members present.

ART. 25. The members of each Chamber are inviolable with regard to the opinions given by them in the exercise of their functions.

ART. 26. No Peer or Deputy, during his Deputation, can be apprehended by any authority, except by order of his respective Chamber, unless he be taken in the fact of committing a felonious crime.

ART. 27. If any Peer or Deputy be informed against, the Judge shall put off every further proceeding in order to give notice to his respective Chamber, which shall decide whether the prosecution shall go on, and the Member be suspended or not from the exercise of his functions.

ART. 28. It shall be competent for Peers and Deputies to be appointed to the posts of Minister of State, or Counsellor of State, with this difference—that the Peers continue to sit in the Chamber, and the Deputy vacates his seat, and that a fresh election takes place, by which he may be re-elected and hold the two situations.

ART. 29. They also may hold the two situations, if they already exercised either of the just-mentioned posts at their election.

ART. 30. It is not allowed to be at the same time a Member of both Chambers.

ART. 31. The exercise of any employment, other than those of Counsellor of State and Minister of State, is suspended during the continuance of the functions of Peer or Deputy.

ART. 32. It shall not be competent to the King, during the interval of the Sessions, to employ a Deputy out of the kingdom; nor shall the latter proceed to exercise his office, if it should prevent him from meeting, at the time appointed, the Cortes-General, ordinary or extraordinary.

ART. 33. If some unforeseen case, on which depends the public safety, or the good of the State, should render it indispensably necessary for any Deputy to proceed upon some other commission, the respective Chamber is empowered to decide the question.

CHAPTER II. *Of the Chamber of Deputies.*

ART. 34. The Chamber of Deputies is elective and temporary.

ART. 35. The Chamber of Deputies originates exclusively motions relating to—

§ 1. Imposts.

§ 2. Recruiting.

ART. 36. Shall likewise commence in the Chamber of Deputies—

§ 1. The investigation into the preceding Administration, and the reform of abuses introduced into it.

§ 2. The discussion of proposals made by the Executive Power.

ART. 37. It is also the exclusive attribute of the same Chamber to decree that the accusation of Ministers of State and Counsellors of State shall be entertained.

ART. 38. The Deputies shall, during the Sessions, receive a pecuniary remuneration, estimated at the conclusion of the last Session of the preceding Legislature. In addition to it, they shall be indemnified for the charges of their coming and returning.

CHAPTER III. *Of the Chamber of Peers.*

ART. 39. The Chamber of Peers is composed of Members for their lives, and in right of inheritance, nominated by the King, and without any fixed number.

ART. 40. The Prince Royal and the Infants are Peers of right, and shall have a seat in the Chamber the moment they attain the age of 25.

ART. 41. The Chamber of Peers possesses exclusively the right—

§ 1. To take cognizance of the individual crimes committed by the members of the Royal Family, by Ministers of State, by Counsellors of State, and by Peers, as also of the crimes of Deputies during the period of the Legislature.

§ 2. To take cognizance of the responsibility of the Secretaries and Counsellors of State.

§ 3. To convene the Cortes on the demise of the King, for the purpose of electing the Regency, in such cases as call for it, when the provisional Regency fails to convene them.

ART. 42. In order to the prosecution of such crimes as are not within the competence of the Chamber of Deputies, the Attorney of the Crown shall undertake the accusation.

ART. 43. The Sessions of the Chamber of Peers begin and end at the same time with those of the Chamber of Deputies.

ART. 44. Every meeting of the Chamber of Peers out of the time fixed for the Sessions of that of the Deputies is illicit and null, except in the cases specified by the Constitution.

CHAPTER IV. *Of the Proposition, Discussion, Sanction, and Promulgation of the Laws.*

ART. 45. To propose, to oppose, and to approve the projects of law belongs to each of the Chambers.

ART. 46. The Executive Power causes to be made by any of the Ministers of State the proposal to which it is entitled in the framing of the laws; but it cannot be converted into a project of law till it has been examined by a Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, where it must originate.

ART. 47. The Ministers may be present at and take part in the discussion of the proposal after the Committee has made its Report; but they shall not be allowed to vote or be present at the collection of votes, unless they be Peers or Deputies.

ART. 48. If the Chamber of Deputies adopt the project, it shall transmit the same to the Chamber of Peers with the following notice: "The Chamber of Deputies sends to the Chamber of Peers the accompanying proposal of the Executive Power (with or without amendments), and is of opinion that there is good reason for it."

ART. 49. If it cannot adopt the proposal, it shall inform the King of it by a deputation of seven members in the following manner: "The Chamber of Deputies testifies to the King its acknowledgment for the zeal evinced by him in watching over the interests of the kingdom, and respectfully entreats him to be pleased to take the proposal from the Government into further consideration."

ART. 50. In general the proposals which the Chamber of Deputies shall have admitted and approved shall be transmitted to the Chamber of Peers with the following message: "The Chamber of Deputies sends to the Chamber of Peers the accompanying proposal, judging that there is ground to solicit of the King his sanction."

ART. 51. But if the Chamber of Peers do not adopt entirely the project of the Chamber of Deputies, but have altered or added to it, then they shall return it with the following message: "The Chamber of Peers send to the Chamber of Deputies their proposal (whatever it be) with the accompanying amendments or additions, and think that, after the annexation of them, there is ground to solicit of the King the Royal sanction."

ART. 52. If the Chamber of Peers, after deliberation, considers that it cannot admit the proposal or project, it shall send the following message: "The Chamber of Peers sends back to the Chamber of Deputies the proposal (whatever it be) to which it has not been able to give its consent."

ART. 53. The same method shall be followed by the Chamber of Deputies in respect to that of the Peers, when the project has originated in the latter.

ART. 54. If the Chamber of Deputies do not approve the amendments or additions of that of the Peers, or *vice versa*, and yet the refusing Chamber deems the project to be advantageous, there shall be appointed a Committee of an equal number of Peers and of Deputies, and their decision shall be the motive either for drawing up or rejecting the proposal for a law.

ART. 55. If either of the two Chambers, after terminating the discussion, wholly adopt the project which the other sent them, they shall embody it in a Decree, and, after causing it to be read in the sitting, address to the King two copies of it, signed by the President, and by the two Secretaries, asking him his sanction in the following terms: "The Cortes-General address to the King the enclosed Decree, which they deem advantageous and useful to the kingdom, and request his Majesty to be pleased to give his sanction."

ART. 56. This conveyance shall be effected by a deputation of seven Members sent by the Chamber, which has been last deliberating, and which shall, at the same time, inform the other Chamber, where the project had its origin, that they have adopted its project relative to the object in question, and that they have addressed it to the King, soliciting his sanction.

ART. 57. If the King refuse his consent, he shall reply in the following terms: "The King intends to reflect on the project of law with the view of adopting the resolution in due time." To which the Chamber shall answer, "They thank your Majesty for the interest you take in the nation."

ART. 58. This refusal is absolute in its effect.

ART. 59. The King shall give, or refuse, sanction to each Decree within a month from its having been presented to him.

ART. 60. If the King adopt the project of the Cortes-General, it shall be done in the following terms: "The King consents." Whereby it is sanctioned and fit to be promulgated as a law of the kingdom, and one of the two copies of it, after being signed by the King, shall be lodged in the archives of the Chamber that sent it, and the other copy shall be applied to the purposes of the promulgation of the law by the respective Secretary of State's Office, whereupon it shall be transmitted to the Torre do Tombo.

ART. 61. The form of the promulgation of the law shall be conceived in the following terms: "We Dom (name), by the Grace of God, King of Portugal, and of the Algarves, etc. make known to all our subjects, that the Cortes-General have decreed, and that we desire, the following law (here follow the words of the law as to its provisions). We therefore enjoin all

ART. 62. The law, after being signed by the King, countersigned by the proper Secretary of State, and sealed with the Royal Seal, shall be kept, in the original, at the Torre do Tombo, and the printed copies of it shall be forwarded to all the chambers of the kingdom, tribunals, and other places where it ought to be published.

CHAPTER V. *Of the Elections.*

ART. 63. The nominations of the Deputies for the Cortes-General shall be made by indirect elections, the mass of actual citizens choosing, in parochial meetings, the electors of the province, and the latter the representatives of the nation.

ART. 64. In these primary elections have a vote—

§ 1. Portuguese citizens who are in the enjoyment of their political rights.

§ 2. Naturalized foreigners.

ART. 65. Are excluded from voting at the parochial meetings—

§ 1. Those under the age of twenty-five, among whom are not comprehended the married, and the military officers, above the age of twenty-one, bachelors of divinity, and the clergy in holy orders.

§ 2. Sons living with their fathers, except they hold public situations.

§ 3. Menials, to which class are referable book-keepers, and first cashiers of mercantile houses, the servants of the royal family, not wearing white laced coats, and the managers of landed estates, and of manufactures.

§ 4. The religious, and all those living in conventual community.

§ 5. Those not having a clear annual income of 100 milrees from landed estates, industry, commerce, or employments.

ART. 66. Those incapable of voting in the primary meetings of the parish are not competent to be members, or to vote for the nomination of any elective national authority.

ART. 67. Are capable to be electors, and vote for the election of Deputies, all those for whom it is lawful to vote at the parochial meetings; excepting—

§ 1. Those not possessing a clear annual income of 200 milrees from landed estates, industry, commerce, or employment.

§ 2. Freedmen.

§ 3. Those pronounced guilty in a lawsuit or trial.

ART. 68. All who are capable to be electors may be nominated Deputies, except—

§ 1. Those not possessing 400 milrees clear income, according to the explanations given in Articles 65 and 67.

§ 2. Naturalized foreigners.

ART. 69. Portuguese citizens, in whatever quarter they may sojourn, are eligible in every electoral district as Deputies, though they may not be born, or reside, or be domiciliated there.

ART. 70. A law containing regulations shall point out the practical mode of election, and the number of Deputies, relative to the population of the kingdom.

TITLE V. OF THE KING.

CHAPTER I. *Of the Moderating Power.*

ART. 71. The Moderating Power is the key of the whole political organization, and belongs exclusively to the King, as supreme head of the nation, to the end that he may incessantly watch over the maintenance of the independence, the equilibrium, and the harmony of the other political powers.

ART. 74. The King exercises the Moderating Power—

- § 1. By nominating Peers without any fixed number.
- § 2. By convoking extraordinarily the Cortes-General in the intervals of the Sessions when the good of the kingdom requires it.
- § 3. By sanctioning the decrees and resolutions of the Cortes-General, that they may have the force of law, as provided by Art. 55.
- § 4. By proroguing or adjourning the Cortes-General, and by dissolving the Chamber of Deputies, whenever the salvation of the State shall render it necessary, in order to convoke immediately another in its place.
- § 5. By freely appointing and dismissing the Ministers of State.
- § 6. By suspending the magistrates in the cases specified in Art. 121.
- § 7. By pardoning and by mitigating the punishments imposed on criminals formally condemned.
- § 8. By granting an amnesty in any urgent case, and when humanity and the good of the State render it advisable.

CHAPTER II. *Of the Executive Power.***ART. 75. The King is the head of the Executive Power, which he exercises by his Ministers of State. Its principal attributes are—**

- § 1. To convoke the ordinary new Cortes-General on the 2nd day of March, of the fourth year of the Legislature subsisting in the kingdom of Portugal, and in the dominions in the preceding year.
- § 2. To nominate bishops, and to supply the ecclesiastical benefices.
- § 3. To appoint magistrates.
- § 4. To supply the other civil and political employments.
- § 5. To appoint the commanders of the land and sea forces, and to remove them when the good of the State requires it.
- § 6. To appoint ambassadors and other diplomatic and commercial agents.
- § 7. To direct the political negotiations with foreign nations.
- § 8. To conclude Treaties of Alliance offensive and defensive, of subsidy and commerce, and, after conclusion, to bring them under the consideration of the Cortes-General, when the interest and security of the State permit it. If the Treaties concluded in time of peace involve a cession or an exchange of the territory of the kingdom, or of possessions to which the kingdom has a right, they shall not be ratified without having been approved by the Cortes-General.
- § 9. To declare war, and make peace, after communicating to the Assembly such matters as shall be compatible with the interests and security of the State.
- § 10. To grant letters of naturalization in the form of a law.
- § 11. To confer titles, honours, military orders, and distinctions by way of recompense for services performed to the State, the pecuniary grants depending upon the approbation of the Assembly, when not already designated and valued by law.
- § 12. To issue the decrees, instructions, and regulations conducive to the proper execution of the laws.
- § 13. To decree the application of the revenue allotted by the Cortes to the various branches of the public administration.
- § 14. To grant or refuse assent to the decrees of Councils, and letters apostolic, and to any other ecclesiastical constitutions not at variance with the Constitution, and after the previous approbation of the Cortes, if they have for their object a general disposition.
- § 15. To provide whatever concerns the internal and external safety of the State, in conformity with the Constitution.

ART. 76. The King, previously to being proclaimed, shall take between the hands of the President of the Chamber of Peers, in the presence of both Chambers, the following oath :—"I swear to maintain the Catholic Apostolic Roman Religion, the integrity of the kingdom, to observe, and cause to be observed, the political constitution of the Portuguese nation, and the other

"laws of the kingdom, and to provide for the general good of the nation, as much as lies in my power."

ART 77. It shall not be lawful for the King to quit the kingdom of Portugal without the consent of the Cortes-General; if he do so, it shall be understood that he has abdicated the Crown.

CHAPTER III. *Of the Royal Family and its Endowment.*

ART. 78. The Heir Presumptive of the kingdom shall bear the title of Prince Royal, and his first-born son that of Prince of Beira; all the others shall be called Infants. The Heir Presumptive shall be addressed by the appellation of Royal Highness, and the same address shall be used for the Prince of Beira. The Infants shall be addressed "Highness."

ART. 79. The Heir Presumptive, upon completing his 14th year, shall, in the presence of both Chambers, take between the hands of the President of the Chamber of Peers, the following oath:—"I swear to maintain the Catholic Apostolic Roman Religion, to observe the Political Constitution of the Portugese nation, and to be obedient to the laws and to the King."

ART. 80. The Cortes-General shall, as soon as the King succeeds to the kingdom, assign to him, and to the Queen his consort, an income suitable to the decorum of their high dignity.

ART. 81. The Cortes shall also assign maintenances to the Prince Royal, and to the Infants from their birth.

ART. 82. When the Princesses or Infantas marry, the Cortes shall assign them their dowry, and on the delivery of it the maintenance shall cease.

ART. 83. To the Infants who marry, and go to reside out of the kingdom, shall be presented by the Cortes, once only, a sum certain, with which shall cease the maintenances which they had been receiving.

ART. 84. The endowment, maintenances, and dowries of which the preceding Articles treat, shall be paid by the Public Treasury, and lodged with a Controller appointed by the King, to which Controller applications may be addressed concerning the active and passive demands relative to the incomes of the Royal Family.

ART. 85. The royal palaces and domains heretofore possessed by the King shall continue appertaining to his successors, and the Cortes shall provide for such acquisitions and improvements as they shall deem suitable to the dignity and recreation of the King.

CHAPTER IV.

ART. 86. The Lady Doña Maria II., by the grace of God, and by the formal abdication and cession of the Lord Dom Pedro I., Emperor of Brazil, shall reign always in Portugal.

ART. 87. Her legitimate descendants shall succeed to the throne, according to the regular order of primogeniture and representation, always preferring the anterior line to the posterior; in the same line the nearest degree to the most remote, in the same degree the male to the female, in the same sex the oldest to the youngest.

ART. 88. The line of the legitimate descendants of the Lady Doña Maria II. becoming extinct, the Crown shall pass to the collateral branch.

ART. 89. No foreigner shall be able to succeed to the Crown of the kingdom of Portugal.

ART. 90. The marriage of the hereditary Princess Presumptive to the Crown shall be made by approval of the King, and never with a foreigner: should the King not be in existence at the time of the settling of this marriage, it shall not be effected without the approbation of the General Cortes. Her husband shall have no share in the Government, and shall only be styled King after he has got a son or daughter by the Queen.

CHAPTER V. *Concerning the Regency in Minority, or Incapability of the King.*

ART. 91. The King is a minor till the age of 18 years completed.

ART. 92. During his minority the kingdom shall be governed by a Regency,

the which shall belong to the nearest relative of the King, according to the order of succession, and who shall be older than 25 years.

ART. 93. Should the King have no relative who possesses all these qualities, the kingdom shall be governed by a permanent Regency, nominated by the General Cortes, composed of three members, of whom the oldest in years shall be the President.

ART. 94. Should this Regency not be elected, a Provisional Regency shall govern the kingdom, composed of the two Ministers of State of the Kingdom and of Justice, and of the two Counsellors of State, the oldest in office, presided by the Queen Widow, and failing her, by the oldest Counsellor of State.

ART. 95. In the event of the decease of the Queen Regent, that Regency shall be presided by her husband.

ART. 96. If the King, from causes physical or moral, clearly acknowledged by a majority of each of the Chambers of the Cortes, is incapacitated to govern, in his stead shall govern as Regent the Prince Royal, if he be older than 18 years.

ART. 97. The Regent, as well as the Regency, shall take the oath set down in Article 76, adding the clause of fidelity to the King, and to deliver to him the Government when he attains his majority, or ceases to be incompetent.

ART. 98. The acts of the Regency and of the Regent shall be published, in the name of the King, in the following formula: "The Regency commands, in the name of the King;" "The Prince Regent Royal commands, in the name of the King."

ART. 99. Neither the Regent nor the Regency shall be responsible.

ART. 100. During the minority of the successor to the Crown, his tutor shall be the person named by his father in his will; in default of such person, the Queen Mother; in default of her, the General Cortes shall name a tutor; so that, however, no one shall be able to be the tutor of the King, except a person to whom, failing him, the Crown might devolve.

CHAPTER VI. *Of the Ministry.*

ART. 101. There shall be different Secretaries of State. The law shall assign the business belonging to each of them, and their number; it shall unite or separate them as it seems best to it.

ART. 102. The Ministers of State shall countersign or sign all the acts of the Executive Power, without which they shall have no execution.

ART. 103. The Ministers of State shall be responsible—

1. For treason.
2. For bribery, subornation, or extortion.
3. For abuse of power.
4. For non-observance of the law.
5. For any act against the liberty, security, or property of the citizens.
6. For any misuse of the public money.

ART. 104. A particular law shall specify the nature of these crimes, and the manner of proceeding against them.

ART. 105. The order of the King by word of mouth, or by writing, does not save the Ministers from responsibility.

ART. 106. Foreigners, though naturalized, cannot be Ministers of State.

CHAPTER VII. *Of the Council of State.*

ART. 107. There shall be a Council of State, composed of Counsellors for life, named by the King.

ART. 108. Foreigners, although naturalized, can never be Counsellors of State.

ART. 109. The Counsellors of State, before taking possession, shall put an oath into the hands the King, to maintain the Catholic and Apostolic Roman

ART. 110. The Counsellors shall be heard in all serious matters, and general measures of public administration, principally on a declaration of war, preparations for a peace, negotiations with foreign nations, as well as on all occasions on which the King proposes to exert any of the rights belonging to the Moderate Power set forth in Article 74, with exception of section 5.

ART. 111. The Counsellors of State are responsible for the counsels which they may give contrary to the laws, and to the interest of the State, manifestly treacherous.

ART. 112. The Prince Royal, whenever he shall have attained 18 years complete, shall be, of right, a member of the Council of State. The other Princes of the Royal House shall belong to the Council of State, if they be nominated thereto by the King, and not otherwise.

CHAPTER VIII. *Of the Military Force.*

ART. 113. All Portuguese are obliged to carry arms to maintain the independence and integrity of the kingdom, and to defend it from its external enemies as well as from its internal ones.

ART. 114. Should the General Cortes not designate the permanent military force by sea and land, it shall exist as it is found at the time, till the same Cortes alter it to more or less.

ART. 115. The military force is in its nature obedient, nor can it unite itself without an order to that effect from the legitimate authority.

ART. 116. It belongs to the Executive Power to employ the armed force by sea and land, as it seems best to it for the security and defence of the kingdom.

ART. 117. An especial ordinance shall regulate the organization of the army, its promotions, pay, and discipline, as well as the naval force.

TITLE VI. OF THE JUDICIAL POWER.

SOLE CHAPTER. *Of the Judges and Tribunals of Justice.*

ART. 118. The Judicial Power is independent, and shall be composed of Judges and Juries, which shall be instituted as well for civil as for criminal cases, how and when the Codes shall determine.

ART. 119. The Juries shall pronounce on the fact, and the Judges shall apply the law.

ART. 120. The Law Judges shall be perpetual; which, however, does not signify that they cannot be moved from one place to another, at the time and in the manner determined by law.

ART. 121. The King may suspend them for complaints made against them, previously hearing the said Judges and the Council of State. The papers which concern the business shall be transmitted in reference to the respective district, so that the forms of law may be attended to.

ART. 122. These Judges can only lose their place through a sentence.

ART. 123. All the Law Judges and officers of justice are responsible for the abuses of power and prevarications which they may commit in the exercise of their employments; this responsibility shall be made effectual by a regulating law.

ART. 124. For subornation, bribery, peculation, and extortion, there shall be instituted against them a popular action, which may take place within a year and a day by proceeding of the person complaining, or of any other person of the nation, observing the order of trial appointed by the law.

ART. 125. To judge causes, in the second and last instance, there shall be in the provinces of the kingdom establishments necessary for the accommodation of the towns.

ART. 126. In criminal cases, the examination of witnesses and all other parts of the trial, and the sentence, shall be public, from this time.

ART. 128. Without showing that a medium of reconciliation has been attempted, no process shall be begun.

ART. 129. For this purpose there shall be Justices of Peace who shall be elected for the same time and in the same manner as the officers of the Camaras. Their powers and districts shall be regulated by law.

ART. 130. In the capital of the kingdom, besides the branches which are to exist there, as in the other provinces, there shall be a tribunal denominated Supreme Tribunal of Justice, composed of lawyers, drawn from the judiciary branches by seniority, and they shall be honoured by the title of Council.

ART. 131. The powers of this tribunal are—

1st. To grant or refuse appeals in causes, and as the law fixes.

2nd. To take cognizance of the failings and errors of office committed by its ministers, those of the branches judiciary, and the persons employed in the Corps Diplomatique.

3rd. To take cognizance of and decide upon the disputes of jurisdiction, and the competencies of provincial judiciary branches.

TITLE VII. OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMY OF THE PROVINCES.

CHAPTER I. *Of Administration.*

ART. 132. The administration of the provinces shall remain going on in the same manner as it now is, unless by law it shall be changed.

CHAPTER II. *Of the Chambers.*

ART. 133. In all the cities and towns now existing, and in others which in future may exist, there shall be Camaras, to take cognizance of the economical and municipal government of the said cities and towns.

ART. 134. The Camaras shall be elective, and contain the number of members appointed by law; and he who obtains the greatest number of votes shall be president.

ART. 135. The exercise of municipal functions, formation of police, application of revenues, and all its particulars and powers, shall be decreed by a regulating law.

CHAPTER III. *Of Public Revenue.*

ART. 136. The receipt and expenditure of public revenue shall be intrusted to a tribunal under the name of "The Public Treasury," wherein, in different stations, duly established by law, its administration, expenditure, and accounts shall be regulated.

ART. 137. All direct contributions, except those which are applied to the interest and sinking fund of the public debt, shall be annually established by the General Cortes, and shall continue until their abolition be published, or till they be substituted for others.

ART. 138. The Minister of State for Finance, having received from the other Ministers the statements relative to the expenses of his Departments, shall annually present to the Chamber of Deputies, as soon as the Cortes shall be assembled, a general balance of receipt and expenditure of the Treasury in the preceding year, and also the general statement of all the public expenses for the future year, and of the amount of all the taxes and public revenue.

TITLE VIII. OF GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS AND GUARANTEES OF THE CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS OF PORTUGUESE CITIZENS.

ART. 139. The General Cortes, in the beginning of its Sessions, shall examine if the political constitution of the kingdom has been rigidly observed, to act as is just.

ART. 140. After four years have expired from the swearing of the Constitution of the kingdom, should any of its Articles be found to merit a reform, the proposition shall be made in writing, which must originate in the Chamber of Deputies, and be supported by the third part of them.

ART. 141. The proposition shall be read thrice, at the interval of six days from each reading, and after the third, the Chamber of Deputies will deliberate whether it can be admitted for discussion, following all the particularities demanded by law.

ART. 142. The discussion being admitted, and the necessity for a reform being proved, as to the constitutional Article, a law shall be passed, which shall be sanctioned and promulgated by the King in the ordinary form, and in which the electors of the Deputies for the following Legislature shall be commanded to give in their proceedings full power to accomplish the wished-for alteration or reform.

ART. 143. In the following Legislature, and in the first Session, the matter shall be proposed and discussed; and, should change or addition be deemed necessary, the fundamental law of the Constitution shall solemnly be promulgated, so changed or added to.

ART. 144. The limits and respective powers and rights, of a political nature, and of the political and individual rights of citizens, must be solely constitutional. All that is not constitutional may be altered without the formalities requisite for ordinary legislation.

ART. 145. The inviolability of the civil and political rights of Portuguese citizens, which have as a base the liberty, individual security, and property of persons, is guaranteed by the Constitution of the kingdom in the following manner—

§ 1. No citizen can be obliged to do, or not to do, anything, unless by virtue of the law.

§ 2. The disposition of law shall have no retro-active effect.

§ 3. All persons may communicate their thoughts, by words and writings, and publish them in print, without dependence on censorship; but they shall, however, be responsible for the abuses they may commit in exercising this right, in the case and by the form determined by law.

§ 4. No one can be persecuted on account of religion, provided he respects that of the State, and does not offend public morals.

§ 5. Any person may remain in or quit the kingdom as he chooses, taking with him his property, observing the police regulations, and if he does no injustice to a third person.

§ 6. Every citizen has in his house an inviolable asylum; at night it cannot be entered but by his consent, or in case of complaint made from within, or to save it from fire or inundation: and by day the entry to houses shall only be allowed in the manner directed by law.

§ 7. No one shall be made a prisoner without a fault assigned, except in the cases declared by law, and in such within 24 hours, reckoning from his caption, should it be in cities, towns, or other places near the residence of a Judge; and in the remote places within a reasonable time, which the law will allot, in reference to the extent of territory. The Judge, by a note signed by himself, will inform the accused why he is arrested, who are his accusers by name, and the names of the witnesses, should there be such.

§ 8. Even with fit cause no one shall be conducted to prison, or kept therein when a prisoner, if he give proper bail in cases allowed by the law; and, in general, in all cases of crimes which are punished with no greater penalty than six months of imprisonment, or banishment beyond the frontier, the guilty person may be free on bail.

§ 9. Excepting in cases of *flagrante delicto*, the imprisonment shall not be executed without a written order from the legal authority authorized by law: should it be arbitrary, the Judge who gave the order, and he who required it, shall be punished, as determined by law.

What is enacted, with respect to imprisonments before guilt proved, does not comprehend the military ordinances established as necessary for the discipline and recruiting of the army, nor the cases which are not

purely criminal, and those in which the law determines the imprisonment of any person for having disobeyed the orders of justice, or for not having fulfilled any obligation within an allotted space.

§ 10. No one shall be sentenced but by a competent authority, in virtue of an anterior law, and in the form thereby prescribed.

§ 11. The independence of the judicial power shall be maintained. No authority shall have power to advocate pending causes, to excite them, or to revive those finished.

§ 12. The law shall be equal to all, either as to chastisements or protection, and shall reward according to the merits of each.

§ 13. Every citizen may be admitted to public, civil, political, or military employments, without any difference but that due to his talents and virtues.

§ 14. No one shall be exempt from contributing towards the expenses of the State in proportion to his means.

§ 15. All privileges which may not be essential to and entirely consonant with public employments are abolished.

§ 16. Excepting those causes which appertain by their nature to particular judges, conformably to the law, there shall be no privileged court, nor especial commissions, in civil or criminal causes.

§ 17. A civil code and a criminal one shall be drawn up as soon as possible, founded on the solid basis of justice and equity.

§ 18. Lashes from henceforth are abolished; as well as torture, and branding with a hot iron, and all other cruel penalties.

§ 19. No punishment shall pass from the person of the delinquent. But there shall be in no case confiscation of goods; nor shall the infamy of the guilty person be transmitted to the relatives in any degree whatsoever.

§ 20. The prisons shall be secure, clean, and well grated, having several houses for the separation of the criminals, in reference to their crimes and their nature.

§ 21. The right of property is guaranteed in all its plenitude. If the public good, legally proved to be so, demands the use or possession of the property of a citizen, he shall previously be indemnified for it. The law shall distinguish the cases in which that exception shall take place, and shall assign the rules to determine the indemnity.

§ 22. The Public Debt is also guaranteed.

§ 23. No kind of labour, culture, industry, or commerce can be prohibited, so long as it does not oppose public customs, the security, or health of the citizens.

§ 24. Inventors shall have the property of their inventions or discoveries. The law shall ensure to them an exclusive temporary privilege, or shall remunerate them according to the loss that they may sustain by its becoming common.

§ 25. The secrecy of letters is inviolable. The administration of the Post Office is vigorously responsible for any infraction of this Article.

§ 26. The recompenses conferred for services done to the State, either civil or military, is guaranteed, as well as the right acquired by them, according to the law.

§ 27. The public officers are strictly responsible for the abuses and omissions which they may commit in the exercise of their functions, and for not making their subalterns effectually responsible.

§ 28. Every citizen may present, by writing, to the Legislative Power, and to the Executive, claims, complaints, or petitions, even to the exposing of any infraction of the constitution; requiring before the competent authority the effective responsibility of the infractors, or delinquents.

§ 29. The Constitution also guarantees public charity.

§ 30. Primary and gratuitous instruction to all citizens.

§ 31. Guarantees hereditary nobility, and its privileges.

§ 32. Colleges and Universities, where the Elements of the Sciences, Belles Lettres, and Arts, shall be taught.

§ 33. The Constitutional Powers cannot suspend the Constitution, as

regards individual rights, except in the cases and circumstances specified in the following paragraph.

§ 34. In cases of rebellion, or the invasion of enemies, when the security of the State demands it, the formalities which guarantee individual liberty may be dispensed with for a limited period, which must be done by an especial Act of the Legislative Power. But should the Cortes at that time not be assembled, and the risk to the country be very great, the Government may exercise the same measure, as a provisional one, because indispensable, suspending it immediately when the urgent necessity which caused it ceases, the Cortes, on their assembling, being bound to require a list authenticated of the captions, seizures, and of the other preventive steps taken; and all authorities whatsoever, which command such measures to be adopted, shall be responsible for the abuses resulting from the measures aforesaid.

Wherefore I command all the Authorities, to which belong the knowledge and execution of this Constitutional Charter, to swear to it, and cause it to be sworn to, to fulfil it, and cause it to be fulfilled, and to maintain it, as scrupulously as is therein expressed. The Regency of these my kingdoms and dominions thus understanding it, and causing it to be printed, published, fulfilled, and maintained, as entirely as is therein expressed; and it shall be valid as a Charter passed through the Chancery, although through it it has not to pass, notwithstanding the Ordinance to the contrary, which, chiefly for this object, I think fit to abrogate, it otherwise remaining in force; and notwithstanding the default of countersigning, and other formalities of style, which I am also pleased to dispense with.

Given in the Palace of Rio de Janeiro, 29th of April, in the year of the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1826.

THE KING.

FRANCISCO GOMEZ DA SILVA.

Registered in f. 2 of the corresponding book.—Rio de Janeiro, 30th April, 1826.

FRANCISCO GOMEZ DA SILVA,

Chief Officer of the Imperial Cabinet.

B.

Royal Decree of February 10, 1842.

Senhora,

OS Ministros de vossa Magestade, tendo tido a fortuna de fazer desaparecer da capital a perigosa exaltação, e o armamento inconsiderado de parte de seus habitantes, que esteve a ponto de produzir os resultados mais desastrosos, vem hoje declarar a vossa Magestade, que reputam chegado o momento, em que a salvação publica exige imperiosamente, que vossa Magestade, como Soberana e Mãe Carinhosa de Seus Povos, se appresse em suspender, em quanto é tempo, a torrente de calamidades que os ameaça; dignando-se mandar pôr em vigor a Carta Constitucional de 1826; determinando a convocação a mais breve possível das Côrtes, que representam a nação, segundo a mesma carta; e ordenando que os Deputados venham a ellas com todos os poderes necessarios, parar alterar qualquer de seus artigos, se por ventura taes alterações forem necessarias ao bem do Estado.

A manifestação deste desejo das provincias do norte e centro do reino, a expressão da mesma vontade, ja patente da maior parte de povo do resto do reino, e da generalidade da força armada, tornam não sómente perigosa, mas completamente impossivel a resistencia; e toda a procrastinação da decisão da publica anciedade não teria menos difficuldades, nem menos inconvenientes.

Não é esta a occasião, nem o dever dos Ministros de vossa Magestade, neste momento, apreciar as causas que conduziram os negocios publicos a este extremo; chamados ao Conselho de vossa Magestade na hora extrema, só podemos partir do facto, no estado em que o encontrámos. Evitar a guerra civil, salvar a dignidade da Corôa, não comprometter nem a estabilidade do throno, nem as liberdades publicas; tal é o nosso sincero intento, assim como a obrigação que nos compete, e a que nos submettemos, é a de tomar sobre nós o enorme peso da responsabilidade, que por este conselho possa competir-nos, quando vossa Magestade se digne adopta-lo.

DUQUE DA TERCEIRA.

LUIS DA SILVA MOUSINHO DE ALBUQUERQUE.

JOSE JORGE LOUREIRO.

Lisboa, em 10 de Fevereiro de 1842.

The Queen's Decree.

EM vista do relatorio do meu Conselho de Ministros, e convencida que é chegado o momento de prover á salvação publica; sou servida declarar que se acha em vigor a Carta Constitucional de 1826, como lei fundamental do Estado; e na conformidade da mesma carta, ordeno que se reunam as Côrtes extraordinarias no dia dez de Junho do corrente anno, devendo os Deputados, eleitos para ellas, vir munidos dos mais amplos poderes. Os Ministros e Secretarios d'Estado de todas as repartições o tenham assim entendido, e façam executar.

RAINHA.

DUQUE DA TERCEIRA.

LUIS DA SILVA MOUSINHO DE ALBUQUERQUE.

JOSE JORGE LOUREIRO.

*Palacio das Necessidades,
em 10 de Fevereiro de 1842.*

(Translation.)

Madam,

Lisbon, February 10, 1842.

YOUR Majesty's Ministers having been fortunate enough to quell the dangerous excitement existing in the capital, and to stop the running rashly to arms of part of the inhabitants, which measure was very nearly producing the most disastrous result, now declare to your Majesty that they consider this to be the moment when public safety imperiously demands, that your Majesty, as the Sovereign and tender mother of her people, hasten to suspend, while in time, the torrent of evils which threaten them, by deigning to order the Charter of 1826 to be put in vigour, and ordering the calling of the Cortes which represent the nation according to the said Charter, directing the Deputies to present themselves with all the necessary powers, in order to alter any of its articles, in case such alteration should be considered necessary for the good of the State.

The manifestation of this desire, both by the northern provinces and by the centre of the kingdom, the expression of the same desire, already ascertained by the majority of the people in the remaining part of the kingdom, as well as by the armed force, would render any resistance not only dangerous, but totally impossible; and all procrastination in the decision of giving publicity to that which is anxiously desired by the nation, would not meet either with less difficulties, or with less inconveniences.

This is not the occasion, nor yet the duty of your Majesty's Ministers to appreciate at the moment the cause which brought public affairs to such an extreme; called to your Majesty's Council at the last hour, they can only reason upon facts as to the state in which they found them. To avoid civil war, to save the dignity of the Crown; not to compromise either the stability of the Throne, or the public liberties, is our sincere desire, as well as our duty to which we submit, is of taking upon ourselves the enormous responsibility that the present Council brings on us should your Majesty deign to adopt it.

(Signed)

DUKE DA TERCEIRA.

LUIS DA SILVA MOUSINHO DE ALBUQUERQUE.

JOSE JORGE LOUREIRO.

CONVINCED by the report of my Council of Ministers that this is the moment to provide for the public safety, I am pleased to declare that the Constitutional Charter of 1826 is in vigour as the fundamental law of the State; and in conformity with the same Charter, I order the extraordinary Cortes to assemble on the 10th day of June of the present year, the elected Deputies presenting themselves, furnished with the most ample powers.

The Ministers and Secretaries of State of all Departments shall so understand it, and cause it to be executed.

(Signed)

THE QUEEN.

DUKE DA TERCEIRA.

LUIS DA SILVA MOUSINHO DE ALBUQUERQUE.

JOSE JORGE LOUREIRO.

*Palace of the Necessidades,**February 10, 1842.*

C.

Lord Howard de Walden to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received March 20.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, March 10, 1842.

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit the "Diario do Governo" of the 10th instant, in which are published two decrees of the Queen, the first for postponing the assembling of the Cortes till the 10th July; the second for regulating the elections.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HOWARD DE WALDEN.

Inclosure 1.

Decree for deferring the day of the reunion of the Cortes, published in the "Diario do Governo" of the 9th March, 1842.

DECREE.

TOMANDO em consideração que as diversas operações, que constituem o processo da eleição dos Deputados, pelo methodo estabelecido na Carta Constitucional, não podem realisar-se no curto espaço de tempo, que decorre até ao dia dez de Junho, sem que sejam preteridas formalidades essenciaes ao mesmo processio: Hei por bem, ouvido o Conselho d'Estado, revogar o decreto de dez de Fevereiro ultimo, na parte em que fixava o dia dez de Junho para a reunião das Cortes Geraes Extraordinarias, e ordenar que a dita reunião fique transferida para o dia dez de Julho proximo. Os Ministros e Secretarios d'Estado das differentes repartições o tenham assim entendido, e façam executar.

Palacia das Necessidades, em 5 de Março de 1842.

RAINHA.

DUQUE DA TERCEIRA.
ANTONIO BERNARDO DA COSTA CABRAL.
ANTONIO DE AZEVEDO MELLO E CARVALHO.
BARAO DO TOJAL.
ANTONIO JOSE MARIA CAMPELO.

(Translation.)

TAKING into consideration that the various operations which constitutes the process of election of Deputies in the manner established in the Constitutional Charter, cannot be realized within the short period existing between this day and the 10th of June next, without omitting some essential formalities in the said process. I am pleased, after hearing my Council of State, to revoke the Decree of the 10th of February last, which fixed the 10th of June next, for the reunion of the Extraordinary Session of the General Cortes, and to order the reunion to be transferred to the 10th of July next.

The Ministers, &c.

Palace of the Necessidades, March 5, 1842.

THE QUEEN.

DUKE DA TERCEIRA.
ANTONIO BERNARDO DA COSTA CABRAL.
ANTONIO DE AZEVEDO MELLO E CARVALHO.
BARAO DO TOJAL.
ANTONIO JOSE MARIA CAMPELO.

Inclosure 2.

Decree Regulating the Elections.

HAVENDO Eu, por Decreto da data de hoje, Ordenado que se reunam Côrtes Geraes Extraordinarias no dia dez de Julho do corrente anno; e Attendendo a que algumas das disposições contidas no Decreto de quatro de Junho de mil oitocentos trinta e seis, que regulou as ultimas eleições segundo o methodo estabelecido no Capitulo quinto da Carta Constitucional, nao sao hoje exequiveis; Hei por bem Decretar o seguinte:

TITULO I.

Disposições geraes.

Artigo 1. A eleição dos Deputados é indirecta. Os cidadãos Portuguezes activos elegem, em assembléas primarias de Parochia, Eleitores de Provincia; e os collegios dos Eleitores de Provincia elegem os Deputados da Nação.

Art. 2. Sao cidadãos Portuguezes:

1. Os filhos de pais Portuguezes, nascidos em territorio Portuguez.

2. Os filhos de pais estrangeiros que nasceram em territorio Portuguez.

Exceptuam-se aquelles cujos pais residirem nelle por serviço de suas respectivas Nações.

3. Os filhos de pai portuguez e os illegitimos de mai portuguez nascidos em paiz estrangeiro, que vieram estabelecer o seu domicilio em territorio Portuguez.

4. Os filhos de pai Portuguez que estiverem em paiz estrangeiro em serviço do Reino, ainda que nelle nao tenham domicilio.

5. Os estrangeiros naturalisados.

Art. 3. Deixam de ser cidadãos Portuguezes:

1. Os que se naturalisaram em paiz estrangeiro.

2. Os que sem licença dos Senhores Reis destes Reinos, acceitaram empregos, pensão ou condecoração de algum Governo estrangeiro.

3. O que foi banido por sentença.

Art. 4. Perdem temporariamente a qualidade de cidadão Portuguez:

1. Os condemnados a prisao ou degredo, em quanto durarem os effeitos da sentença.

2. Os que teem incapacidade fysica ou moral, em quanto ella durar.

TITULO II.

Eleitores e Elegiveis.

Art. 5. Teem voto nas assembléas primarias:

1. Os que pagarem annualmente de decima de juros, fóros e pensões, ou de quaesquer proventos de empregos de Camaras Municipaes, Misericordias e Hospitaes, a quantia de dez mil réis.

2. Os que pagarem annualmente de decima de predios rusticos e urbanos arrendados a quantia de cinco mil réis.

prebendados as soldadas das classes de marinhagem, os salarios dos artifices e mais empregados braçaes das diversas Repartições, nem os vencimentos das pragaas de pret; exceptuando os aspirantes a officiaes que tiverem o vencimento de doze mil réis mensaes, os sargentos adjutantes, os sargentos quarteis mestres do exercito, e os das guardas municipaes.

6. Os pensionistas do Estado que tiverem de pensao annual, qualquer que seja a sua origem, cem mil réis.

Art. 6. São excluidos de votar nas assembléas primarias:

1. Os que nao estiverem no gozo de seus direitos civis e politicos;
2. Os estrangeiros nao naturalizados;
3. Os menores de vinte e cinco annos.

Exceptuam-se:

1. Os casados,
2. Os officiaes do exercito e da armada,
3. Os bachareis formados.
4. Os clérigos de ordens sacras:

Todos os quaes poderao votar se viverem vinte e um annos completos, e se acharem comprehendidos em alguma das disposicoes do Artigo quinto.

4. Os filhos familias que estiverem em companhia de seus pais, salvo se servirem os officios publicos de que tracta o numero quinto Artigo quinta.

5. Os criados de servir.

Nao sao reputados criados de servir:

1. Os guarda-livros,
2. Os primeiros caixeiros das casas de commercio,
3. Os criados da Casa Real que nao forem dos chamados de galao branco,

4. Os administradores de fazendas ruraes e de fabricas:

Todos os quaes poderao votar se estiverem comprehendidos em alguma das disposicoes do Artigo quinto.

6. Os libertos.

7. Os pronunciados em queréla au devassa.

8. Os fallidos em quanto nao forem julgados de boa fé.

Art. 7. Podem ser Eleitores de Provincia, e votar na eleição para Deputados:

1. Os que pagarem annualmente de decima de juro, fóros e pensões, au de quaesquer proventos de empregos de Camaras Municipaes, Misericordias e Hospitaes a quantia de vinte mil réis.

2. Os que pagarem annualmente de decima de predios rusticos e urbanos arrendados a quantia de dez mil réis.

3. Os que pagarem annualmente de decima de predios rusticos e urbanos não arrendados, e de qualquer rendimento proveniente de industria, a quantia de dous mil réis.

4. Os egressos que tiverem de prestação annual duzentos mil réis.

5. Os empregados do Estado, quer estejam em effectivo serviço, quer jubilados, aposentados ou reformados, quer pertençam ás Repartições extinctas, que tiverem de ordenado, soldo ou congrua duzentos mil réis annuaes.

6. Os pensionistas do Estado que tiverem de pensão annual, qualquer que seja a sua origem, duzentos mil réis.

Art. 8. Não podem ser Eleitores de Provincia:

1. Os que pelo Artigo sexto são excluidos de votar nas assembléas primarias.

2. Os que não tiverem residencia no Concelho.

Art. 9. Podem ser eleitos Deputados:

1. Os que pagarem annualmente de decima de juro, fóros e pensões, ou de quaesquer proventos de empregos de Camaras Municipaes, Misericordias e Hospitaes quarenta mil réis.

2. Os que pagarem annualmente de decima de predios rusticos e urbanos vinte mil réis.

3. Os que pagarem annualmente de decima de predios rusticos e

urbanos não arrendados, e de qualquer rendimento proveniente de industria, a quantia de quatro mil réis;

4. Os empregados do Estado, quer estejam em effectivo serviço, quer jubilados, aposentados ou reformados, quer pertençam ás Repartições extintas, que tiverem de ordenado, soldo ou congrua, quatrocentos mil réis annuaes.

5. Os pensionistas do Estado, que tiverem de pensão annual, qualquer que seja a sua origem, quatrocentos mil réis.

Art. 10. Não podem ser eleitos Deputados :

1. Os que pelo Artigo oitavo não podem ser Eleitores de Provincia.
2. Os estrangeiros, posto que sejam naturalisados.

TITULO III.

Recenseamento.

Art. 11. O recenseamento dos eleitores e elegiveis para a proxima eleição de Deputados será o mesmo a que se procedeu em virtude da Lei de 27 de Outubro de 1840, e segundo as Instrucções de 22 de Maio de 1841, com as modificações seguintes.

Art. 12. As Camaras e Commissoes de recenseamento, logo que recebam o presente Decreto, farao extraír do dito recenseamento tres listas separadas.

A primeira comprehenderá todos os que, na conformidade dos Artigos quinto e sexto deste Decreto, teem voto nas assembléas primarias.

A segunda lista comprehenderá todos os que, em conformidade dos Artigos setimo e oitavo, podem ser Eleitores de Provincia.

A terceira lista comprehenderá todos os que, em conformidade dos Artigos nono e decimo, podem ser eleitos Deputados.

Art. 13. Se houver algum Concelho em que o numero dos recenseados para votarn as assembléas primarias seja menor que sessenta, completar-se-ha este numero com os immediatamente mais collectados. Similhantermente se procederá nos Concelhos em que o numero dos recenseados para Eleitores de Provincia fôr menor que trinta.

§ unico. Havendo mais de um collectado na mesma e ultima quota chamado para prefazer os numeros acima indicados, serão todos addicionados ás respectivas listas.

Art. 14. No dia vinte de Abril se publicarão as listas, de que tracta o Artigo doze, affixando-se uma cópia authentica dellas nas portas das Egrejas Parochiaes, e mais logares do estylo.

§ unico. As listas originaes estarão patentes na casa da Camara ás pessoas que quizerem examina-las.

Art. 15. Todo o individuo que não fôr devidamente recenseado poderá até ao dia vinte e cinco de Abril apresentar a sua reclamação por escripto perante a Camara ou Commissão de recenseamento.

§ unico. No mesmo prazo e do mesmo modo todo o Eleitor recenseado poderá reclamar contra o recenseamento ou exclusao de qualquer individuo, que elle julgar indevidamente recenseado ou excluido.

Art. 16. Até ao dia vinte e oito de Abril decidirá a Camara, ou Commissão, as reclamações que perante ella forem feitas.

§ 1. As decisões, ou para riscar ou para admittir, serão tomadas summariamente.

§ 2. Em resultado das referidas decisões serão addicionados ás listas os nomes dos que novamente foram recenseados, e eliminar-se-hão os nomes dos que foram excluidos.

Art. 17. No dia trinta de Abril a Camara ou Commissão publicará a lista das alterações feitas no recenseamento em virtude das decisoes, de que tracta o Artigo antecedente.

Art. 18. Publicadas as listas, como fica disposto no artigo quatorze, nenhuma alteração póde fazer-se nellas, senão em virtude de decisão do Conselho de Districto tomada em conformidade do Artigo seguinte.

Art. 19. Das decisões das Camaras e Commissões de recenseamento ha recurso para o Conselho de Districto.

§ 1. O recurso será interposto perante a Camara ou Commissão respectiva, desde o dia trinta de Abril até ao dia tres de Maio, e será por ella immediatamente remettido ao Administrador Geral para ser presente ao Conselho de Districto.

§ 2. O recurso interpõe-se por declaração escripta, e apresentada pelo recorrente; a qual deverá ser acompanhada dos documentos e allegações que lhe servem de fundamento.

§ 3. Dar-se-ha ás partes que o pedirem recibo da entrega da petição de recurso e documentos.

Art. 20. O Conselho de Districto decidirá estes recursos até ao dia vinte de Maio, e o Administrador Geral os devolverá immediatamente á Camara ou Commissão recorrida. As decisões do Conselho serão motivadas.

§ unico. As listas eleitoraes serão rectificadas segundo as mesmas decisões.

Art. 21. Nenhum cidadão póde ser recenseado eleitor ou elegivel senão no seu domicilio politico.

§ 1. O domicilio politico de todo o Portuguez entende-se ser no Conselho onde tem a sua residencia a major parte do anno.

§ 2. E' permittida a transferencia do domicilio politico de um para outro Concelho. Esta transferencia deve ser registada perante a Camara de cada um dos Concelhos antes da publicação das listas de que tracta o Artigo quatorze.

§ 3. Os empregados amoviveis podem usar do seu direito eleitoral nos Concelhos em que exercem as suas funções.

§ 4. O domicilio politico dos militares é no quartel em que residem.

Art. 22. O rendimento proveniente de acaões de banco e companhias, ou de inscripções e apolices de divida publica, que nao forem sujeitas á decima, será contemplado para todos os effeitos do recenseamento; tendo-se em consideração o rendimento do anno anterior áquelile em que se fizer o recenseamento.

Art. 23. Sero contempladas cumulativa e proporcionalmente as quotas de decima provenientes das differentes origens sujeitas a esta contribuição; e bem assim os rendimentos da mesma isentos, e designados nesta lei, como se demonstra no seguinte exemplo:

Rendimento de acaões de companhias, cincoenta mil réis	50\$000
De empregos, trinta mil réis	30\$000
De decima de juros, quinhentos réis	5\$000
De decima de predios rusticos ou urbanos arrendados, duzentos e cincoenta réis	5\$000
De decima de predios rusticos ou urbanos nao urbanos nao arrendados, ou de qualquer rendimento de industria, cem reis	10\$000
	<hr/>
	100\$000
	<hr/>

§ 1. Por semelhante modo serao calculados todos os casos occorrentes no recenseamento.

§ 2. O quinto exprime a metade do rendimento correspondente a decima para todos os casos especificados neste Decreto.

Art. 25. As decimas de juros, foros e quaesquer pensões serao contadas para o recenseamento daquelles por conta de quem sao pagas.

TITULO IV.

ELEICAO.

CAPITULO I.

Da Eleicao nasa assembléas primarias.

Art. 26. Em cada Concelho haverá pelo menos uma assembléa primaria.

Art. 27. Nenhuma assembléa deveréa comprehender menos de mil fogos.

§ unico. Exceptua-se o caso em que o Concelho tenha menos de mil fogos.

Art. 28. A assembléa primaria que comprehender mil fogos e nao chegarem a dous mil dará um Eleitor. A que tiver dous mil fogos e nao chegar a tres mil dará dous Eleitores. A que tiver tres mil fogos e nao chegar a quatro mil dará tres Eleitores, e assim progressivamente.

§ unico. Os Concelhos que constituirem uma assembléa primaria de menos de mil fógos darao assim mesmo um Eleitor.

Art. 29. O numero das assembléas para cada Concelho, seus limites e o logar da sua reuniao serao fixados pelas Camaras Municipaes, á vista do Mappa No. 1, que faz parte do presente Decreto.

§ unico. Esta designação será feita em Edital da Camara, o qual será affixado nos logares do estylo no dia vinte de Abril.

Art. 30. A eleicao nas assembléas primarias terá logar no dia cinco de Junho.

Art. 31. Os Presidentes das Camaras publicarao, por Editaes affixados nas portas das Igrejas Parochiaes e mais logares do estylo, o local, dia e hora da reuniao das assembléas.

§ unico. As assembléas de cada Concelho reunir-se-hao todas á mesma hora.

Art. 32. Havendo uma só assembléa no Concelho, preside a ella o Presidente da Camara. Havendo mais de uma assembléa o Presidente da Camara preside á que se reunir na Freguezia principal do Concelho; e as outras assembléas serao presididas pelos Vereadores, e na sua falta pelas pessoas que a Camara designar d'entre os elegiveis para os cargos municipaes.

§ unico. Reputa-se Freguezia principal do Concelho a da Cathedral, e onde a nao houver, a da Igreja matriz da cabeça do Concelho.

Art. 33. A Camara enviará a cada um dos Presidentes das assembléas um quaderno do recenseamento dos Eleitores que devem votar na sua assembléa, e um quaderno do recenseamento de todos os elegiveis do Concelho para Eleitores de Provincia.

Art. 34. A Camara enviará igualmente aos Presidentes quadernos rubricados pelo Presidente da Camara, a fim de nelles se lavrarem as actas das diversas eleições.

Art. 36. A assembléa eleitoral ~~aprovará~~, ou ~~desaprovará~~ os ~~propostos~~ por algum signal como levantando a ~~mao~~ direita.

§ unico. Se nao forem ~~approvados~~, renovar-se-ha a proposta até tres vezes; e, se ainda ~~assim~~ forem ~~rejeitados~~, serao ~~eleitos~~ em escrutinio por uma Mesa provisoria nomeada pelo Presidente.

Art. 37. Obtida a maioria dos ~~votantes~~ os ~~Escrutinadores~~, e ~~Secretarios~~ ~~assim~~ ~~eleitos~~ tomarao assento ao lado do Presidente.

§ 1. Destas eleições se lavrará ~~acta~~; devendo o Secretario ~~que a lavrar~~, ~~le-la~~ immediatamente á assembléa.

§ 2. Uma lista contendo os nomes dos nomeados para comporem a Mesa, e assignada pelo Presidente, e um dos Secretarios, será affixada nas portas da Igreja, em que a assembléa estiver reunida.

Art. 38. Em cada assembléa eleitoral estará sobre a mesa uma urna ~~com~~ a inscripção, "Deputados."

Art. 39. Os Parochos das Freguezias que constituem a assembléa eleitoral assistirao á eleição para informar sobre a identidade dos votantes.

§ 1. As Mesas eleitoraes nao começarao o acto da eleição sem que estejam presentes os Parochos.

§ 2. Faltando o Parocho, a Mesa nomeará um Sacerdote, ou pessoa que julgar mais idonea para fazer as suaz vezes.

§ 3. O Parocho, ou quem suas vezes fizer, tomará logar na Meza ao lado direito do Presidente.

Art. 40. A Mesa da Eleição será collocada de maneira que os ~~Eleitores~~ possam ter livre accesso a ella, e presenciar todos os actos eleitoraes.

Art. 41. Aos Presidentes das Mesas incumbe manter a ~~ordem~~, e regular a policia das assembléas.

§ unico. As authoridades locaes darão inteiro comprimento ás requisições que para este effeito os Presidentes das Mesas lhes dirigirem.

Art. 42. Nenhum individuo póde apresentar-se armado na assembléa eleitoral; e o que o fizer será della expulso.

Art. 43. Nas assembléas eleitoraes nao se poderá discutir ou ~~deliberae~~ sobre objectos estranhos ás eleições. Tudo o que além disto se tractar é ~~nullo~~ r, de nenhum effeito.

Art. 44. Tres Vogaes de Mesa, pelo menos, estarao sempre presentes a todos os actos eleitoraes.

§ unico. Na ausencia do Presidente fará as suas vezes o Vogal mais velho que se achar presente.

Art. 45. As Mesas decidem provisoriamente as duvidas que se suscitarem a respeito das operações da assembléa.

§ 1. Todas as reclamações que se apresentarem serao mencionadas nas Actas. Os documentos que lhes disserem respeito, serao appensos ás Actas, e rubricados pelos Vogaes da Mesa, e pelo reclamante.

§ 2. Todas as decisões das Mesas sobre quaesquer duvidas ou reclamações, s eraomotivadas e inseridas nas Actas.

§ 3. As decisões sao tomadas á pluralidade de votos. No caso d'empate o Presidente tem voto de qualidade.

§ 4. A' Camara dos Deputados pertence a decisao definitiva das duvidas e reclamações acima mencionadas.

§ unico. Os Presidentes das Mesas podem votar na assembléa a que presidem, ainda que ahi senao achem recenseados.

Art. 48. Ninguem pôde votar em mais de uma assembléa eleitoral.

Art. 49. A' proporção que cada um dos Eleitores chamados se aproximar á Mesa, um dos Escrutinadores ou Secretarios escreverá o seu appellido ao lado do votante. O Eleitor só entao entregará ao Presidente, dobrada e sem assignatura a lista da votação. O Presidente lançará a lista na urna.

§ unico. As listas deverao conter tantos nomes quantos forem os Eleitores que a assembléa houver de eleger, com a declaração da Freguezia em que residem. O Presidente da Mesa assim o annunciará antes de se acceitarem as listas.

Art. 50. Nao se apresentando mais Eleitores, o Presidente ordenará uma chamada geral dos que nao tiverem votado.

Art. 51. Duas horas depois desta chamada, o Presidente mandará contar as listas que se acharem na urna, e fará confrontar o seu numero com as notas de descarga postas no quaderno do recenseamento.

§ unico. O resultado desta contagem e confrontação será mencionado na acta, e publicado por Edital affixado na porta da casa da assembléa.

Art. 52. Feita a contagem das listas, nenhuma outra poderá ser recebida.

Art. 53. Se o acto da Eleição se nao poder concluir até ao sol posto, o Presidente da Mesa eleitoral mandará fechar as listas e mais papeis em um cofre de tres chaves, uma das quaes ficará na sua mao, e as outras nas dos dous Vogaes mais velhos da Mesa. O cofre será guardado com segurança, e no dia seguinte será aberto na presença da assembléa, para se continuar a eleição a mesma hora do dia antecedente.

Art. 54. Seguir-se-ha o apuramento dos votos, tomando o Presidente successivamente cada uma das listas, desdobrando-a, e entregando-a alternadamente a um dos Escrutinadores, o qual a lerá em voz alta, e restituirá ao Presidente. Os nomes dos votados serão escriptos por ambos os Secretarios ao mesmo tempo, com os votos que forem tendo, numerados por algarismo.

Art. 55. Sao válidas as listas dos votantes, posto que tenham nomes de menos ou de mais; neste ultimo caso nao serao contados os ultimos nomes excedentes.

Art. 56. As Mesas eleitoraes nao podem recusar nem deixar de apurar os votos que recairem em pessoas cujo nome se ache inscripto no recenseamento dos elegiveis.

Art. 57. Na acta se mencionarao os nomes dos votados, e o numero de votos que cada um teve, por mais pequeno que seja, escripto por extenso. Uma relação dos votados sera publicada por Edital affixado na porta da casa da assembléa.

§ unico. Dos votos annullados, e do motivo por que o foram, se fará pelo mesmo modo expressa menção na acta.

Art. 58. Terminada a eleição, queimar-se-hao na presença da assembléa as listas da votação. A acta mencionara esta circumstancia.

Art. 59. O Presidente da assembléa proclamá Eleitores de Provincia os que reuniram maior numero de votos.

§ unico. Havendo empate de votos é preferido o mais velho.

§ 2. Uma igual cópia será enviada ao Presidente da Camara do Concelho, para ser depositada no archivo della.

§ 3. Tanto as actas originaes como as copias serao assignadas por todos os Vogaes da Mesa. Se algum delles deixar de assignar, o Secretario mencionará esta circumstancia, e o motivo della.

Art. 61. Os Presidentes das assembléas eleitoraes, terminada a Eleição e mais actos consecutivos, farao fechar e lacrar as actas e mais papeis relativos á Eleição, e as enviará ao Presidente da Camara do Concelho, escrevendo por fora, Para ser remettido ao Presidente da Camara de (Capital em que deve reunir-se o Collegio eleitoral da Provincia) do Presidente da assembléa eleitoral do Concelho de (nome do Concelho.)

Art. 62. Os Presidentes das Camaras remetterao immediatamente ao Presidente da Camara da Capital da Provincia, fechados e lacrados como os receberam as actas e papeis de que tracta o Artigo antecedente, e bem assim as listas originaes dos Eleitores e Elegiveis de que tracta o Artigo 12, e a cópia dos Editaes de que se faz mensao no Artigo 29.

Art. 63. As despesas que se fizerem com livros, papel, urnas, cofres, e com quaesquer outros objectos relativos ao expediente do recenseamento e ao das eleições, serao satsifeitas pelas Camaras Municipaes.

CAPITULO II.

Da eleição nos Collegios eleitoraes.

Art. 64. Os Collegios eleitoraes elegerao um Deputado por cada seis mil e quinhentos a sete mil fogos.

Art. 65. O numero de Deputados que devera dar cada Provincia, e o lugar em que deverão reunir-se os Collegios eleitoraes vao designados no Mappa N.º II, que faz parte do presente Decreto

Art. 66. Os Eleitores de Provincia reunir-se-hao na casa da Camara da Capital indicada nos seus respectivos Diplomas, ou naquella que previamente tiver sido destinada, no dia dezoito de Junho pelas dez horas da manha.

§ unico. O Eleitor Provincial que sem causa justificada deixar de comparecer na assembléa, a que é chamado, e lhe nao communicar o seu impedimento por escripto antes de principiar a eleição, será considerado inhabil por tempo de quatro annos para todo o emprego publico. A Mesa da assembléa remetterá o nome do que assim fôr omisso, á Secretaria d'Estado dos Negocios do Reino, para que esta disposiçao tenha o devido effeito, e para chegar ao conhecimento da Camara dos Deputados, logo que esteja reunida.

Art. 67. O Presidente da Camara da Capital da Provincia, ou quem suas vezes fizer, comparecerá, no mesmo local, á mesma hora com as actas e mais papeis de que tracta o Artigo 63.

Art. 68. O Presidente da Camara nomeará d'entre os Eleitores presentes, a Mesa provisoria composta de dous Secretarios e quatro Escrutinadores para se proceder á eleição da Mesa eleitoral.

Art. 69. Esta eleição é feita por escrutinio secreto e á pluralidade relativa de votos dos eleitores presentes.

§ unico. A Mesa eleitoral é composta de um Presidente, dous Secretarios e quatro Escrutinadores.

Art. 71. A Mesa nomeará logo, d'entre os Eleitores presentes que não estejam empregados na Mesa, duas comissões de verificação.

Art. 72. A primeira comissão será composta de cinco Vogaes, e verificará a identidade dos Eleitores que não são Vogaes da comissão, e a legalidade dos seus diplomas.

Art. 73. A segunda comissão será composta de três Vogaes e verificará a identidade dos Eleitores que compõem a primeira comissão, e a legalidade dos seus diplomas.

Art. 74. A Mesa nomeará mais comissões para auxiliarem as primeiras, se estas o requererem.

Art. 75. A verificação de que tractam os Artigos 72 e 73 será feita pela combinação dos diplomas dos Eleitores com as actas e listas, de que tracta o Artigo 62.

Art. 76. As comissões procederão á verificação dentro do mesmo edificio, mas em casa separada daquella em que se achar reunida a assembléa.

Art. 77. As comissões apresentarão no mesmo dia, se fôr possível, os seus pareceres á assembléa dos eleitores que os approvará ou desapprovará, salvo o recurso para a Camara dos Deputados.

Art. 78. Seguir-se-ha a eleição dos Deputados observando-se nella no que lhe fôr applicavel, as disposições dos Artigos 40 a 59.

Art. 79. Para qualquer sahir eleito Deputado é preciso que reúna metade e mais um dos votos dos Eleitores presentes.

Art. 80. Se do primeiro escrutinio não resultar a eleição de todos os Deputados, se fará um segundo escrutinio livre, e se este ainda não produzir toda a eleição, se fará um terceiro igualmente livre. Se este ainda não completar a eleição, a Mesa formará uma pauta dos mais votados no terceiro escrutinio, e nella comprehenderá o dobro do numero dos Deputados que ainda deverem ser eleitos. No seguinte escrutinio só podem ser votados os que estiverem na referida pauta; e ficarão eleitos os que obtiverem a pluralidade relativa dos votos presentes. No caso de empate preferirá o que fôr de maior idade.

Art. 81. Os escrutinadores não poderão durar mais de quatro dias. No fim de cada escrutinio se publicará e affixará o resultado da eleição.

Art. 82. Acabada a eleição se farão publicos por editaes os nomes dos Deputados eleitos. Da eleição se formará uma acta com as declarações marcadas no Artigo 57. Esta acta será assignada por todos os Eleitores presentes, comprehendo a Mesa, e remettida com carta do Presidente, e com as listas, titulos, e copias dos editaes das assembléas primarias, de que faz menção o Artigo 67, á Secretaria d'Estado dos Negocios do Reino, para della serem enviados á Camara dos Deputados, logo que esta se reunir.

Art. 83. A cada um dos Deputados eleitos se dará uma procuração segundo o modelo A a qual será assignada pela Mesa, e por todos os Eleitores presentes.

Art. 84. Concluidos todos os trabalhos da assembléa, o Presidente della

elegiveis em cada Districto Eleitoral para Deputados, ainda quando ahi ao sejam nascidos, residentes, ou domiciliados.

Art. 86. O Deputado eleito nao póde escusar-se senao por causa legitimo e justificada perante a Camara.

Art. 87. O Deputado eleito por mais de um collegio eleitoral representará o Districto da naturalidade; na falta deste o da residencia; na falta deste o da residencia; na falta desta aquelle em que tiver obtido maior numero de votos; e em igualdade de votos o que a sorte designar.

Art. 88. Todos os Deputados eleitos deverao concorrer no dia e no logar aprazado para a reuniao das Côrtes Geraes.

Art. 89. Os collegios eleitoraes de Provincia sao permanentes em quanto durar a Legislatura.

§ unico. Acontecendo haver vacaturas na Camara dos Deputados o Governo mandará reunir o collegio eleitoral para este eleger o Deputado que ha de preencher a dita vacatura.

TITULO V.

Disposições especiaes para as Ilhas adjacentes e Provincias Ultramarinas.

Art. 90. Nas Ilhas adjacentes e Provincias Ultramarinas os respectivos Administradores Geraes, e Governadores Geraes, ou quem suas vezes fizer, logo que receberem este Decreto lhe darao, e farao dar a devida execucao, assignando para as operações que aqui se ordenam, aquelles dias que forem compatíveis com os meios de communicacao, sem pouparem diligencia para que as elições se façam com a maior brevidade possivel.

Art. 91. As Ilhas de Cabo Verde com os Estabelecimentos de Bisão e Cacheu, darao dous Deputados.

Art. 92. O Reino de Angola com Benguella dará dous Deputados.

Art. 93. Moçambique, e suas dependencias, formará um Circulo eleitoral, e dará dous Deputados.

Art. 94. As Ilhas de S. Thomé e Príncipe, com suas dependencias, darao dous Deputados.

Art. 95. Os Estados de Gôa formarao um Circulo eleitoral, e darao quatro Deputados.

Art. 96. Os Estabelecimentos de Macáo darao dous Deputados. Os votos dos cidadãos de Timor e Solor, se lhes aggregarao quanto fôr possivel.

Art. 97. Os Deputados pelas Provincias Ultramarinas indicadas nos seis artigos antecedentes, eleitos para uma Legislatura, continuarao na seguinte, até que sejam legalmente substituidos.

Art. 98. As despesas da vinda e volta dos Deputados das Provincias Ultramarinas, ser-lhes-hao satisfeitas pelos cofres das respectivas Provincias.

Art. 99. Igualmente concorrerao as Provincias Ultramarinas com a quota parte correspondente ao subsidio que o Thesouro pagar aos seus Deputados.

Art. 100. Os Deputados que vierem das Provincias Ultramarinas vencerao o mesmo subsidio no intervallo das Sessões que durante estas: o que se nao entenderá quando essas Provincias nomearem Deputados cidadãos naturaes, ou

estabelecidos no Reino de Portugal, a respeito dos quaes se terá entao a mesma regra estabelecida para os outros do Continente.

Art. 101. Os Governadores Geraes, ouvido o Conselho do Governo, sao authorisados a tomar todas as providencias para a melhor execucao da presente Lei, e de todas as que tomarem darao parte ás Côrtes.

Art. 102. Ficao revogadas todas as Disposições em contrario.

O Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios do Reino o tenha as entendido, e faça executar.

Paço das Necessidades, em cinco de Março de mil oitocentos quarenta e dous.

RAINHA.

ANTONIO BERNARDO DA COSTA CABRAL.

(Translation.)

I HAVING, by a Decree of this day's date, ordained that the General Cortes Extraordinary assembled on the 10th July of the current year; and, taking into consideration that some of the Dispositions contained in the Decree of the 4th June, 1836 (which regulated the last elections according to the method established in Chapter V. of the Constitutional Charter), cannot now be put into execution: think good to decree what follows:

PART I.

Article 1. The election of the Deputies is indirect. Portuguese citizens having the right to vote, choose Electors of the Province in primary assemblies of the parish, and the Colleges of Electors of the Province choose the National Deputies.

Art. 2. Portuguese citizens are:

1. Sons of Portuguese parents, born in the Portuguese territory.
2. Sons of foreign parents, if born in the Portuguese territory.

Except those whose parents reside there in the service of their respective nations.

3. Sons of a Portuguese father, and illegitimate sons of a Portuguese mother, born in a foreign land, who come to establish their domicile in the Portuguese territory.

4. Sons of a Portuguese father, who are in a foreign land on the Royal service, although they have no domicile there.

5. Strangers naturalized.

Art. 3. Cease to be Portuguese citizens:

1. Those who are naturalized in a foreign land.
2. Those who, without permission of the Sovereigns of their Realms, accept employments, pensions, or decorations, of any foreign Government.
3. He that has been sentenced to banishment.

Art. 4. Lose temporarily the quality of Portuguese citizen:

1. Those condemned to prison or exile, so long as the sentence is taking effect.
2. Those who have incapacity, physical or moral, so long as it lasts.

PART II.

Electors and the Eligible.

Art. 5. Have a vote in the Primary Assemblies :

1. Those who pay annually, as tenth of annuity, rent, or pension, or of any proceeds of appointment in municipal chambers, charitable institutions, and hospitals, the sum of 10 milreis. (The milrei is about 4s. 2d.)
2. Those who pay annually, as tenth of tenements rented in the town or country, the sum of 5 milreis.
3. Those who pay annually, as tenth of tenements, in town or country, not rented, or of any income proceeding from industry, the sum of 1 milrei.
4. Those residing abroad, who possess the annual income of 100 milreis.
5. Those in the employment of the State, whether they are in actual service, or exempted, retired, or transferred, or belong to extinct departments, whose pay amounts to 100 milreis per annum, not including the pay of the navigation classes, the salaries of the artificers, and other workmen of the different departments, nor payments by the day, except aspirants to offices who receive 12 milreis per month, serjeant-adjutants, serjeant quarter-masters of the army, and those of the municipal guards.
6. Pensioners of the State, who receive the annual pension, from whatever source, of 100 milreis.

Art. 6. Are excluded from voting in the primary assemblies:

1. Those who are not in the enjoyment of their civil and political rights;
2. Strangers not naturalized;
3. Those under the age of 25.

Except

- 1st. Married men.
- 2nd. Officers of the army and navy.
- 3rd. Those who have graduated as bachelors.
- 4th. Ordained clergymen:

All of whom may vote, if they have completed their 21st year, and come under any of the heads of Art. 5.

4. Sons residing with their parents, except such as hold the public offices specified in Art. 5, No. 5.

5. Servants.

Are not accounted servants,

- 1st. Librarians,
- 2nd. Chief cashiers of commercial houses.

3rd. Servants of the Palace, not of those who are called of the white galloon.

4th. Managers of farms and factories.

All of whom may vote if they come under any of the heads of Art. 5.

6. The emancipated.
7. Those pronounced under process of law.
8. Fraudulent bankrupts.

Art. 7. May be electors of the province, and may vote in the election of Deputies :

1. Those who pay annually, as tenth of annuity, rent, or pension, or of any proceeds of appointments in municipal chambers, charitable institutions, and hospitals, the sum of 20 milreis.
2. Those who pay annually, as tenth of tenements rented in the town or country, the sum of 10 milreis.
3. Those who pay annually, as tenth of tenements in town or country, not rented, or of any income proceeding from industry, the sum of 2 milreis.
4. Those residing abroad, who possess the annual income of 200 milreis.
5. Those in the employment of the State, whether they are in actual service, or exempted, retired, or transferred, or belong to extinct departments, whose pay amounts to 200 milreis per annum.
6. Pensioners of the State, who receive the annual pension, from whatever source, of 200 milreis.

Art. 8. Cannot be electors of the Province :

1. Those who by the 6th Article are excluded from voting in the primary assemblies.
2. Those who do not reside in the district.

Art. 9. May be chosen Deputies :

1. Those who pay annually, as tenth of annuity, rent, or pension, or of any proceeds of appointments in municipal chambers, charitable institutions, and hospitals, the sum of 40 milreis.
2. Those who pay annually, as tenth of tenements rented in town or country, 20 milreis.
3. Those who pay annually, as tenth of tenements, in town or country, not rented, or of any income proceeding from industry, the sum of 4 milreis.
4. Those in the employment of the State, whether they are in actual service, or exempted, retired, or transferred, or belong to extinct departments, whose pay amounts to 400 milreis per annum.
5. Pensioners of the State, who receive the annual pension, from whatever source, of 400 milreis.

Art. 10. Cannot be chosen Deputies :

1. Those who, by Article 8, cannot be electors of the province.
2. Foreigners, though naturalized.

PART III.

Registration.

Art. 11. The registration of electors and the eligible for the next election of Deputies shall be the same as that adopted in virtue of the Law of 27th October, 1840, and according to the Instructions of 22nd May, 1841, with the modifications following :

Art. 12. The Chambers and Commissions of Registration, as soon as they receive the present Decree, will cause to be extracted, three separate lists from the said Registration :

The first shall comprehend all those, who, in conformity to Articles 5 and 6 of this Decree, have a vote in the primary assemblies.

The second list shall comprehend all those, who, in conformity to Articles 7 and 8, may be Electors of the Province.

The third list shall comprehend all those, who, in conformity to Articles 9 and 10, may be elected Deputies.

Art. 13. If there be any district, in which the number of those registered to vote in the primary assemblies is less than sixty, this number shall be completed from others subject to pay taxes. Similar shall be the procedure in those districts in which the number of those registered as Electors of the Province is less than thirty.

§ 1. When in such case more than one tax-payer is called in to complete the numbers specified above, they shall all be added to the respective lists.

Art. 14. On the 20th of April shall be published the lists, of which Article 12 treats: an authentic copy of them being affixed on the doors of the parish churches, and other usual places.

§ 1. The original lists shall lie open in the house of the Chamber, for those persons who may wish to examine them.

Art. 14th. Every individual that is not duly registered, may on the 25th day of April, present his reclamation in writing, before the Chamber or Committee of Registration.

§ 1. At the same appointed time, and in the same manner, any registered elector may reclaim against the registration or exclusion of any individual, whom he deems unduly registered or excluded.

Art. 16 Up to the 28th day of April, the Chamber or Committee shall decide upon the reclamations made before it.

§ 1. The decision, whether to erase or to admit, shall be summary.

§ 2. As the result of the said decisions, the names of those who are newly registered shall be added to the lists; and the names of those who are excluded shall be struck out.

Art. 17. On the 30th day of April, the Chamber or Commission shall publish the list of alterations made in the registration in virtue of the decisions, of which the preceding Article treats.

§ 1. This publication definitively concludes the registration.

Art. 18. The lists being published, as arranged in Article 14, no alteration can be made in them, except in virtue of a decision of the Council of the District, in conformity with the Article following.

Art. 19. From the decisions of the Chambers and Commissions of Registration, there is an appeal to the Council of the District.

§ 1. The appeal shall be put in before the respective Chamber or Commission from the 30th of April to the 3rd of May, and shall be by it immediately referred to the Administrator-General, to be presented to the Council of the District.

§ 2. The appeal is put in by means of a declaration, written and presented by the appellant, which must be accompanied by documents and allegations to serve as a foundation for it.

§ 3. There must be given, to parties requiring it, a receipt for the delivery of the petition of appeal, and documents.

Art. 20. The Council of the District will decide these appeals till the 20th day of May, and the Administrator-General shall immediately refer them to the Chamber or Commission appealed against. The decisions of the Council shall be accompanied by reasons.

§ 1. The electoral lists shall be corrected according to the same decisions.

Art. 21. No citizen can be registered as elector, or as eligible, except in his own lawful residence.

§ 1. The lawful residence of every Portuguese is understood to be in the district where he dwells the greater part of the year.

§ 2. It is permitted to transfer the residence from one district to another. This transfer should be registered before the Chamber of both districts, before the publication of the lists of which the 14th Article treats.

§ 3. Functionaries who are not removeable may make use of their electoral right in the districts in which they exercise their functions.

§ 4. The lawful residence of military men is in the quarters in which they reside.

Art. 22. The income proceeding from shares in banks or companies, or from entries or policies of the public debt, which are not subject to the payment of the tenth, shall be taken into account for all the purposes of the registration—regard being had to the income of the year prior to that in which the registration shall be made.

Art. 23. The tenths proceeding from the different sources subject to this contribution shall be duly taken into account; as shall also the income exempt therefrom, and specified in this law, as is shown in the following example:

Income from shares in Companies, 50 milreis	50\$000
From employments, 30 milreis	30\$000
From tenth of annuity, 500 reis	5\$000
From tenth of tenements, rented in town or country, 250 reis	5\$000
From tenth of tenements in town or country not rented, or of any income derived from industry, 100 reis	10\$000
Total	100\$000

§ 1. In like manner shall be calculated all the cases occurring in the registration.

§ 2. The fifth expresses the half of the income, corresponding to the tenth, for all the cases specified in this decree.

Art. 24. For all the purposes of the registration, the income proceeding from the property of the wife, shall be reckoned to the husband, even though there be not between them community of goods; and to the father shall be reckoned the usufruct of the property of the son, when it lawfully belongs to him.

Art. 25. The tenths of annuities, rents, or pensions of any kind, shall be reckoned, for the purposes of the registration, as belonging to those on whose account they are paid.

PART IV.

ELECTION.

Chapter I.

Of the Election in the Primary Assemblies.

Art. 26. In each district there shall be at least one primary assembly.

Art. 27. No assembly may comprehend less than 1000 hearths.

§ 1. Except in case where the district consists of less than 1000 hearths.

Art. 28. The primary assembly, which comprehends 1000 hearths, and less than 2000, shall return one elector. That which consists of 2000, and less than 3000, shall return two electors. That which consists of 3000, and less than 4000, shall return three electors, and so on.

§ 1. The districts which constitute a primary assembly of less than 1000 hearths, shall also return one elector.

Art. 29. The number of assemblies for each district, their limits, and place of meeting, shall be fixed by the Municipal Chambers, with reference to Map No. I., which makes part of the present decree.

§ 1. This decision shall be made in the form of an Edict of the Chamber, which shall be affixed in the usual places on the 20th day of April.

Art. 30. The election in the primary assemblies shall take place on the 5th day of June.

Art. 31. The Presidents of the Chambers shall publish, by edicts affixed to the doors of the parish churches and other usual places, the place, day, and hour of the meeting of the assemblies.

§ 1. The assemblies of each district shall all meet at the same hour.

Art. 32. When there is but one assembly in the district, let the President of the Chamber preside over it. When there is more than one assembly, let the President of the Chamber preside over that which meets in the chief parish.

§ 1. The chief parish of the district is considered that of the Cathedral, or if there be none, that of the mother church of the head of the district.

Art. 33. The Chamber shall send to each of the Presidents of the Assemblies, a memorandum of the registration of the electors who are to vote in his assembly, and a memorandum of the registration of all those of the district who are eligible as electors of the province.

Art. 34. The Chamber shall also send to the presidents memorandum-books bearing the signature of the President of the Chamber, in order that in them may be recorded the acts of the different elections.

Art. 35. At the day and hour appointed shall attend at the church, which shall have been designated by the Chamber for the meeting of the electoral assembly, the citizens who are to vote there; and the President shall forthwith propose two citizens of acknowledged honour, probity, and intelligence, to act as scrutineers, two others as secretaries, and three to relieve them.

§ 1. If the Assembly is very numerous he shall propose four scrutineers, and four secretaries.

Art. 36. The electoral assembly shall express its approbation, or disapprobation, of the persons proposed, by some sign, as the elevating of the right hand.

§ 1. If they be not approved of, there shall be a fresh proposal three times; and if even then they be rejected, they shall be elected by scrutiny, by a provisional board, nominated by the President.

Art. 37. The majority of the voters being determined, the scrutineers and Secretaries thus elected shall take their seats by the side of the President.

§ 1. Of these elections a record shall be drawn up, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary, who draws it up, to read it immediately to the assembly.

§ 2. A list containing the names of those named to compose the Board, and signed by the President, and one of the Secretaries, shall be affixed to the doors of the church in which the assembly is held.

Art. 38. In each electoral assembly there shall be on the table an urn, with the inscription—"Deputies."

Art. 39. The incumbents of the parishes, which constitute the electoral assembly, shall attend at the election to give information respecting the identity of the voters.

§ 1. The electoral Boards shall not commence the election unless the incumbents be present.

§ 2. In default of the incumbent, the Board shall nominate a priest, or some person whom it shall deem most fit to supply his place.

§ 3. The incumbent, or he who supplies his place, shall take his place at the table at the right of the President.

Art. 40. The table of the election shall be so placed, that the electors may have free access to it, and witness all the electoral acts.

Art. 41. It is the duty of the President of the Board to maintain the order, and regulate the police of the assemblies.

§ 1. The local authorities shall give full effect to the requisitions, which, with this end in view, the Presidents of the Boards shall address to them.

Art. 42. No individual can appear armed in the electoral assembly, and he who does so shall be expelled from it.

Art. 43. In the electoral assemblies there can be no discussion or deliberation on subjects foreign to the elections. Whatever besides is treated of is null, and of no effect.

Art. 44. Three voters of the Board, at the least, shall be always present at all the electoral acts.

1. In case of the absence of the President, the eldest of the voters who are present shall act for him.

Art. 45. The Boards decide provisionally such questions as may arise respecting the operations of the assembly.

§ 1. All the reclamations which are presented shall be recorded in the Acts of the meeting. The documents referring to them shall be appended to the Acts, and signed by the voters of the Board, and by the appellant.

§ 2. All the divisions of the Boards upon any questions or reclamations, shall be accompanied with explanations, and inserted in the Acts.

§ 3. The decisions are taken by plurality of votes. In case of equality the President has a casting vote.

§ 4. To the Chamber of Deputies belongs the definitive settlement of the questions and reclamations mentioned above.

Art. 46. The voters of the Board vote before all the other electors.

Art. 47 No one can be admitted to vote, if his name be not inscribed in the register of electors.

§ 1. The Presidents of the Board may vote in the assembly over which they preside, even though not registered there.

Art. 48. No one can vote in more than one electoral assembly.

Art. 49. As each of the electors, on being called, approaches the table, one of the scrutineers or secretaries shall write his surname by the side of the votes, The Elector alone shall then deliver to the President a list of the voting, folded, and without signature. The President shall cast the list into the urn.

§ 1. The lists must contain as many names as are the elector, which the assembly is to choose, with the parish in which they reside. The President of the Board shall give notice to this effect, before receiving the lists.

Art. 50. When no more electors present themselves, the President shall order a general call of those who have not voted.

Art. 51. Two hours after this call, the President shall give directions to reckon up the lists in the urn, and shall cause the amount to be checked with the names marked off in the memorandum-book of the registration.

§ 1. The result of this counting and checking shall be mentioned in the Act, and published by an edict affixed to the door of the house of assembly.

Art. 52. The lists once counted, no other counting can be received.

Art. 53rd. If the election cannot be concluded till sunset, the President of the Board shall give directions to enclose the lists and other papers in a chest with three keys, one of which shall remain in his own hands, and the others in those of the two eldest voters of the Board. The chest shall be kept safe, and on the following day shall be opened in the presence of the assembly, in order that the election may be continued at the same hour as on the former day.

Art. 54. Next shall follow the examination of the votes; the President taking each of the lists in order, unfolding it, and handing it alternately to one of the scrutineers, who shall read it in a loud voice, and return it to the President. The names of those voted for shall be written down by both the secretaries at the same time, with the votes which they may have, numbered arithmetically.

Art. 55. The voters' lists are valid, though they contain too few or too many names: in the latter case, the last supernumerary name shall not be counted.

Art. 56. The Electoral Boards cannot refuse, or omit to examine the votes, which fall on persons whose name is inscribed in the registry of the eligible.

Art. 57. In the Act shall be mentioned the names of those voted for, and the number of votes in favour of each, however small, written in full. An

account of those voted for shall be published by an edict affixed to the door of the House of Assembly.

§ 1. In like manner the Act shall make express mention of the votes that have been cancelled, and of the reason.

Art. 58. When the election is concluded, the lists of the voting shall be burned in the presence of the assembly. The Act shall make mention of this circumstance.

Art. 59. The President of the Assembly proclaims as Electors of the Province those who have the greatest number of votes.

§ 1. When the votes are equal, the eldest is to be preferred.

Art. 60. Of the result of the election there shall be drawn up a regular Act, in which shall be specified the provincial capital, whither the elector must proceed.

§ 1. To each of those elected, if present, shall be delivered an authentic copy of the Act of Election, which shall serve him as a certificate; or it shall be sent him, with a letter of advice, from the Board, if he is absent.

§ 2. A similar copy shall be sent to the President of the Chamber of the Council, to be deposited in its archives.

§ 3. Both the original Acts and the copies shall be signed by all the voters of the Board. If any one of them omits to sign, the Secretary shall mention the circumstance, and its motive.

Art. 61. The Presidents of the Electoral Assemblies, after the termination of the election, and other consecutive acts, shall cause the Acts and other papers relative to the election to be closed and sealed, and shall send them to the President of the Chamber of the Council, writing on the outside "To be forwarded to the President of the Chamber of . . . (capital in which is to assemble the Electoral College of the province) from the President of the Electoral Assembly of the Council of . . . (name of the Council).

Art. 62. The Presidents of the Chambers shall forward immediately to the President of the Chamber of the capital of the province, closed and sealed as they received them, the acts and papers of which the preceding Article treats, and in like manner the original lists of the electors and the eligible, of which Article 12 treats, and the copy of the edicts mentioned in Article 29.

Art. 63. The expenses occasioned by books, paper, urns, boxes, and any other objects required for the registration of the elections, shall be defrayed by the Municipal Chambers.

CHAPTER II.

Of the Election in the Electoral Colleges.

Art. 64. The Electoral Colleges shall elect a Deputy for every 6590 and 7000 hearths.

Art. 65. The number of Deputies which each province is to return, and the place in which the Electoral Colleges are to assemble, are specified in Table No. II, which forms part of the present decree.

Art. 66. The electors of the province shall meet in the house of the Chamber of the capital specified in their respective certificates, or in that which shall have been previously appointed, on the 19th day of June, at 10 in the morning.

§ 1. The provincial elector, who, without just cause, shall fail to appear in the assembly, to which he is called, and who shall not inform it of the impediment, by writing, before the commencement of the election, shall be consi-

~~clared incapable~~, for the space of four years, for every public employment. The Board of the Assembly shall forward the name of such defaulter to the ~~office~~ of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that ordinance may duly take effect, and in order that it may come to the knowledge of the Chamber of Deputies as soon as it meets.

Art. 67. The President of the Chamber of the Capital of the Province, or he who acts for him, shall appear, at the same place, at the same hour, with the Acts and other papers referred to in Article 63.

Art. 68. The President of the Chamber shall nominate, from among the electors who are present, the Provisional Board, consisting of two Secretaries and four Scrutineers, in order to proceed to the election of the Electoral Board.

Art. 69. This election is by secret scrutiny, and by majority of votes of electors present.

1. The Electoral Board consists of a President, two Secretaries, and four Scrutineers.

Art. 70. The election of the permanent Board being completed the President of the Chamber shall deliver on the table, closed and sealed, the Acts and other papers specified in Article 62, and shall withdraw.

Art. 71. The Board shall forthwith nominate from among the electors present, who are not employed in the Board, two Committees of Verification.

Art. 72. The first Committee shall consist of five voters, and shall verify the identity of the electors who are not voters of the Committee, and the correctness of their certificates.

Art. 73. The second Committee shall consist of three voters, and shall verify the identity of the electors who compose the first Committee, and the correctness of their certificates.

Art. 74. The Board shall nominate more Committees to assist the former, if these require it.

Art. 75. The verification referred to in Articles 72 and 73, shall be made by comparing the certificates of the electors with the acts and lists referred to in Article 62.

Art. 76. The Committees shall proceed to the verification in the same building, but in an apartment separate from that in which the assembly is met together.

Art. 77. The Committees shall present, on the same day, if possible, their opinions to the Assembly of Electors, which shall approve or reject them, saving the appeal to the Chamber of Deputies.

Art. 78. Then shall follow the election of the Deputies, regard being had to the arrangements, so far as applicable, contained in Articles 40 to 59.

Art. 79. For any one to be elected Deputy, he must receive half the votes of the electors present, and one over.

Art. 80. If the result of the first scrutiny be not the election of all the Deputies, there shall be another free scrutiny, and if this also produces not the whole election, there shall be a third, equally free. If this also does not complete the election, the Board shall make a list of those who had most votes in the third scrutiny, and shall include in it twice the required number of Deputies yet to be elected. In the next scrutiny none can be voted for, save those who are in

the said list, and those shall be elected who obtain the majority of the votes of those present. In case of an equality, the elder shall have the preference.

Art. 81. The scrutineers cannot hold office more than four days. At the end of each scrutiny, shall be published and affixed the result of the election.

Art. 82. When the election is finished, the names of the Deputies elect shall be made public by edicts. Of the election an Act shall be drawn up, with the particulars specified in Article 57. This Act shall be signed by all the Electors present, including the Board, and shall be forwarded, with a letter from the President, and with the lists, titles, and copies of the Edicts of the primary Assemblies, mentioned in Article 67, to the office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to be sent thence to the Chamber of Deputies, as soon as it meets.

Art. 83. To each of the Deputies elect shall be given a written authority, according to Form A., which shall be signed by the Board, and by all the Electors present.

Art. 84. All the labours of the Assembly being terminated, its President shall give due notice of the same to the Bishop of the Diocese, or to the chief ecclesiastical authority, that he may order *Te Deum* to be sung in the Cathedral, when the Electors shall attend, and the Deputies elect who are present, and at the conclusion of this religious act, the assembly shall be considered dissolved.

Art. 85th. Portuguese citizens, wherever they are, are eligible in each Electoral District as Deputies, although not there born, residing, or domiciled.

Art. 86. The Deputy elect cannot decline, except for a lawful reason, and one justified before the Chamber.

Art. 87. The Deputy elected by more than one electoral college, shall represent the district of his birth; in defect of this, that of his residence; in defect of this, that in which he has had most votes; and, if the votes are equal, that which shall be decided by lot.

Art. 88. All the Deputies elect must assemble on the day and at the place appointed for the meeting of the General Cortes.

Art. 89. The Electoral Colleges of the Province are permanent, as long as the Legislature continues.

§ 1. Should vacancies occur in the Chamber of Deputies, the Government shall give orders for the assembly of the Electoral College, in order that it may elect a Deputy, to supply the said vacancy.

PART V.

Special Ordinances for the Isles adjacent and Provinces beyond Sea.

Art. 90. In the Isles adjacent, and Provinces beyond sea, the respective Administrators-General, and Governors-General, or those who supply their place, forthwith on receiving this Decree, shall duly execute it, or cause it to be executed, assigning for the proceedings herein commanded, those days which are in accordance with the means of communication, sparing no exertion that the elections may take place with the greatest possible expedition.

Art. 91. The Cape Verde Islands, with the Establishments of Bissáo and Cacheu, shall return two Deputies.

Art. 92. The Kingdom of Angola, with Benguella, shall return two Deputies.

Art. 93. Mozambique, and its dependencies, shall form one electoral Circle, and return two Deputies.

Art. 94. The Island of St. Thomas, and Prince's Island, with their dependencies, shall return two Deputies.

Art. 95. The States of Goa shall form one electoral Circle, and return four Deputies.

Art. 96. The Establishments of Macáo shall return two Deputies. The votes of the citizens of Timor and Solor shall, as far as possible, be annexed to them.

Art. 97. The Deputies for the Provinces beyond sea, which are indicated in the six preceding Articles, elect for one Legislature, shall continue in the next, till a legal substitute is provided.

Art. 98. The expenses of the Deputies of the Provinces beyond sea, coming and returning, shall be made good to them from the chests of the respective Provinces.

Art. 99. In like manner shall the Provinces beyond sea contribute their proportion of the subsistence, which the Treasury shall pay to the Deputies.

Art. 100. The Deputies who come from the Provinces beyond sea, shall receive the same subsistence in the interval of the Sessions as while they continue: not, however, when those Provinces nominate Deputies who are home-born citizens, or established in the Kingdom of Portugal, in respect to whom the same rule shall hold good, as that established for others belonging to the Continent.

Art. 101. The Governors-General, after hearing the Council of the Government, are authorized to make all provisions for the better execution of the present law; and of all such provisions as they shall make, they shall give information to the Cortes.

Art. 102. All ordinances to the contrary are revoked.

Let the Minister and Secretary of State for the Home Department understand and execute accordingly.

THE QUEEN.

ANTONIO BERNARDO DA COSTA CABRAL.

Palace of Necessidades, March 5, 1842.

Inclosure 2.

List of the Electoral Provinces, of the number of Deputies to each, and of the places in which the Elections take place.

Provinces.	Administrative Districts composing the same.	Number of Habitations.	N ^o of Deputies.
Minho	Vianna	43,528	133,364
	Braga	89,836	
	Porto	89,836	
Douro	Aveiro	58,103	207,885
	Coimbra	59,946	
Traz-os-Montes	Villa Real	43,764	77,079
	Bragança	33,315	
Beira Alta	Viseu . . . . .	. . . . .	71,489
Beira Baixa	Guarda	49,032	80,463
	Castello Branco	31,431	
	Leiria	28,330	171,595
Estremadura	Santarem	39,378	
	Lisbon	103,887	
	Porto Alegre	22,443	72,397
Alemtejo	Evora	22,524	
	Beja	27,430	
Algarve	Faro . . . . .	. . . . .	33,071

ADJACENT ISLANDS,

As per Census referred to by the Law of 29th April, 1838.

Oriental Acous	Ponta Delgada . . . . .	. . . . .	18,979
Central do.	Angra . . . . .	. . . . .	16,845
Western do.	Horta . . . . .	. . . . .	14,710
Madeira and Porto Santo	Funchal . . . . .	. . . . .	„

ULTRAMARINE PROVINCES,

As per Law 29th April, 1838.

Cape de Verd, Bissau, and Cacheo . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	„
Angola o Benguela . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	„
Mocambique . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	„
St. Thomas and Princes' Islands . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	„
States of Goa . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	„

Total Number of Deputies

(Signed) A. B. DE COSA

D.

Lord Howard de Walden to the Earl of Aberdeen. — (Received June 5.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, May 28, 1846.

THE principal measures which have been adopted by the Duke of Palmella are,

The revocation of the two obnoxious laws, viz., of the public health, and of the new system of taxation.

The prorogation of the Cortes by decree, followed by one for their dissolution, and fixing the 1st of September for the meeting of the new Cortes. A commission has been appointed to draw up a new law of elections. The selection of the members ought to gratify the Septembrist party.

The liberation of the parties thrown into prison under the powers granted by the law suspending the guaranties.

The restoration of the liberty of the press.

The suspension of cash payments by the bank for three months, at the demand of that body, after having satisfied the Government of its unquestionable solvency.

A circular, of which I inclose a copy, has been addressed by the Minister of the Interior to all the civil authorities, calling upon them to co-operate with a view to re-establish tranquillity, in order to facilitate the election of a new Chamber of Deputies. The tenor of it has given very general satisfaction.

The appointments the Duke has hitherto made of authorities for the provinces, taken from the higher and independent classes are generally approved of.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HOWARD DE WALDEN AND SEAFORD.

P.S.—I have the honour to add the first proclamation issued by the Dukes of Palmella and Terceira, which I have omitted to notice, the effect of which was good.

H.

Inclosure 1.

Circular to Civil Governors of Districts.—(From “Diario do Governo” of May 28.)

Illmo. e Exmo. Senhor,

*Secretaria d’Estado dos Negocios do
Reino, em 27 de Maio de 1846.*

TENDO Sua Magestade a Rainha reconhecido no movimento, que acaba de ter logar neste reino, a expressão das verdadeiras necessidades dos povos; e não pedendo ser Seu Real desejo outro algum mais do que a felicidade delles, assentou logo em Sua Alta Sabedoria de pôr termo a todos os aggravos publicos, de tranquilisar a nação, satisfazendo de uma maneira completa aos seus justos desejos.

A nação Portugueza, sempre fiel aos seus Reis, sempre delles amante, sempre pacifica e mansa, continuará a dar á sua Rainha provas deste character o mais bello que reluz em toda a sua historia. Seu Throno constitucional, seu povo constitucional como elle, são uma e a mesma entidade moral, que não podem ser separadas, que não podem ser divididas, sem que a consequencia seja a subversão social.

A escolha dos homens, que prestaram a Sua Magestade e ao povo Portuguez, nestas circumstancias, uma devoção sincera, e motivada sómente pelo amor da paz, e pelo desejo de livrar o Estado de uma crise perigosa, é a primeira garantia que deve socegar os animos. Esta garantia porém, era só de pessoas; mas a dissolução do Parlamento actual, a con-

vocação de novos Deputados, cuja reunião deve ter lugar no prazo mais curto, que se antolhou possível—o Decreto que incessantemente vai ser publicado ácerca dos poderes, com que os Deputados devem vir ás Côrtes, não é uma garantia de pessoas, é uma garantia de cousas, é uma garantia estavel e permanente, é tudo quanto póde exigir um povo rasoavel, é tudo quanto póde conceder um Throno mantenedor das Leis, mantenedor da ordem e da prosperidade publica.

Em vista do que levo dito é dever commum de todo o Portuguez trabalhar quanto antes e com a maior efficacia para que desapareçam todas as organizações anômalas de qualquer especie, a que não podia deixar de dar logar o pronunciamento geral e energico do voto nacional, ás quaes ficará sempre a gloria de haverem mantido a paz entre os cidadãos, suffocado as más paixões, que tantas vezes especulam e desviam do caminho recto os movimentos das grandes massas ainda os mais justos, os mais nobres, e os mais sublimes.

Satisfeito como se acha aquillo que cumpria satisfazer-se, tudo (para interesse de todos) deve entre na ordem regular. Desde que predomina uma só vontade, desde que todas as partes da organização social caminham a um mesmo fim, as armas são desnecessarias, e cahem das mãos a todos os verdadeiros patriotas.

A agitação, até então necessaria, não é dalli em diante senão perigosa, tendo desaparecido o sentimento, que dominava a todos os outros, começa o perigo de se manifestarem as paixões ruins.

Do que levo dito verá vossa Excellencia o que é mister inculcar desde já, e sem a menor dilação a todos, e a cada um dos cidadãos Portuguezes, o que é preciso conseguir por todos os meios de influencia, de persuasão, e de respeito, de que os cidadãos conspícuos devem revestir-se no meio dos seus compatriotas.

Cessou o motivo, e até o pretexto para armamentos,—desarme-se;—cessou o pretexto das agitações,—socegue-se. E isto o que Sua Magestade manda recomendar a vossa Excellencia, o que espera de sua devoção ao Throno e á nação.

Por outra parte, é evidente que todos os ramos da administração geral e municipal foram desorganizados neste grande movimento, e que a primeira necessidade, tanto para os interesses materiaes, como para o socego moral, é o seu prompto restabelecimento, até porque, para proceder á eleição dos Deputados, são indispensaveis os elementos administrativos electivos, que nesse processo teem de operar, e no qual não podem ser de maneira alguma suppridos, sem offensa da liberdade dos votos, por Comissões de nomeação do Governo, e de qualquer outra origem, que não seja a urna pela maneira estabelecida no Código Administrativo que nos rege. Ora não é no meio de um armamento em massa, no meio de uma agitação convulsiva que a urna póde abrir-se placida e desaffrontada, sem o que não é livre.

Por tanto, sem o desarmamento immediato não póde a nação chegar ao fim sagrado, a que aspirou,—isto é—a uma representação nacional verdadeira, sincera, unico remedio aos males publicos nos Governos Representativos.

Tudo o que é feito no meio da agitação e das armas póde ser taxado de extorquido pela violencia,—e só da placidez, e da ordem, podem provir fructos permanentes.

Sua Magestade confia na sensatez da nação, mas conhece que é mister que as sãs doutrinas se propaguem, e que o Governo por todos os seus órgãos exerça, nestas circumstancias solemnes a acção civilisadora, que em todos os tempos lhe incumbe.

O patriotismo, e intelligencia de vossa Excellencia, é uma garantia de que vossa Excellencia se possuirá das verdades que levo ditas, e que são a grande salvação do paiz, e a unica a que elle póde apegarse;—e que as propagará, e converterá em factos por todos os meios ao seu alcance, na certeza de que o Governo de Sua Magestade apenas instruíde de qualquer necessidade, ou cooperação, que vossa Excellencia para tal fim precise, tractará de prestar-lha por todos os modos, e á custa de todos os sacrificios.

Deos guarde a Vossa Excellencia.

LUIZ DA SILVA MOUSINHO DE ALBUQUERQUE.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Home Department, May 27, 1846.

HER Majesty the Queen having discovered in the movement which has just taken place in this country, the expression of the true wants of the people, and as her royal wish can only be that of their felicity, she has determined at once to put a term to the public evils, tranquillize the nation, and completely meet its just demands.

The Portuguese nation, ever faithful to its Sovereigns, ever attached to them, and ever quiet and pacific, will continue to show to its Queen proofs of that character, the most brilliant recorded in its history. Its throne constitutional, and its people constitutional, are one and the same entity, which can never be separated, which can never be divided without a complete social dissolution being the consequence.

The choice of the men who lent to Her Majesty and to the people under the circumstances, a sincere devotedness, moved only by the love of peace and the desire of snatching the country from a perilous crisis, is the first guarantee which ought to tranquillize the public mind. This guarantee, however, was only of persons; but the dissolution of the present parliament, the convocation of new deputies, who are to meet with as little delay as could possibly be assigned, the publication shortly of a decree relative to the powers with which the deputies are to come invested to the Cortes is not a guarantee of persons, it is a guarantee of things, it is a tangible, stable, and permanent guarantee; it is all that a reasonable people can demand; it is all that a throne which pretends to maintain the laws, public tranquillity and prosperity, can concede.

It is consequently the duty of every Portuguese to use every effort to suppress all anomalous organizations, which could not but spring into existence on the occasion of the energetic and spontaneous expression of the national wants, and to which will ever belong the glory of having maintained peace among the citizens, of having suffocated evil passions which so often entice from the straight road the course of the large masses, though these may aim at ends the most just, the most noble, and the most sublime.

All that was called for having thus been provided, it becomes essential (for the benefit of all) that the regular order of things should be re-established. From the time when but one desire predominates, and that all the parts of the social organization have but one object, arms become useless, and must necessarily fall from the hands of true patriots.

The agitation which till then was necessary, becomes henceforward only a danger; the sentiment which predominated over all others having been satisfied, the danger begins of the manifestation of evil passions.

From the above statement your Excellency will infer what ought now to be inculcated without the least delay to all Portuguese citizens, by means of influence, persuasion, and respect, with which all conspicuous citizens ought to arm themselves in their intercourse with their compatriots.

The motive and even the pretext for the use of arms, has ceased, let the effect also cease. The pretext for agitations has ceased, let them also cease. This is what Her Majesty commands me to recommend to you, and expects from you in your devotion to the throne and the nation.

It is moreover evident that every branch of general and municipal administration have been disorganized in this grand commotion, and that therefore the first necessity, both as regards material interests and moral tranquillity, is their immediate re-establishment, very particularly, because for the election of Deputies, the administrative elective elements become indispensable, which are to be employed, and which

Therefore, without the immediate throwing down of arms, the nation cannot arrive at the sacred goal of its aspirations; that is, to possess a true and unsuspected national representation, which is the only remedy to the public evils in a Representative Government.

All that is done in the midst of agitation, and by force of arms, may be supposed to be obtained through violence; and only peace and order can produce permanent fruit.

Her Majesty confides in the good sense of the nation, but she is also of opinion that sound principles should be spread, and that the Government, through all its organs, should, under the present solemn circumstances, exercise a civilizing influence, as is always its duty.

Your Excellency's patriotism and good sense are a guarantee of your coinciding in these views, and which tend to save the nation, and they alone can do so, and that you will propagate them by every means in your power, in the assurance that Her Majesty's Government, should it learn of any obstacle being thrown in your way, will place at your disposal any aid you may require, by every means and at any sacrifice.

(Signed) LUIS DA SILVA MOUSINHO DE ALBUQUERQUE.

Inclosure 2.

Royal Proclamation.

Portuguezes !

OS males que affligem a Nação Portuguesa, tão merecedora de ser livre e feliz, magoam profundamente o meu coração.

Os queixumes de povo não podem deixar de ser por mim attendidos, desde que chegam ao meu conhecimento.

O estado da nação imperiosamente exige a applicação de remedios promptos e efficazes, de que o meu Governo vai incessantemente occupar-se.

A Sessão ordinaria das Côrtes será immediatamente encerrada.

As leis de Suade Publica, e da reforma do Systema Tributario, vão ser abolidas por um Acto Real, que em tempo competente será levado ao conhecimento das Côrtes.

A opinião publica illustrada, o melhor conselheiro nos Governos Representativos, servirá de farol ao meu Governo; e a imprensa livre ficará em exercicio desde já.

Portuguezes! O restabelecimento da ordem e o respeito ás leis é hoje a primeira das necessitates; e o meu major desejo consiste em que cessem os desastrosos effeitos das publicas inquietações. Esta condição é indispensavel para que o Governo possa occupar-se, com urgencia, e ao mesmo tempo com desafogo, de quantas providencias se carecem para que os povos realmente gosem dos beneficos effeitos da Carta Constitucional.

Os meus actuaes Ministros são por mim encarregados de formar as propostas de lei que mais tendam a conseguir a economia na Fazenda Publica, e a satisfazer ás principaes necessidades da Administração e Justiça.

A Representação Nacional será convocada assim que a tranquillidade do paiz o permitta; pois só então póde esta Representação ser verdadeira, e tractar competentemente dos negocios publicos.

Portuguezes! Confiai em mim, hem como eu confio nos brios desta Nação, que com tanto denodo e lealdade restaurou a minha Corôa, e as liberdades patrias, cuja guarda a conservação são objectos da minha maior solicitude.

Paço de Belem, 21 de Maio de 1846.

RAINHA.

DUQUE DE PALMELLA.

DUQUE DA TERCEIRA.

(Translation.)

Portuguese!

Palace at Belem, May 21, 1846.

THE evils which afflict the Portuguese nation, so worthy of freedom and happiness, deeply afflict me.

The complaints of the people cannot but be attended to by me, so soon as they come to my knowledge.

The state of the country imperatively calls for a remedy, prompt and efficacious, which shall unremittingly occupy the attention of my Government.

The ordinary Session of the Cortes shall be immediately closed.

The laws on public health and of the reform of the tributary system are going to be abolished by a Royal Act, which shall at the proper time be laid before the Cortes.

Unprejudiced public opinion, the best counsellor of a Representative Government, shall serve to guide my Government; and the liberty of the press is at once reestablished.

Portuguese! The reestablishment of order and respect to the laws is now the first necessity; and my highest wish is, that the disastrous effects of public disquietude should cease. This condition is indispensable to enable the Government to occupy itself with urgency, and without hindrance, in the consideration of such measures as may be requisite for the people truly to enjoy the beneficial effects of the Constitutional Charter.

My Ministers are charged with the formation of projects of law tending to establish economy in the public finances, and to meet the principal exigencies of the administration and of justice.

The National Representation shall be convened so soon as the tranquility of the country shall permit it; for only then can this Representation be independent, and enabled competently to take into consideration matters of public interest.

Portuguese! confide in me, in like manner as I confide in the loyalty of this nation, which so bravely and devotedly restored my Crown and the country's liberties, the preservation of which is the object of my highest solicitude.

(Signed)

QUEEN.

DUKE OF PALMELLA.

DUKE OF TERCEIRA.

E.

Lord Howard de Walden to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 5.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, July 29, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of the Law of Elections, which has been published in the "Diario do Governo," of which the principal feature, as an amendment upon the law enacted under the Cabral Administration, is that the Deputies will be chosen by direct instead of indirect election.

The qualifications for Deputies are similar to those hitherto required, being the payment of municipal and local taxes, to the amount of 40\$000 reis (about 9*l.*); taxes on property to the amount of 20\$000 reis (4*l.* 10*s.*), or of industrial taxes to the amount of 4\$000 reis (18*s.*) per annum; and for public employés, whether or not in active service, the receiving a salary of 400\$000 reis (90*l.*) annually.

The qualifications of the voters are similar to those hitherto requisite for indirect electors; being the payment of taxes under the three different heads already mentioned, to the amount respectively of 10\$000 reis (2*l.* 5*s.*), 5\$000 reis (1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*), or 1\$000 reis (4*s.* 6*d.*) annually.

The election of Deputies is now to be made by electoral circles. Each circle is to return for every 6,500 hearths, one Deputy.

Portugal proper is to be divided into twenty-five electoral circles; the adjacent islands into four; and the ultramarine possessions into seven.

By a Decree of the same date, the meeting of the Cortes has been postponed from the 1st September, the day for which they were originally convened, to the 1st day of December of this year.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HOWARD DE WALDEN AND SEAFORD.

Inclosure 1.

Law of Elections.

NAO sendo compativel com os prazos designados no Decreto da data he hoje sobre o processo que deve seguir-se na eleição dos Deputados ás proximas Côrtes Geraes extraordinarias a convocação das mesmas Côrtes no dia primeiro de Setembro proximo futuro: Hei por bem, ouvido o Conselho de Estado. Addiar a supradita convocação para o dia primeiro de Dezembro do corrente anno. O Presidente do Conselho de Ministros, Ministro e Secretario de Estado dos Negocios do Reino, assim o tenha entendido, e faça executar.

Paço de Belem, em vinte e sete de Julho de mil oitocentos quarenta e seis.

RAINHA.

DUQUE DE PALMELLA.

SENDO indispensavel regular o processo que deve seguir-se na eleição dos Deputados ás Côrtes Geraes extraordinarias, que Mandeí convocar para o dia primeiro de Setembro proximo futuro por Meus Reaes Decretos de vinte e tres, e vinte e sete de Maio ultimo: Hei por bem, ouvido o Conselho de Estado, Decretar o seguinte :

TITULO I.

Dos Eleitores e Elegiveis.

Artigo 1. A eleição dos Deputados é directa. Nella tem direito de votar todos os cidadãos Portuguezes, ou estrangeiros naturalizados, que estiverem no gozo dos seus direitos civís, e políticos, que tiverem completado vinte e cinco annos de idade, e que no ultimo lançamento, immediatamente anterior ao recenseamento, houverem sido collectados.

1. Em dez mil réis de decima de juro, fóros, ou pensões.

2. Em cinco mil réis de decima e impostos annexos, de predios rusticos e urbanos arrendados.

3. Em mil réis de decima e impostos annexos de predios rusticos e urbanos, não arrendados: e de qualquer rendimento proveniente de industria.

Art. 2. São excluidos de votar:

1. Os menores de vinte e cinco annos; exceptuam-se os Officiaes do Exercito, e da Armada; os casados; os clérigos de ordens sacras; os Doutores e Bachareis formados pela Universidade de Coimbra, ou por alguma Universidade ou Academia estrangeira; os que tiverem o curso completo da Escóla Polytechnica de Lisboa, ou da Academia Polytechnica do Porto, ou das Escólas Medico-Cirurgicas de Lisboa e Porto; os Professores destes Estabelecimentos; e todos os do ensino primario, secundario e superior, os quaes podem votar, tendo completado vinte e um annos de idade, e achando-se comprehendidos em alguma das disposições do Artigo primeiro.

2. Os creados de servir. Nesta denominação não se comprehendem os guardas-livros, nem os primeiros caixeiros das casas de commercio, nem os administradores et fazendas ruraes e de fabricas. Todos estes podem votar estando comprehendidos nas disposições do Artigo primeiro.

3. Os pronunciados em querella, que, no prazo legal, não recorreram do despacho de indicição, ou que não foram providos no recurso; e aquelles a quem tiver sido ratificado a pronuncia pelo Jury, ou pelos Tribunaes, a que pela Carta e pelas leis compete o declararem a procedencia ou improcedencia da accusação.

4. Os fallidos em quanto não forem julgados de boa fé.

5. Os libertos.

Art. 3. São habéis para serem eleitos Deputados todos os que podem ser Eleitores, tendo vinte e cinco annos completos de idade, e que além disso no ultimo lançamento, immediatamente anterior ao recenseamento, houverem sido collectados:

1. Em quarenta mil réis de decima de juro, fóros ou pensões.

2. Em vinte mil réis de decima, et impostos annexos de predios rusticos, e urbanos arrendados.

3. Em quatro mil réis de decima e impostos annexos de predios rusticos e urbanos não arrendados, et de qualquer rendimento proviente de industria.

Art. 4. São tambem elegiveis para Deputados, ainda que se não achem comprehendidos na collecta de que tracta o Artigo antecedente:

1. Os Doutores e Bachareis formados pela Universidade de Coimbra; os Doutores pelas Universidades estrangeiras; os que tiverem o curso completo da

3. Os empregados na Casa Real em effectividade de serviço.

4. Os arrematantes das rendas e obras publicas do Estado.

§ unico. Os Deputados que arrematarem rendas ou obras publicas do Estado, perdem o logar de Deputado.

Art. 6. São respectivamente inelegiveis :

1. Os Magistrados administrativos, e os Secretarios Geraes dos Governos Civís nos seus respectivos Districtos e Concelhos ou Bairros.

2. Os Thesoureiros Pagadores e os Delegados do Thesouro nos Districtos Administrativos em que exercem as suas funcções.

3. Os Governadores Geraes e Secretarios dos Governos do Ultramar, e os Escrivães das Juntas de Fazenda, em todas as Possessões Ultramarinhas.

4. Os Vigarios Capitulares e Governadores Temporaes nas suas Dioceses.

5. Os Parochos nas suas Freguezias.

6. Os Commandantes das Divisões Militares nas suas Divisões.

7. Os Governadores Militares das Praças de Guerra, dentro das mesmas Praças.

8. Os Commandantes dos Corpos de primeira linha do Districto Administrativo, em que se acharem os corpos do seu commando.

9. Os Juizes de primeira instancia e os Delegados do Procurador Regio, nas Comarcas em que exercem Jurisdição ou as suas funcções.

10. Os Procuradores Regios e seus Ajudantes no Districto Administrativo em que estiver a Sede do respectivo Tribunal.

Art 7. Os empregados amoviveis que forem eleitos Deputados, só podem tomar assento na Camara, se resignarem o emprego, ou commissão subsidiada ; e quando assim optem pelo logar de Deputado, em nenhum outro cargo, ou commissão subsidiada, podem ser providos, durante a Legislatura.

§. 1. Pela mesma fórma os empregados inamoviveis optarão entre o logar de Deputado, e quaesquer commissões subsidiadas, ou commandos militares, de que estejam encarregados.

§. 2. São para os effeitos desta Lei, considerados empregados não amoviveis os Conselheiros de Estado ; os Juizes ; os Professores ; os Militares, e quaesquer outros que por Lei não possam ser demittidos, pelo Governo, sem processo e sentença.

Art. 8. Todo o Cidadão que, depois de eleito Deputado, acceitar condecoração, ou mercè honorifica, ou commissão subsidiada, posto ou emprego, que legalmente lhe não pertença, em virtude de concurso publico, ou por accesso de escala, e antiguidade ; na carreira, a que pertencer, perderá o logar de Deputado, e não será reeleito durante a Legislatura.

Art. 9. Não perdem, porém, o logar de Deputado, nem o deixam vago, aquelles que, em tempo de guerra, ou de rebelião manifesta, forem empregados para servir tão sómente durante as circumstancias extraordinarias, e precedendo licença da Camara, ou ainda sem ella, se as Côrtes não estiverem abertas. Neste caso o Governo lhes dará conta deste procedimento logo que ellas se reunam.

§. unico. Deixam sómente vago o logar de Deputado, e podem ser reeleitos os que forem nomeados para o cargo de Ministro e Secretario de Estado ; de Conselheiro de Estado ; de Chefe de Missões Diplomaticas ; e os Generaes de mar e de terra, a quem forem conferidos commandos militares.

TITULO II.

Do Recenseamento.

§ 2 Estas Comissões são nomeadas pelas Camaras Municipaes, e compostas de um Vereador, que servirá de Presidente, e de mais quatro membros, elegiveis para os cargos municipaes, escolhidos entre os moradores do respectivo Bairro. A Comissão elegerá para Secretario um dos seus Vogaes.

Art. 11. Nenhum cidadão póde ser recenseado Eleitor, ou elegivel, senão no seu domicilio politico.

Art. 12. O domicilio politico dos cidadãos Portuguezes é no Concelho em que elles residem a maior parte do anno: o dos Empregados Publicos naquella em que, na época do recenseamento, elles exercem as suas funcções; e o dos Militares na Freguezia aonde, na dita época, estiver o seu quartel ou habitação.

Art. 13. E permittido a qualquer cidadão transferir o seu domicilio politico para outro Concelho, com tanto que ahi se ache collectado no ultimo lançamento immediatamente anterior, em metade da quota necessaria para ser Eleitor; e que, antes de commecarem as operações do recenseamento, assim o declare por escripto á Camara Municipal do Concelho, em que reside, e á daquelle, para onde quer transferir o mesmo domicilio.

Art. 14. O recenseamento, por effeito da collecta, de que tractam os Artigos 1 e 3, será inalteravelmente feito em vista e conformidade do ultimo lançamento da decima e impostos annexos. Para este fim as Authoridades competentes o enviarão ás Camaras, e ás Comissões, tres dias antes de comecar o prazo fixado para as operações do recenseamento.

Art. 15. O recenseamento por effeito de decima de juros, paga por desconto, e que por isso não é lançada, como a dos juros de inscrições, e de apolices, será feito em vista de certidões da Junta do Credito Publico, as quaes, sobre requerimento dos que as pertenderem, serão promptamente passadas pela Contadoria da mesma Junta.

Art. 16. Para complemento da quota necessaria para qualquer cidadão ser recenseado Eleitor, ou elegivel, ser-lhe-hão levadas em conta as contribuições, em que elle se achar collectado em qualquer outro Concelho do Reino, uma vez que a respectiva collecta seja provada com documentos authenticos.

Art. 17. A decima dos juros, fóros ou pensões será contada para o recenseamento daquelles, por conta de quem fôr paga.

§ Unico. Ao marido se levará em conta para todos os effeitos do recenseamento, a decima dos bens da mulher, posto que entre elles não haja communicação de bens; e ao pai a decima dos bens do filho, quando por direita lhe pertencer o uso-fructo delles.

Art. 18. Não poderá, sob pretexto algum, ser recenseado o cidadão, que, no lançamento immediatamente anterior, se não achar collectado em as quantias que este Decreto exige; nem deixar de ser inscripto aquelle que satisfizer a este requisito, salvo se estiver comprehendido em alguma das excepções do Artigos 2 e 5.

§ 1. Todo o cidadão Portuguez, residente no Continente do Reino, que perante a Camara ou Comissão do recenseamento do Concelho da sua residencia, justificar por documentos authenticos que nas Ilhas adjacentes, ou no Ultramar, tem em bens de raiz, capitaes, commercio, e industria, o rendimento necessario para ser recenseado, se-lo-ha, ainda que em Portugal se não ache collectado em nenhuma das verbas de decima, e impostos annexos, que este Decreto para isso exige.

§ 2. Do mesmo modo será nas Ilhas adjacentes, e no Ultramar, recenseado o que justificar que, no Continente se acha collectado n'algumas das ditas verbas.

dia dez de Agosto, apresentar a sua reclamação perante o Presidente da respectiva Junta do lançamento.

§ 1. As Juntas ficam authorisadas para attender ás reclamações, que por esta causa possam ser feitas, e são obrigadas a decidi-las até o dia treze do dito mez de Agosto, reunido-se para esse effeito por aviso do Presidente.

§ 2. Das collectas provenientes das reclamações, que forem attendidas, se formará um additamento ao lançamento, o qual será tambem presente ás Camaras, e ás Commissões, até o dia 15 do mesmo mez, e este additamento, ou certidão authentica, do seu contheudo a respeito de qualquer cidadão, valerá para ter logar o recenseamento.

Art. 20. O recenseamento dos elegiveis por capacidade litteraria, e pelos vencimentos, de que tracta o Artigo 4, verificar-se-ha em vista de declarações assignadas pelos recenseandos, das quaes conste o nome, idade, gráu, habilitação litteraria, professorado, origem, e importancia, de vencimento do declarante. Estas declarações devem ser acompanhadas dos respectivos documentos.

Art. 21. Os Administradores de Concelho e de Bairro, e os Regedores de Parochia assistem ao recenseamento para o fim de prestarem com escrupulosa exactidão todas as informações necessarias; mas estas nunca podem prevalecer contra o theor dos lançamentos; nem em caso algum eximem as Camaras, e Commissões do recenseamento, da sua responsabilidade.

Art. 22. Do recenseamento se extrahirão duas relações; a primeira comprehenderá todos os cidadãos que, em conformidade dos Artigos 1 e 2, teem direito de votar; e segunda comprehenderá todos aquelles que, em conformidade dos Artigos 3 e 4, podem ser eleitos Deputados.

§ 1. Cada uma destas relações conterá o nome, e appellido dos recenseados, a sua idade, estado, profissão, ou emprego, a verba, ou verbas, da competente collecta, com declaração dos Concelhos em que lhes foram lançados, ou, nos casos do Artigo 4, a sua graduação, ou a origem, e importancia dos vencimentos pagos pelo Estado; e a data da sua naturalisação, se fôr naturalisado Portuguez.

§ 2. Os recenseados serão classificados por Parochias, e em ordem alphabetica.

Art. 23. Se houver Concelho em que o numero dos recenseados não chegue a sessenta, completar-se-ha este numero, com os immediatamente mais collectados.

§ unico. Se nas verbas immediatas, estiverem collectados mais Cidadãos do que os necessarios para se prefazer o indicado numero, serão todos adicionados á respectiva relação.

Art. 24. A operações do recenseamento começarão a 15 de Agosto do corrente anno.

Art. 25. As Camaras e Commissões de recenseamento, publicarão por Editaes, com antecipação de tres dias, pelo menos, o logar, dias, e horas, das suas sessões; e assim o participarão aos Recebedores e Juntas do lançamento dos impostos, aos Administradores de Concelho ou Bairro, e aos Regedores das respectivas Parochias, para os effeitos de que tractam os Artigos 14 e 21.

Art. 26. No dia 31 de Agosto se publicarão as relações de que tracta o Artigo 22, affixando-se uma cópia exacta dellas na porta das Igrejas Parochiaes. Tanto as relações originaes, como as copias, serão assignadas pelos membros das Camaras ou das Commissões do recenseamento.

§ unico. O recenseamento original estará patente nas casas da Camara, e nas da reunião das Commissões a todas as pessoas que o quizerem examinar; e todo o Eleitor póde tirar copias delle, e pedir certidões authenticas, as quaes nem as Camaras, nem as Commissões de recenseamento podem recusar.

póde reclama contra a inscripção, ou exclusão de qualquer Cidadão que elle ulgar indevidamente inscripto ou excluido.

Art. 28. Até ao dia 10 de Setembro decidirão as Camaras e Comissões de recenseamento, todas as reclamações que lhes tiverem sido feitas, regulando-se pelo que fica disposto nos Artigos 14. e seguintes até 20.

§ unico. As decisões, tanto para inscrever, como para excluir, serão tomadas summariamente, e motivadas. As de exclusão, em virtude de reclamação de terceiro, serão, dentro de tres dias precisos da sua data, notificadas ao interessado, pelo Escrivão da Camara, ou quem suas vezes fizer.

Art. 29. Em resultado das decisões, de que tracta o Artigo antecedente, será addicionado ás relações o nome dos que novamente foram recenseados, e eliminado o daquelles que foram escolhidos.

Art. 30. No dia 15 de Setembro as Camaras e Comissões do recenseamento publicarão, pela forma prescripta no Artigo 26, as alterações feitas no recenseamento, em virtude das referidas decisões.

Art. 31. Das decisões das Camaras e Comissões de recenseamento ha recurso para o Conselho de Districto.

§ unico. O recurso interpõe-se por escripto perante a Camara ou Commissão respectiva, desde o dia 18 até ao dia 20 de Setembro; et deve ser logo acompanhado das allegações e documentos que lhe servem de fundamento.

Art. 32. O recurso para o recenseamento justifica-se com algum dos seguintes documentos—aviso de Recebedor para que se paguem os impostos—recibo do mesmo que prova o pagamento delles,—e certidão das verbas, em que no ultimo lançamento, ou additamento a elle, tiver sido collectado o cidadão, cuja inscripção se reclamar.

§ 1. O recurso para exclusão do recenseamento justifica-se por certidão ou despacho, que mostre que o recenseado não está collectado em quantia alguma, ou que o está em quantia inferior á exigida por este Decreto.

§. 2. Estas certidões serão promptamente passadas pelo Recebedor, ou por qualquer outro Funccionario em cujo poder estiverem os lançamentos, sem dependencia de despacho, com preferencia a qualquer outro trabalho, e pela retribuição de 40 reis por cada verba.

Art. 33. O recurso para a admissão no recenseamento de qualquer cidadão comprehendido na disposição, do Artigo 4, justifica-se pelo diploma (seja original, certidão ou publica forma) que mostre a sua graduação, ou o seu respectivo vencimento dedusidas as contribuições, a que elle estiver sujeito.

§ unico. O recurso para a exclusão prova-se por documento authenticico, contradictorio da especie a que este Artigo se refere.

Art. 34. Da entrega dos recursos e dos documentos que os acompanharem se dará recibo ás partes que o pedirem.

Art. 35. As Camaras e Comissões reccorridas informarão sobre o recurso até ao dia 25 de Setembro; e o remetterão logo, assim instruido, ao Governador Civil, cobrando recibo da entrega.

Art. 36. O Conselho de Districto decidirá todos os recursos até ao dia 5 de Outubro; e o Governador Civil os devolverá immediatamente ás Camaras, ou Comissões recorridas.

§ unico. As decisões do Conselho de Districto serão motivados, e dentro do prazo de oito dias precisos notificados aos recorrentes pelo modo prescripto no paragrapho unico do Artigo 28.

Art. 37. O recenseamento fica definitivamente concluido com as rectificações que nelle se fizerem, em virtude das decisões do Conselho de Districto.

Art. 38. Das decisões do Conselho de Districto haverá recurso para a respectiva Relação, o qual será interposto por petição, apresentada ao Governador Civil até o dia 15 de Outubro.

§ 1. O Governador Civil remetterá á Relação, ate o dia 25 de Outubro a petição, acompanhada de todos os documentos, com que o recurso foi instruido perante o Conselho do Districto, e do Accordão por elle proferido.

§ 2. A petição será distribuida na Relação com os feitos da quarta classe ; e o Relator a mandara immediatamente com vista ao Ministerio Publico, que responderá no prazo imprerogavel de vinte e quatro boras.

§ 3. Findo este prazo o Escrivão cobrará o feito, fa-lo-ha concluso ao Relator, e este o proporá logo em sessão publica, com cinco Juizes, sendo a decisão tomada em conferencia por tres votos conformes. Para este fim haverá sessão todos os dias.

§ 4. Se da Relação se recorrer em revista será o recurso interposto dentro de cinco dias, contados da publicação do Accordão, e decidido no Supremo Tribunal de Justiça, dentro dos mesmos prazos, pela mesma fórmula, e com preferencia a todos os demais processos. Nestes feitos não tem lugar segunda revista.

§ 5. Nas Relações ficará somente o traslado da petição, da confissão ou contestação do Ministerio Publico, e do Accordão.

§ 6. Estes feitos serão gratuitamente processados, e sem assignatura ou preparo.

Art. 39. As Camaras, e Commissoes do recenseamento, farão nelle as alterações que pelos Tribunaes Judiciaes forem julgadas ; mas o recurso, de que tracta o artigo antecedente, não suspende o progresso das operações eleitoraes.

TITULO III.

Dos Circulos e Assembléas Eleitoraes.

Art. 40. A eleição dos Deputados faz-se por Circulos eleitoraes.

Art. 41. Os Circulos eleitoraes elegem um Deputado, e um Substituto, por cada seis mil e quinhentos fogos.

§ unico. Se a fracção restante dos fogos de qualquer Circulo eleitoral fôr igual ou superior, a quatro mil trezentos e trinta e dous fogos, eleger-se-ha mais um Deputado.

Art. 42. O Continente de Portugal é para este fim dividido em vinte e cinco Circulos eleitoraes ; as Ilhas adjacentes em quatro ; e as Provincias Ultramarinas em sete, os quaes todos constam do mappa junto, que faz parte deste Decreto.

§ 1. O numero de Deputados, e Substitutos que compete a cada Circulo eleitoral, é o que se acha designado no mesmo mappa.

§ 2. Os Substitutos somente podem ser chamados pera os logares que ficarem vagos, quand a Camara dos Deputados se constituir. Depois della constituida, no caso de vagatura, proceder-se-ha a nova eleição.

Art. 43. Os Circulos dividem-se em Assembléas eleitoraes ; e na formação destas impreterivelmente se guardarão as regras seguintes :

1. Todo o Concelho, que não exceder a dous mil e quinhentos fogos, constituirá uma só Assembléa, a qual se ha de reunir nas casas da Camara ou em algum outro edificio publico, ou municipal, da Cabeça do Concelho, qui para isso tenham capacidade, ou, não os havendo, na Igreja matriz delle.

2. Nos Concelhos, e Parochias, que excederem aquelle numero de fogos, haverá as Assembléas, que forem designadas pelas Camaras Municipaes, com tanto que nenhuma se componha de menos de mil fôgos ; que as Parochias ou poroações dellas, que houveram de se annexar para constituirem cada Assembléa, sejam sempre as que mais proximas ficarem ; e que a reunião tenha logar em, edificio, igreja, ou capella, da mais central.

Art. 44. As designações, de que tracta o artigo antecedente, contendo o numero das Assembléas, os limites, e o logar da reunião dellas, serão no dia nove de Outubro annunciadas por editaes das Camaras, affixados nas portas das Igrejas Parochiaes, e nos logares mais publicos.

§ unico. Nos mesmos editaes ira declarado o dia, e a hora, em que as Assembléas se hão de reunir.

Art. 45. Havendo no Concelho uma só Assembléa, preside a ella o Presidente da Camara, havendo mais de uma o Presidente da Camara preside á que se reunir na Parochia principal do Concelho, e ás outras os Vereadores. Se os Vereadores ainda não forem bastantes, presidirão cidadãos idoneos, nomeados pelas Camaras dentre os elegiveis para os cargos municipaes.

§ unico. A Parochia principal do Concelho é a da Cathedral, e onde a não houver, a da Igreja Matriz do Concelho.

Art. 46. As Camaras enviarão aos Presidentes das Assembléas eleitoraes até o dia 9 de Outubro, dous quadernos dos Eleitores que podem vetar em cada Assembléa.

§ unico. Estes quadernos serão, quanto ao nome, e ao numero dos recenseados, exactamente conformes ao recenseamento definitivo, e rubricados em todas as folhas pelos Presidentes das Camaras, e pelos mesmos assignados.

Art. 47. As Camaras enviarão igualmente aos Presidentes das Assembléas quadernos rubricados pelo seu Presidente, a fim de nelles se lavrarem os actos da eleição.

TITULO IV.

Da Eleição.

Art. 48. No dia 11 de Outubro, pelas nove horas da manhã, reunidos os Eleitores no local designado, lhes proporá o Presidente dous dentre elles para Escrutinadores, dous para Secretarios, e quatro para os revezarem, convidando os Eleitores que approvarem a proposta, a passar para o lado direito d'elle, e para o esquerdo os que a rejeitarem.

§ 1. Para a approvaçãõ da proposta são necessarias tres quartas partes dos Eleitores presentes.

§. 2. Se a proposta não tiver tido a approvaçãõ deste numero, será a Mesa composta a aprasimento assim dos Eleitores que a approvaram, como dos que a rejeitaram.

§ 3. Por parte dos que approvaram entender-se-hão escolhidos, dentre os propostos pelo Presidente, para Escrutinador, Secretario, e deus revezadores, os primeiros indicados para estes logares na ordem da proposta.

§ 4. Por parte dos que rejeitaram serão os restantes Mesarios approvados por aclamação. sobre proposta de qualquer Eleitor dentre elles. Não sendo esta proposta approvada pela maiori deste secção, serão immediatamente eleitos po escrutinio secreto, em que ella só votará, servindo de Vogaes da Mesa desta eleição, os mencionades no paragrapho antecedente.

Art. 49. Da formação da Mesa se lavrará acta; e o Secretario que a lavrar, a'llerá immediatamente á Assembléa.

§ unico. Uma relação contendo o nome dos approvados ou eleitos para comporem a Mesa, assignada pelo Presidente, e por um dos Secretarios, será logo affixado nas portas da Igreja em que a Assembléa estiver reunida.

Art. 50. A Mesa Eleitoral, que fôr eleita antes da hora marcada no Artigo 48, e nulla.

Art. 51. Se uma hora depois da fixada para a reunião da Assembléa a

Art. 52. A Mesa da eleição será collocada no corpo do edificio, de maneira que todos os Eleitores possam por todos os lados ter livre accesso a ella, e observar todos os actos eleitoraes.

Art. 53. Constituida a Mesa, são válidos todos os actos eleitoraes que legalmente forem praticados, estando presentes, pelo menos, tres Vogaes.

Art. 54. As Mesas decidem provisoriamente as duvidas, que se suscitarem a respeito das operações da Assembléa.

§ 1. Todas as decisões da Mesa sobre quaesquer duvidas, ou reclamações, serão motivadas.

§ 2. Todos os documentos, que disserem respeito ás reclamações, serão a ellas appensos, e rubricados pelos Vogaes da Mesa, e pelo reclamante.

§ 3. As decisões serão tomadas á pluralidade de votos. No caso de empate, o Presidente tem voto de qualidade.

Art. 55. A votação e por escrutinio secreto de tal modo, que de nenhum Eleitor se conheça, ou possa vir a saber o voto.

§ unico. Não serão admittidas listas em papel de côres, ou transparentes, ou que tenham qualquer signal, marca, ou numeração externa, além da declaração da Freguezia a que o votante pertencer.

Art. 56. Ninguem póde ser admittido a votar, seu o seu nome não estiver escripto no recenseamento des Eleitores.

§. Exceptnam-se

1. Os Presidentes das Mesas, que podem votar nas Assembléas, a que presidem, ainda que ahi se não achem recensados.

2. Os Cidadãos que se apresentarem munidos de Accordão das Relações mandando-os inscrever como Eleitores, e que ainda não estiverem inscriptos.

Art. 57. Os Vogaes da Mesa votam primeiro que todos os Eleitores.

Art. 58. Ao passo em que cada um dos Eleitores chamados se approximar á Mesa, um dos Escrutinadores, e cum dos Secretarios, a descarregarão nos dous cadernos de que se faz menção no Artigo 46, escrevendo o seu proprio appellido ao lado do nome do votante. O Eleitor só então entregará ao Presidente a lista da votação, dobrada, e sem assignatura, e o Presidente a lançará no urna.

§ unico. As listas deverão conter o duplo do numero de Deputados que compete a cada Circulo eleitoral, e no reverso a declaração da Freguezia a que o Eleitor pertence. O Presidente da Mesa assim o annunciara antes de se accatarem as listas.

Art. 59. Não se apresentando mais Eleitores o Presidente ordenará uma chamada geral dos que não tiverem votado.

Art. 60. Duas horas depois desta chamada, o Presidente fará contar as listas que se acharem na urna, e confrontar o seu numero com as notas de descarga, posta nos cadernos do recenseamento.

§ unico. O resultado desta contagem, e confrontação será mencionado na acta, e immediatamente publicado por Edital affixado na porta da casa da Assembléa.

Art. 61. Concluida a contagem das listas nenhuma outra poderá ser recebida.

Art. 62. Seguir-se-ha o apuramento dos votos, tomando o Presidente successivamente cada uma das listas, desdobrando-a, e entregando-a alternadamente a cada um dos escrutinadores, o qual a lerá em voz alta, e restituirá ao Presidente: o nome dos votados será escripto por ambos os Secretarios ao mesmo tempo, com os votos que forem tendo, numerados, por algarismos, e sempre repetidos em voz alta.

Art. 63. São válidas as listas dos votantes, ainda quando contenham nomes de menos ou de mais. Neste ultimo caso não serão contados os derradeiros nomes excedentes.

Art. 64. As mesas eleitoraes apurarão os votos, que recairem em qualquer pessua cujo nome se ache inscripto no recenseamento dos eleriveis, excepto se os volos forem contidos em listas não conformes ao disposto no §. unico do Artigo 55. Neste caso serão taes listas dcllaradas nullas.

§. unico. As listas annulladas por este fundâmento, ou por qualquer outro porque o devam ser, nãe se contam para a moioria, nem para outro algum effeito.

Art. 65. As listas que as mesas considerarem viciadas serão rubricadas pelo Presidente, e juntar-se-hão ao processo eleitoral, que ha de ser presente à Junta preparatoria de Camara dos Deputados.

Art. 66. Se houver duvida sohre a numeração dos votos, ou se o numero total delles não for exactamente igual á somma dos que as listas contiverem, se algum Eleitor reclamar a verificação delles, proceder-se ha a novo exame, ou leitura das listas.

Art. 67. Se a eleição se não poder concluir toda n'um dia, em cada um daquelles que ella durar se sobre-estará na sua continuação a tempo de se fazer, até ao pôr do sol, e pelo modo determinado nos Artigos 60 e 62, a confrontação e contagem das listas recebidas, o respectivo apuramento dos votos, e a publicação prescripta no Artigo seguinte.

Art. 68. Terminado o apuramento, uma relação de todos os votados será publicada por Edital affixado nas portas da casa da Assembléa; e em presença della serão as listas queimadas.

Art. 69. Da eleição se lavrarà acta, na qual se mencionarão:

1. Todas as duvidas que occorreram, e reclamações que se fizeram, pela ordem com que foram apresentadas, e a decisão motivado que sobre ellas se tomou.

2. Quantos dias a cleição durou, e se em cada um delles se fez o apuramento prescripto no Artigo 67.

Art. 70. Da acta se tirará cópia authentica, á qual, conjunctamente com um dos cadernos de que tractam os Artigos 46 e 58, será logo remettida a Presidente da Camara Municipal da Cabeça do Circulo Eleitoral. A remessa far-se-ha pelo Seguro do Correio, havendo-o, ou por proprio que cobrará recibo da entrega.

Art. 71. Tanto as actas originaes, como as copias serão, assignadas por todos os Vogaes da Mesa. Se algum delles deixar de assignar, o Secretario mencionará esta circumstancia, e o motivo della.

Art. 72. Os Mesarios nomearão dous de entre si, que no dia designado se apresentarão com a acta, de que forem portadores, na Cabeça do Circulo Eleitoral.

§ 1. Tanto a cópia da acta, de que tracta o Artigo 70, como a acta original, serão fechadas e lacradas; e além disto levarão no reverso do sobrescripto os appellidos dos Membros da respectiva Mesa, postos por letra de cada um.

§ 2. Quando os Concelhos se dividirem em mais de uma Assembléa, os portadores das actas se reunirão no dia 15 de Outubro na Cabeça do Concelho, e elegerão d'entre si dous, que serão os portadores de todas as actas do Concelho.

§ 3. Os portadores das actas das Ilhas dos Açores, em que não está collocada a Cabeça do Circulo, reunir-se-hão no logar designado pelos Governadores Civis em cada uma dessas Ilhas, e elegerão d'entre si dous, que levem as mesmas actas ó referida Cabeça do Circulo.

§ 4. Os portadores da acta da Ilha do Corvo, deverão concorrer ao logar que lhes fôr designado na Ilha das Flores, na fôrma, e para o sim declarado no § antecedente.

§ 5. Se algum dos portadores, de que tracta este artigo, se impossibilitar depois de nomeado, e não poder concorrer á Cabeça do Circulo Eleitoral, assim o fará constar por escripto ao Presidente da Junta.

Art. 73. Nas actas se deverá declarar que os Cidadãos, que formam a Assembléa, outorgam nos Deputados, que em resultado dos votos de todo o Circulo Eleitoral se mostrarem eleitor na Junta delle, a todos, e a cada um *in solidum*, os mais amplos poderes, para que, reunidos com os dos outros Circulos Eleitoraes da Monarchia Portugueza, façam tudo quanto fôr conducente ao bem geral da Nação ; e especialmente para reverem a Carta Constitucional de 29 de Abril de 1826 ; podendo alterar ou modificar, substituir, supprimir ou additar quaesquer dos seus artigos e disposições, constitucionaes ou não constitucionaes, segundo julgarem conveniente á felicidade publica ; e que elles outhorgante se obrigam a cumprir, e ter por válido quanto os ditos Deputados assim fizerem.

TITULO V.

Do apuramento dos votos na Junta do Circulo Eleitoral.

Art. 74. No dia dezoito de Outubro se reunirão, pelas dez horas da manhã, nas casas da Camara da cabeça do Circulo eleitoral, os portadores das actas de todo o Circulo com o Presidente da Camara. Este proporá logo a composição da mesa, ácerca do que, e da eleição, se a proposta não fôr approvada, se observará o que fica disposto nos Artigos 48 e seguintes.

Art. 75. Constituida a mesa, o Presidente da Camara lhe apresentará, fechadas e lacradas, as copias das actas de que faz menção o Artigo 70 ; e logo se procederá ao apuramento dos votos que nas actas parciaes tiver cada um dos votados, observando-se, no que fôr applicavel, o que se determina em os Artigos 62 e seguintes.

Art. 76. Para qualquer cidadão se haver por eleito Deputado ou Substituto, é preciso que obtenha a maioria absoluta. Os mais votados são os Deputados, e os immediatos em votos Substitutos.

§ unico. Maioria absoluta é o numero inteiro immediatamente superior á ametade real do dos votantes. Assim a maioria absoluta de qualquer numero impar é a mesma que a do numero par immediatamente inferior.

Art. 77. Se não obtiverem maioria absoluta cidadãos bastantes para preencher o numero dos Deputados e seus respectivos Substitutos, far-seha uma relação que contenha em tresdobro o numero dos que faltarem, composta dos nomes daquelles que tiverem mais votos, e com declaração de quantos cada um teve. A mesma relação será lida publicamente, affixada na porta da Camara, e lançada nas actas.

Art. 78. O Presidente fará logo tirar pelos Secretarios tantas copias daquella relação, quantos forem os Concelhos do Circulo eleitoral : verificada a sua exactidão, serão assignadas pela mesa, e immediatamente enviadas pelo Presidente a todas as Camaras do Circulo eleitoral.

Art. 79. Os Presidentes das Camaras dos Concelhos, remetterão immediatamente cópia das relações tiradas pelos Secretarios das mesmas, e por ambos assignadas, aos Presidentes que foram das Assembléas eleitoraes, os quaes as farão logo registar nos quadernos competentes, que para isso lhes terão sido pelas Camaras enviados, e lhes darão a maior publicidade, fazendo-as affixar na porta da igreja, e nos logares mais publicos.

Art. 80. Ao mesmo tempo convocarão as Camaras os Eleitores para nova Assembléa, annunciando por editaes que ella se ha de reunir no primeiro de

Novembro, no mesmo local, e á mesma hora, em que se reuniu a primeira; declarando o numero de Deputados, e Substitutos, de que os Eleitores devem formar suas listas; e que uns, e outros devem ser tirados dentre os incluídos, na relação que foi remettida pela Junta de cabeça de Circulo eleitoral. Esta relação será litteralmente transcripta nos editaes.

Art. 81. Reunidas as Assembléas eleitoraes se procederá em tudo conforme ao que fica disposto nos Artigos 51 e seguintes, até 73 sendo mesarios os que serviram nas primeiras Assembléas, e devendo os portadores das actas desta segunda eleição apresentar-se na cabeça do Circulo eleitoral em o dia 8 de Novembro.

Art. 82. No segundo apuramento dos votos basta a pluralidade relativa para a eleição dos Deputados e Substitutos.

Art. 83. Acabado o apuramento de votos tanto do primeiro, como do segundo escrutinio se farão publicos por editaes os nomes dos Deputados e Substitutos eleitos.

Art. 84. De eleição se lavrará acta em que se declarem os nomes dos Deputados e Substitutos; o numero de votos que cada um teve, e de como pelas actas das Assembléas de todo o Circulo eleitoral consta que os Eleitores dellas outorgaram aos cidadãos que sahiram eleitos Deputados e Substitutos, os poderes geraes e especiaes, declarados do Artigo 73.

Art. 85. Da acta do apuramento se entregarão copias, assignadas por toda a Mesa, a cada um dos Deputados e Substitutos, que presentes estiverem; aos auzentes se enviarão com participação official do respectivo Presidente.

Art. 86. A acta do apuramento na cabeça do Circulo eleitoral; conjunctamente com as actas, cadernos e mais papeis que tiverem vindo das Assembléas eleitoraes, serão immediatamente remettidos ao Ministro e Secretario de Estado dos Negocios do Reino, para serem presentes á Junta preparatoria da Camara dos Deputados.

TITULO VI.

Disposições especiaes para as Ilhas Adjacentes e Provincias Ultramarinas.

Art. 87. Os Governadores Civis nas Ilhas Adjacentes, e os Governadores Geraes nas Provincias Ultramarinas, darão cumprimento a este Decreto, na parte que lhe pertencer, designando sem perda de tempo para os actos eleitoraes, os logares e os dias, que forem compatíveis, segundo as distancias e os meios de comunicação, com os indispensaveis intervallos.

Art. 88. Nas Ilhas Adjacentes e Provincias Ultramarinas continuará o recenseamento, dos que na conformidade deste Decreto podem ser Eleitores e illegiveis, a verificar se, segundo o disposto no Artigo 19, da Carta de Lei de 27 de Outubro de 1840.

Art. 89. Em as Provincias das Novas Conquistas pertencentes aos Estados de Goa, será o recenseamento feito por Comissões especiaes nomeadas—nas Provincias a leste—pela Camara Municipal de Goa—nas Provincias ao norte e nas Aldéas extra-muros Bicholim e Sanqualim—pela Camara Municipal de Bardez; e nas Provincias ao sul, e de Sanbanlim pela Camara Municipal de Salsete.

§ 2. As ditas Camaras pertence tambem determinar o numero e limites das Assembléas das respectivas Províncias das Novas Conquistas, o local da sua reuniao, e nomear os seus Presidentes.

§ 3. A identidade dos votantes que nao poder ser verificada pelos Parochos o será pelos Empregados Administrativos locais, e na falta destes por pessoa idonea, d'entre os eleitores nomeada pela Mesa.

§ 4. Nos territorios das Novas Conquistas em que as familias vivem em commum, debaixo da administraçao de um de seus membros; cada uma das ditas familias será considerada um fogo, e so o seu chefe será admittido a votar, sonelle concorrerem as demais qualificações para issenecessario.

TITULO VII.

Disposições geraes.

Art. 90. Todo o processo eleitoral, comprehendendo o recenseamento, as reclamações, os recursos, os documentos com que forem instruidos, as petições ou requerimentos que a tal respeito se fizerem, e o que nas Tribunaes Judiciaes se ordenar, segundo o que se determinaem o Artigo 38, será escripto em papel não sellado.

Art. 91. N'um só requerimento se póde reclamar, e recorrer por muitos, ou por todos os que se considerarem prejudicados nos seus direitos politicos.

Art. 92. Os Parochos das Freguezias que constituem as Assembléas eleitoraes, assistem á eleição para informarem sobre a identidade dos votantes.

§ 1. Faltando o Parocho a Mesa nomeará um Sacerdote, ou a pessoa que julgar mais idonea para fazer as suas vezes.

§ 2. O Parocho, ou quem as suas vezes fizer, tomara logar na Mesa ao lado direito do Presidente.

Art. 93. A Junta Preparatoria da Camara dos Deputados, pretence a decisão definitiva de todas as duvidas, e reclamações que se suscitarem ou fiz rem nas Assembléas eleitoraes, e nas Juntas de cabeça do Circulo.

Art. 94. Nas Assembléas não se póde discutir ou deliberar sobre objecto algum estranho ás eleições. Tudo a que além disso se tractar é nullo e de nenhum effeito.

Art. 95. Aos Presidentes das Mesas incumbe manter a liberdade dos Eleitores, conservar a ordem, e regular a policia das Assembléas.

§ unico. Todas as Authoridades darão inteiro cumprimento ás requisições que os Presidentes das Mesas para este fim lhes dirigirem: e são, sob a sua responsabilidade, obrigadas a evitar, que por qualquer modo se attente contra a segurança dos Eleitores.

Art. 96. Nenhum individuo póde apresentar-se armado na Assembléa eleitoral; ao que o fizer ordenará a Presidente que se retire.

Art. 97. A nenhuma força armada é permittido apresentar-se nas Assembléas eleitoraes ou Juntas do apuramento de votos, nem em logar proximo ao edificio em que ellas se celebram, excepto a requisicão em nome do respectivo Presidente.

§ 1. O Presidente consultará a Mesa antes de fazer a requisicão.

§ 2. A força só poderá ser requerida, quando seja necessario dissipar algum tumulto, ou seja dentro de edificio da Assembléa, ou ás portas delle, no caso de ter havido resistencia ás ordens do Presidente duas vezes repetidas.

§ 3. Aparecendo força armada suspendem-se os actos eleitoraes, e só póde continuar-se nestes uma hora depois da sua retirada.

§ 4. Nas terras em que se reunirem as Assembléas eleitoraes, ou as Juntas de apuramento, a força armada se conservará nos quarteis ou alojamentos durante os actos das ditas Assembléas ou Juntas.

§ 5. Esta disposição não comprehende a força indispensavel para o serviço regular, nem individualmente os militares que estiverem recenseados.

Art. 98. A nenhum Cidadão é permittido votar em mais de uma Assembléa.

Art. 99. Nenhum Cidadão, qualquer que seja o seu emprego ou condição, póde sed impedido de votar, sendo recenseado para Eleitor.

TITULO VIII.

Disposições penaes.

Art. 100. A transgressão dos Artigos 14 e seguintes até 20, inscrevendo-se indevidamente no recenseamento, ou deixando de se inscrever algum Cidadão, será punida segundo o gráo de dóllo ou malicia com que fôr commettida, com as penas de prisão de um a seis mezes, e de inhabilidade por um a tres annos para todo o emprego publico.

Art. 102. A transgressão dos Artigos 15 et 30, § 2, não se passando dentro de vinte e quatro horas, contadas da apresentação do requerimento, as certidões que se pedirem, será punida com as penas de suspensão do emprego potres a seis mezes,

Art. 102. A transgressão do *unico* do Artigo 46, alterando-se o recenseamento original nos cadernos que forem enviados aos Presidentes das Assembléas será punida, segundo o gráo de dóllo ou malicia com que tiver sido praticada, com as penas estabelecidas no Artigo 104.

Art. 103. O Commandante de qualquer força armada que transgredir a disposição do Artigo 97, será punido com a pena de prisão de tres mezes a um anno, e perderá pelo mesmo tempo o soldo da sua patente, e a antiguidade que aliás lhe pertenceria.

§ 1. Se o dito Commandante for Official inferior terá a mesma pena de prisão, e perderá o posto.

§ 2. Nenhuma ordem vocal athorisarà a infracção do referido Artigo.

§ 3. Nenhuma ordem por escripto relevará o infractor, excepto a original requisição do Presidente da Mesa.

Art. 104. A transgressão do disposto nos §§ 1. e 2. do Artigo 97. requisitando-se a presença de força armada, sem se ter consultado a Mesa Eleitoral, e sem se ter verificado o caso de tumulto, será punida com as penas de tres a seis mezes de prisão, e inhabilidade por um a tres annos para qualquer emprego publico.

Art. 105. A transgressão do § *unico* do Artigo 95. commettida pela Authoridade Administrativa que não empregar todos os meios de impedir a acção de individuos militares, ou não militares contra o livre uso do direito eleitoral de qualquer cidadão, ou seja usando de ameaças, ou recorrendo a vias de facto, ou querendo constrange-lo a votar em determinadalista, será punida com as penas do perdimento do emprego, e de inhabilidade por cinco annos para exercer aquelle, au qualquer outro.

Art. 106. O cidadão que praticar os factos de que tracta o Artigo antecedente, ou seja por falta de providencias da Authoridade Administrativa, ou apesar dellas, será punido com pena de prisão de tres a seis mezes. Porém se de taes factos resultar crime a que pelas Leis caiba maior pena, estalhe será imposta.

Art. 107. Todo o funcionario publico de qualquer ordem, ou cathegoria, que abusar da sua authoridade para intimar ou fazer intimar os Eleitores, a fim de se apresentarem nos dias da eleição ; conduzindo-os, ou fazendo-os conduzir até á casa da Assembléa, ou perto della ; distribuindo-lhes, ou fazendo-lhes distribuir listas por mando ou suggestão sua ; ou praticando quaesquer outros actos de superioridade que não sejam da sua competencia, será punido com o perdimento do emprego, e inhabilidade por seis annos para qualquer outro, e prisão de tres mezes a um anno.

Art. 108. O que transgredir a disposição do Artigo 98 votando em mais

Art. 109. A transgressão dos Artigos 55, § unico, 58 e 64, recebendo-se listas diversas das que por este Decreto são qualificadas, ou contando-se os votos que ellas contiverem, pondo-se ou consentindo que se ponha a nota de descarga em Eleitores que não votaram; ou lançando-se na urna maior numero de listas, que o dos votantes; ou trocando na leitura das listas o nome dos votados; ou diminuindo-os a uns, e accrescentando-os a outros no acto de os assentar, será punida em qualquer destes casos, com as penas de prisão, de tres mezes a um anno, e de inhabilidade por cinco annos para todo o emprego publico.

Art. 110. Todos os crimes contra o direito eleitoral, e exercicio deste direito, que ficam innumerados nos Artigos antecedentes, serão perseguidos por querêla dada perante o Juiz do Julgado em que elles forem commettidos.

§. 1. E competente para querelar qualquer dos Eleitores inscriptos no recenseamento.

§. 2. O direito de querelar prescreve por tres annos, e o de accusar por dez annos contados uns e outros do dia em que o delicto fôr commettido.

§. 3. Para se dar a querela, e seguir a accusação por estes crimes contra empregados publicos, ou authoridades de qualquer ordem e cathegoria que sejam, não é necessaria licença do Governo.

§. 4. O Ministerio Publico póde assistir á formação do corpo de delicto, querendo, para o que será sempre intimado; mas a sua assistencia não é precisa para a validade delle.

§. 5. O Juiz competente, logo que requerido seja, procederá sem demora á formação do corpo de delicto, e é obrigado a proseguir nos mais termos do processo dentro dos prazos marcados em a Novissima Reforma Judiciaria, para os demais casos crimes. O Juiz que assim não fizor commette um abuso de poder pelo qual póde tambem querelar-se delle.

§. 6. O despacho de indicição obrigará sempre os indiciados a prisão e livramento, e nestes crimes não tem logar a fiança.

§. 7. O Poder Judicial, sempre que ache motivo para condemnar, applicará conforme o que fica disposto as penas do perdimento de emprego, e de inhabilidade para qualquer outro.

Os Ministros e Secretarios de Estado de todas as Repartições assim o tenham entendido, e façam executar.

Paço de Belem, em vinte e sete de Julho de mil oitocentos quarenta e seis.
RAINHA.

DUQUE DE PALMELLA.

JOAQUIM ANTONIA DE AGUIAR.

JULIO GOMES DA SILVA SANCHES.

CONDE DE LAVRADIO.

VISCONDE DE SA DA BANDEIRA.

LUIZ DA SILVA MOUSINHO DE ALBUQUERQUE.

(Translation.)

Home Office.

THE terms fixed by the Decree of this day's date for the proceedings to be followed in the election of the Deputies to the next extraordinary General Cortes, not being compatible with the opening of the said Cortes on the 1st day of September next, I have thought proper, with the advice of the Council of State, to fix the day of meeting on the 1st of December of the present year. The President of the Council of Ministers, Minister and Secretary of State for the Home Department, will attend to this, and see to its execution.

THE QUEEN.

Belem, July 27, 1846.

DUKE OF PALMELLA.

IT being necessary to regulate the proceedings to be followed in the election of the Deputies to the extraordinary General Cortes, which I have commanded to be convoked on the 1st day of September next, by my Royal Decrees of the 23rd. and 27th of May last, I have thought proper, with the advice of the Council of State, to decree the following:—

TITLE I.

Of Electors and Eligibles.

Article 1. The election of Deputies is direct. The right of voting is vested in all Portuguese citizens or naturalized foreigners, who are in possession of their civil and political rights, who shall have completed the 25th year of their age, and who, in the last registration immediately previous to the census, shall have been assessed:—

1. At 10,000 reis of tenths on juro, foro, or pensions.
2. At 5000 reis of tenths and additional imposts on rural farms, or town rents.
3. At 1000 reis of tenths and additional imposts on rural and town estates not rented; and on any income whatsoever accruing from occupation or calling.

Art. 2. These are excluded from voting:—

1. Persons under 25 years of age; except officers of the army and navy, married men, clergymen in orders, Doctors and Bachelors who have taken degrees at the University of Coimbra, or at a foreign University or Academy: those who have passed the complete course at the Polytechnic School of Lisbon, or at the Polytechnic Academy of Oporto, or at the Naval and Military Schools or at the Medico-Chirurgical Schools of Lisbon and Oporto: the Professors at those Establishments, and all Professors of primary, secondary, and inferior instruction, who may vote without having completed 25 years of age, being included in one of the clauses of Article 1.

2. Servants. In this denomination book-keepers are not included, nor chief cashiers in commercial houses, nor managers of rural estates or manufactories: all these may vote, being included in the clauses of Article 1.

3. Defendants in an action—who at the legal term shall not have appeared, or shall not have been relieved (?); and those whose sentences shall have been ratified by a Jury, or by the Tribunals, which, according to the Charter, and by the laws, are competent to declare that an accusation is proven or not proven.

4. Uncertificated bankrupts.

5. Slaves made free.

Art. 3. All those persons are eligible to be Deputies who may be electors, who have completed 25 years of age, and who, besides, in the last registration immediately anterior to the census, shall have been assessed:—

1. At 40,000 reis of tenths on juro, foro, and pensions.
2. At 20,000 reis of tenths and additional imposts on rural farms and town rents.
3. At 4000 reis of tenths and additional imposts on rural and town estates, not rented, and on any income whatever accruing from occupation or calling.

Art. 4. These also shall be eligible for Deputies, though not comprised in the assessments stated in the preceding article:—

1. Doctors and Bachelors who have taken degrees in the University of Coimbra; Doctors of foreign Universities; those who have gone through the complete course in the Polytechnic School of Lisbon, or in the Polytechnic Academy of Oporto; in the Naval and Military Schools, or in the Medico-Chirurgical Schools of Lisbon and Oporto.

2. Those who have gained any portion of the 400,000 reis granted by the State, deducting the contribution to which it is liable.

Art. 5. The following are not eligible for Deputies:—

1. Bishops and Archbishops, unless they shall be resignees or titulars.
2. Naturalised Portuguese.

Article 6. These are respectively ineligible:—

1. Acting Magistrates and Secretaries General of Civil Governors in their respective Districts and Councils or Wards.
2. Treasury Paymasters and Delegates from the Treasury in the administrative districts in which they perform their functions.
3. Governors General and Secretaries of Governors beyond the seas, and Agents of the Revenue Departments in all the possessions beyond sea.
4. Vicars of Chapters and Temporal Governors, in their dioceses.
5. Priests in their parishes.
6. Commandants of Military Divisions, in their divisions.
7. Military Governors of fortified towns, in those towns.
8. Commandants of Troops of the Line in the administrative districts occupied by the troops under their command.
9. Judges of the First Instance, and Delegates of the Attorney-General, in the districts in which they hold jurisdiction or exercise their functions.
10. Attorneys-General and their Assistants, in the administrative districts in which the seat of their respective tribunals shall be situated.

Article 7. Irremoveable employes who may be elected Deputies cannot take their seat in the Chamber without resigning their place or paid employments; and should they take their seats as Deputies, they shall not be provided with any other place or paid commission during the session.

§ 1. By this regulation the irremoveable employes must make their option between the office of Deputy and any salaried commission or military commands which they may be exercising.

§ 2. For the purposes of this regulation the following are considered irremoveable employes:—Councillors of State, Judges, Professors, Military Officers, and all other persons who cannot lawfully be dismissed by the Government without trial and judgment.

Art. 8. Every citizen who after being elected Deputy shall accept any decoration or honorary recompense or salaried commission, post, or employment, which he cannot legally hold as Deputy, either by public competition or regular succession or seniority in the station which he occupies, shall forfeit his seat as Deputy, and shall not be re-elected during the session.

Art. 9. Those, however, shall not forfeit their seat as Deputy, nor vacate it, who in time of war or open rebellion shall be engaged to serve merely during the extraordinary circumstances, with the assent of the Chambers, or even without that assent, if the Chambers be not assembled. In the latter case the Government shall report the circumstance to the Chambers as soon as they meet.

§ *single*. The following shall only vacate their seats as Deputies, and may be re-elected; those who may be appointed Minister and Secretary of State, Councillor of State, Chief of Diplomatic Missions, General of the Sea and Land Forces, on whom military commands shall be conferred.

TITLE II.

Of the Registration.

Article 10. The registration of eligible electors is made by the Municipal Chambers.

§ 1. Except the districts of Lisbon and Oporto, in which the registration shall be made by as many special commissions as there are wards into which those districts are divided.

§ 2. These commissions are nominated by the Municipal Chambers, and are composed of a Verador (an alderman) who shall be president, and of four members eligible for municipal offices, chosen from the inhabitants of the respective wards. The Commissioners shall appoint one of their body as a Secretary.

Art. 11. No citizen can be registered as elector or eligible, unless in his political residence.

Art. 12. The political residence of a Portuguese citizen is in the district where he resides the greater part of the year; that of public officers in the place where they exercise their functions at the moment of the registration; and that of the military in the parish where their quarters or dwellings may be at the same period.

Art. 13. It is permitted to every citizen to transfer his political residence to any other district, but so that he shall be assessed there in the assessment immediately preceding, at one-half of the amount necessary to constitute an elector; and that before the commencement of registration he state the fact in writing to the Municipal Chamber of the district in which he resides, and to that to which he proposes to transfer his residence.

Art. 14. The registration according to assessment, as treated in Articles 1 and 3, shall be invariably made in conformity with the last levy of tenths and additional imposts. For this purpose the proper authorities shall transmit the same to the Chambers and to the Commissions three days before the commencement of the term fixed for the registration.

Art. 15. The registration according to tenths on juros paid by discount and therefore not entered, as well as that on juros of inscription (?) and on *polieias*, shall be determined on the certificates of the Junta of Public Credit, which, on the demand of the persons requiring them, shall be promptly passed by the Accountant of the said Junta.

Art. 16. For the completion of the quota necessary to place any citizen on the register as elector or eligible, any other contribution shall be taken into account at which he may be assessed in any other district of the kingdom, provided that the respective payments shall be proved by authentic vouchers.

Art 17. The tenths on juros, foros, or pensions, shall be reckoned on the registration of those on whose account they shall be paid.

§ *single*. The tenths on the effects of a wife shall, for all the purposes of the registration, be taken into the account of the husband, in case there shall not be community of effects between them; and the tenths of a son shall be taken on the registration of a father, when by law the usufruct belongs to him.

Art. 18. No citizen can on any pretence be registered, who in the levy immediately preceding shall not have been assessed in the amounts required by this decree; nor shall any one be omitted who shall satisfy this requisition, unless comprehended in any of the exceptions of Articles 2 and 5.

§ 1. Every Portuguese citizen residing on the continent of the kingdom, who, before the chamber or commission of registration of the district where he resides, shall show by authentic documents, that in the adjacent islands or beyond seas, he has, from produce, capital, merchandise, or occupation, the necessary income, shall be registered notwithstanding that in Portugal no assessment shall have been made on him for any of the tenths or additional imposts required by this decree.

§ 2. In the same way in the adjacent islands and beyond the seas, he shall be registered, if he proves that he is assessed to any of these imposts on the continent.

Art. 19. Citizens who consider themselves improperly excluded from the last assessment, or assessed therein at a lower amount than their revenues demand, and therefore prejudiced in their political rights, may, until the 10th of August, present their claim before the president of the respective junta of registration.

§ 1. The Juntas are authorized to consider the claims that may be made with this view, and are obliged to decide upon them by the 13th day of the said month of August, being called upon by the President to meet for this purpose.

§ 2. Levies arising from claims decided, shall form an addition to the

accounts, which shall also be laid before the chambers and commissions, by the 15th day of the same month; and this additional account, or an authentic certificate of its amount with respect to each citizen, shall be available for his registration.

Art. 20. The registration of those eligible by literary station, and by claims treated of in Article 4, shall be verified by declaration, to be signed by those claiming the registration, setting forth the name, age, degree, literary station, professorship, and origin and value of the claim of the declarant. These declarations must be accompanied by the respective documents.

Art. 21. The administrators of districts and of wards, and the magistrates of parishes, may be present at the registration with the object of giving all the necessary information with the most scrupulous accuracy; but they shall not act against the tenor of the assessments, nor shall they in any case relieve the chambers or commission from their responsibility,

Art. 22. Two reports shall result from the registration; the first shall comprise all the citizens who in conformity with Articles 1 and 2 have the right of voting; the second shall contain all those who according to Articles 3 and 4 are eligible as deputies.

§ 1. Each of these reports shall contain the name and surname of the persons registered, their age, station, profession, or employment, the object or objects of the assessment, with the declaration of the district in which it was made: or in the cases of Article 4, the literary degree, or the origin and value of the amount paid by the State: and in the case of a naturalized Portuguese, the date of his naturalization.

§ 2. The registered names shall be classed by parishes and in alphabetical order.

Art. 23. If in any district the number of registered names shall not amount to sixty, the number shall be completed by those who shall be assessed in the amounts immediately approximating.

§ *single*. If in the immediately proximating assessments more citizens shall be included than necessary to make up the number stated, they shall be all added to their respective lists.

Art. 24. The operation of the registration shall begin on the 15th August of the present year.

Art. 25. The chambers or commissions of registration shall publish in the journals, three days at least beforehand, the place, day, and hour of their meeting: and they shall also communicate the same to the collectors, and juntas of assessment of imposts, to the administrators of districts and wards, and to the magistrates of the respective parishes, for the purposes treated of in Articles 14 and 21.

Art. 26. The statements required by Article 22 shall be published on the 31st day of August, and a correct copy of the same shall be affixed to the doors of the parish churches. Both the original and the copies shall be signed by the members of the Chambers or Commission of Registration.

§ *single*. The original registration shall be accessible at the house of the Chamber, and place of meeting of the Commission, to all persons who may wish to examine it, and every elector may take copies of it, requiring them to be certified as authentic, which authentication the Chambers or Commissions may not refuse.

Art. 27. Every citizen who shall not be duly registered, may, until the 10th of September, present his claim in writing before the Chamber or Commission of Registration.

§ *single*. At the same term and in the same manner, any registered elector may appeal against the insertion or exclusion of any citizen whom he may judge improperly inscribed or excluded.

Art. 28. By the 10th day of September the Chambers and Commissions of Registration shall decide upon all claims made before them, according to the regulations in Articles 14 to 20.

§ *single*. The decisions, whether of insertion or exclusion, shall be made summarily, and the reasons stated. Those of exclusion by virtue of the appeal of a third person, shall be within three days precisely from the date thereof, notified to the interested party, by the notary of the Chamber, or some person acting in his behalf.

Art. 29. After the decisions treated of in the preceding Article, the names of those newly registered shall be added to the lists, and the names of those excluded shall be erased.

Art. 30. On the 15th day of September the Chambers and Commissions of Registration shall publish, in the form prescribed by Art. 26, the alterations made in the registration by virtue of the decisions referred to.

Art. 31. There may be an appeal to the Council of the District from the decisions of the Chambers and Commissions of Registration.

§ *single*. The appeal must be made in writing before the respective Chamber or Commission from the 18th to the 20th days of September, and must then be accompanied by the statements and documents upon which it is founded.

Art. 32. The appeal for insertion in the register must be supported by one of the following documents:—the statement of the Collector that the imports have been paid,—the receipt of the same proving the payment,—the statement of the objects on which in the last assessment, or supplementary assessment, the citizen shall have been assessed who claims to be registered.

§ 1. The appeal for exclusion from the registration shall be supported by a certificate or letter, which may prove that the party registered has not been assessed at all, or not to the amount required by this decree.

§ 2. These certificates shall be promptly passed by the Collector, or by any other functionary who may have the custody of the accounts, in preference to any other work, for the payment of 40 reis each article.

Art. 33. The appeal for the admission on the register of any citizen comprised in the regulations of Article 4, must be supported by the diploma (whether original, or certified, or a public form,) which may form his degree, or his respective claim, deducting the contributions to which it is subject.

§ *single*. The appeal for exclusion must be proved by an authentic document contradicting the statements referred to in this Article.

Art. 34. An acknowledgment of the receipt of the appeal and accompanying documents shall be given to the parties who shall require it.

Art. 35. The Chambers and Commissions appealed to, shall investigate into the appeal until the 25th day of September, and shall then transmit it with the documents to the Civil Governor, taking his receipt for the same.

Art. 36. The Council of the District shall decide upon all appeals on or before the 5th day of October; and the Civil Governor shall immediately return them to the Chambers or Commissions appealed to.

§ *single*. The decisions of the District Council shall be accompanied with reasons, and within the term of eight days exactly, they shall be notified to the appellants in the mode prescribed by the single paragraph of Article 28.

Art. 37. The registration shall be definitively concluded with the rectifi-

the Relação, the petition accompanied by all the documents which were presented with the appeal before the District Council, and with the decision pronounced by it.

§ 2. The petition shall be classed in the Relação with acts of the fourth class; and the Reporter shall immediately send it with his vista to the Public Department, which shall reply within the fixed term of 24 hours.

§ 3. Within this term, the notary shall receive the act, and shall transmit it to the reporter, who shall bring it forward in public session, before five judges, who shall decide by the majority of three votes. For this purpose there shall be a session every day.

§ 4. If there shall be a second appeal to this, the appeal must be put in within five days, reckoning from the publication of the decision; and this appeal shall be decided by the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, within the same terms, in the same forms, and in preference to all other procedures. In these acts there shall not be another revision.

§ 5. The copy of the petition of the admission or contestation of the public department, and of the decision, shall alone be deposited at the Relação.

§ 6. These acts shall be proceeded with gratuitously without signature or preparo.

Art. 39. The Chambers and Commissioners of Registration shall make therein the alterations determined by the Judicial tribunals; but the appeal treated of in the preceding article shall not suspend the progress of the electoral operations.

TITLE III.

Of the Circles and Electoral Assemblies.

Art. 40. The election of deputies shall be made by electoral circles.

Art. 41. The electoral circles shall elect a deputy and a substitute for every 6,500 hearths.

§ *single*. If the remaining fraction of hearths of any electoral circle shall equal or exceed 4,332 hearths, one deputy more shall be elected.

Art. 42. The continent of Portugal is for this purpose divided into 25 electoral circles, the adjacent islands into 4, and the provinces beyond the seas into 7; all which appear in the accompanying table, which forms a part of this decree.

§ 1. The number of deputies and substitutes returnable by each electoral circle, is that which is designated in the said table.

§ 2. The substitutes can only be called for the places which may be vacant while the Chamber of Deputies shall be in course of formation. After it shall be completed, in the case of a vacancy, a new election shall be held.

Art. 43. The circles are divided into electoral assemblies, and in the formation of the same the following rules must be strictly observed:—

1st. Every district which does not exceed 2,500 hearths, shall constitute a single assembly, which shall meet in the Houses of the Chamber, or in some other public or municipal building of the chief place in the district, which shall be large enough for the purpose, or if there is none, in the mother church of the same.

2nd. In the districts and parishes which shall exceed that number of hearths, the assemblies shall be such as are designated by the Municipal Chambers, so that none shall be composed of less than 1,000 hearths; that the parishes or their populations, which shall be united to constitute each assembly, be always those nearest to each other, and that the meeting may take place in the building, church, or chapel of the most central place.

Art. 44. The designations treated of in the preceding article, containing the number of the assemblies, their limits, and the place of their meeting, shall, on 9th day of October, be announced by notification of the Chambers affixed on the doors of the parish churches, and in the most public places.

§ *single*. In the said notifications, the day and hour shall be declared in which the assemblies shall meet.

Art. 45. When a district shall contain only one assembly, the President of the Chamber shall preside in it. If it has more than one, the President of the Chamber shall preside in that which meets in the principal parish in the district, and the Vereadores in the others. If the Vereadores are not of sufficient number, ordinary citizens shall preside, to be named by the Chambers from among those eligible for municipal offices.

§ *single*. The principal parish of the district is that of the cathedral, and where there is none, that of the mother church of the district.

Art. 46. The Chambers shall send to the Presidents of the Electoral Assemblies, on or before the 9th of October, two lists of the Electors who may vote in each assembly.

§ *single*. These lists shall be, as to the name and number of the persons registered, exactly similar to the definitive registration, and verified on every leaf by the Presidents of the Chambers, and signed by the same.

Art. 47. The Chambers shall also send to the Presidents of the Assemblies lists verified by their President, in order that the acts of the election may be recorded therein.

TITLE IV.

Of the Election.

Art. 48. On the 11th October, at 9 o'clock in the morning, the Electors being assembled in the appointed place, the Presidents shall propose to them, two of their number for Scrutineers, two for Secretaries, and four others to relieve them, inviting the Electors who approve the proposal to pass to his right hand, and those who reject it to pass to his left.

§ 1. In order to carry the proposal three-fourths of the Electors present must approve.

§ 2. If the proposal shall not be approved by that number, a board shall be composed, *ad libitum*, both of Electors approving and of those rejecting.

§ 3. On the part of those who approve a scrutineer, secretary, and two persons to relieve them, shall be taken from the number named by the President for those offices, in the order of their proposal.

§ 4. On the part of those who reject, the remaining members shall be approved by acclamation upon the proposal of any elector amongst them. If this proposal shall not be approved by the majority of this section, they shall be immediately elected by secret scrutiny, in which that section alone shall vote. Those mentioned in the preceding paragraph serving as members of a board in this election.

Art. 49. Record shall be made of the formation of this board, and the secretary, who shall make the record, shall immediately read it to the assembly.

§ *single*. A report, containing the names of those approved, or chosen to compose the board, signed by the President and by one of the secretaries, shall be immediately fixed to the doors of the church in which the assembly shall meet.

Art. 50. The Electoral Board, which shall be elected before the hour appointed in Article 48, is null.

Art. 51. If within an hour of the time fixed for the meeting of the Assembly, the President shall not have appeared, or, if having appeared he shall

Art. 53. The Board being constituted, all electoral acts shall be valid which are legally executed, three members at least being present.

Art. 54. The Board shall decide provisionally any doubts which may be raised respecting the operations of the Assembly.

§ 1. All the decisions of the Board on any doubts or claims whatever shall be accompanied with the reasons.

§ 2. All documents which shall refer to any claims shall be appended to them, and verified by the members of the Board and by the claimant.

§ 3. Decisions shall be taken by the majority of votes; in case of equality the President shall have the casting vote.

Art. 55. The voting is by secret scrutiny, so that the vote of no elector can be known or discovered.

§ *single*. No list shall be admitted on paper of coloured or transparent, or which may have any sign or mark, or external numbering, beyond the declaration of the parish to which the voter belongs.

Art. 56. No one can be admitted to vote whose name is not written in the register of electors.

§ The following are excepted :—

1. The Presidents of the Boards, who may vote in the assemblies where they preside; although not registered there.

2. Citizens who shall present themselves provided with the assent of the tribunals to their insertion as electors, although not yet inserted in the register.

Art. 57. The members of the Board shall vote before all other electors.

Art. 58. At the moment when each of the electors being called upon shall approach the table, one of the scrutineers and one of the secretaries shall signify the name in the two lists mentioned in Article 46, by putting his own surname by the side of the voter's name; the elector alone shall then deliver the voting list, folded and without signature, and the President shall throw it into the urn.

§ *single*. The lists should contain the double of the number of Deputies returnable by each electoral circle, and on the back the declaration of the parish to which the elector belongs; the President of the board shall declare this before the lists are received.

Art. 59. No more electors presenting themselves, the President shall order a general summons for all those who may not have voted.

Art. 60. Two hours after this summons, the President shall cause the lists in the urns to be counted, and shall compare their number with that of the marks placed against the names in the registration lists.

§ *single*. The result of this comparison and collation shall be stated in the act, and immediately published by a notice affixed to the doors of the house of assembly.

Art. 61. The collation of lists being concluded, no other can be received.

Art. 62. The counting of the votes shall follow, the President taking up successively each one of the lists, unfolding it, and delivering it to each of the scrutineers alternately, who shall read it with a loud voice and restore it to the President; the names of the persons voted for shall be written by both the Secretaries at the same time; the votes that they may have being numbered by figures, and always repeated with a loud voice.

Art. 63. The voting lists shall be valid, though they may contain too few or too many names. In the latter case the last names in excess shall not be counted.

Art. 64. The electoral boards shall allow all the votes which may fall upon any person whose name is inscribed in the register of those eligible, unless the

votes be contained in lists not conformable to the rule of the § *single* of Art. 55. In this case such lists shall be declared null.

§ *single*. The lists annulled on this ground, or for any other whatever, shall not be counted in the majority, nor for any other purpose.

Art. 65. The lists which the boards shall consider vitiated, shall be marked by the President and joined to the electoral statement which shall be presented to the preparatory Junta of the Chamber of Deputies.

Art. 66. If there shall be a doubt upon the numbering of the votes, or if the total number of the same shall not be exactly equal to the sum of those contained in the lists, if any elector shall call for the verification of the same, a new examination or reading of the lists shall be proceeded with.

Art. 67. If the election cannot be all concluded in one day, during every day that it shall continue, the comparison and collation of the received lists, and the respective scrutiny of the votes, in the manner determined in Articles 60 and 62, and the publication prescribed in the following Articles shall be delayed until after sunset.

Art. 68. The scrutiny being finished, a report of the results of the votes shall be published by notification fixed on the doors of the assembly houses, and the lists shall be burned on the presence of the assembly.

Art. 69. An act shall be made of the election, in which shall be entered:—

1st. All the questions that shall have arisen, and the claims that shall have been made, in the order in which they shall have occurred, and the decision which shall have been made upon them, with the reasons.

2nd. How many days the election has lasted, and if on every day the scrutiny prescribed in Article 67 has been made.

Art. 70. An authentic copy of the act shall be made, which, together with one of the lists treated of in Articles 46 and 58, shall be immediately transmitted to the President of the Municipal Chamber of the capital of the electoral circle. The transmission shall be made by the registered post, if there be any, or by private courier, who shall take a receipt of its delivery.

Art. 71. The original acts, as well as copies, shall be signed by all the members of the board; if any of them shall not sign, the secretary shall mention the circumstance and its motive.

Art. 72. The Board shall nominate two of their body, who, on the appointed day, shall present themselves with the act of which they shall be bearers, at the chief place of the electoral circle.

§ 1. Both the copy of the act treated of in Article 70, and the original act, shall be folded up and sealed, and also they shall have on the reverse of the superscription the surnames of the members of the respective boards in the handwriting of each.

§ 2. When the district shall be divided into more than one assembly, the bearers of the acts shall meet on the 18th day of October, in the chief place of the district, and shall elect two of their number, who shall be bearers of all the acts of the district.

§ 3. The bearers of the acts of the Islands of the Azores in which the chief place of the circle shall not be situated, shall assemble in the place appointed by the civil governors of each of these Islands, and shall choose two of their number to carry the said acts to the said chief place of the circle.

§ 4. The bearers of the act of the Isle of Corvo, must proceed to the place which shall be appointed for them in the Island of Flores, in the form and for the object declared in the preceding section.

Art. 73. In the Acts it shall be declared that the citizens constituting the Assembly, do grant to the deputies, who by the result of the votes of the whole electoral division, shall be chosen in their Junta, to all and to each severally, the most ample powers, to the end that they, together with those of the other electoral districts of the Portuguese Monarchy, may do every thing which may conduce to the general good of the Nation: and especially that they may revise the Constitutional Charter of the 29th April, 1826; and alter or modify, substitute, suppress, or add to any of its articles and provisions, constitutional or not constitutional, as they may judge proper for the public good; and that they, the grantors, do bind themselves to perform and consider valid, whatever the said deputies may do in consequence.

TITLE V.

Of the Scrutiny of Votes in the Junta of the Electoral Circle.

Art. 74. On the 18th day of October, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the bearers of the acts of the whole circle, with the President of the Chambers, shall meet in the houses of the Chamber of the chief town of the Electoral Circle. The President shall then propose the formation of a Board, concerning which and the election of the same, if the proposition of the President be not accepted, the provisions of the 48th and succeeding Article shall be observed.

Art. 75. The board being constituted, the President shall deliver to them, folded up and sealed, the copies of the Acts mentioned in Article 70; and then they shall proceed to scrutinize the votes which shall have been given to each of the candidates in the separate Acts, observing the provisions of the 62d and succeeding Articles, so far as they may be applicable.

Art. 76. In order that any citizen be elected Deputy or Substitute, it is necessary that he obtain an absolute majority; those who have the highest number of votes are Deputies; those who have the next highest are Substitutes.

§ *single*. The absolute majority is the whole number immediately above the real half of the voters. Thus, the absolute majority of an odd number is the same as that of the even number next below it.

Art. 77. If the number of citizens, having absolute majorities, be not sufficient to complete the number of Deputies and their respective Substitutes, a list shall be made containing three times the number of those deficient, composed of the names of those who have the highest number of votes, with a declaration of the number of votes given to each. The same list shall be read publicly, affixed to the door of the Chamber, and recorded in the Acts.

Art. 78. The President shall then cause the Secretaries to make as many copies of the list as there are districts in the electoral circle; when their correctness is verified, they shall be signed by the board, and immediately dispatched by the President to all the Chambers of the Electoral Circle.

Art. 79. The Presidents of the Chambers of the Districts shall immediately dispatch copies of those lists made by their secretaries, and signed by both, to the persons who were Presidents of the Electoral Assemblies, who shall then cause them to be registered in the proper polling lists, which shall have been sent to them by the Chambers for that purpose, causing them to be affixed to the church doors and most public places.

Art. 80. At the same time the Chamber shall summon the electors to a new Assembly, giving notice by advertisement that they shall meet on the 1st day of November, in the same place and at the same hour as the former meeting; declaring the number of Deputies and Substitutes which the electors are to include in their lists, and that all the names must be taken from those contained in the lists transmitted by the Junta of the capital of the electoral circle, and this list shall be literally transcribed in the advertisement.

Art. 81. When the Electoral Assemblies shall meet, they shall proceed in exact conformity with the provisions of Art. 51 and the succeeding Articles to the 73rd, with the same Boards as before; and the bearers of the acts of this second election shall present themselves at the capital of the electoral circle on the 8th day of November.

Art. 82. In the second scrutiny of votes a relative majority is sufficient for the election of Deputies and Substitutes.

Art. 83. When the scrutiny of votes both of the first and second election shall be completed, the names of the Deputies and Substitutes shall be published by advertisement.

Art. 84. A record shall be made of the election, in which shall be stated, the names of the Deputies and Substitutes, with the number of votes given to each, and stating that by the acts of the Assemblies of all the electoral circles the electors have granted to the citizens on whom the election has fallen as Deputies and Substitutes, the general and especial powers declared in Art. 73.

Art. 85. Copies of the scrutiny, signed by the whole Board, shall be delivered to each of the Deputies and Substitutes present; to those absent they shall be transmitted by the respective Presidents in their official capacity.

Art. 86. The Act of the Scrutiny in the capital of the Electoral Circle, together with the acts, lists, and other papers received from the Electoral Assemblies, shall be immediately transmitted to the Minister and Secretary of State for the Home Department, to be presented to the preparatory Junta of the Chamber of Deputies.

TITLE VI.

Especial Provision for the Adjacent Islands and the Ultramarine Provinces.

Art. 87. The Civil Governor in the adjacent islands, and the Governor-General in the Ultramarine Provinces, shall give effect to this Decree, as far as it appertains to them, by appointing without delay, the places and days for the electoral procedure, such as may be most suitable to the distances and means of communication, with the intervals which may be indispensable.

Art. 88. In the adjacent Islands and Ultramarine Provinces, the registrations of those who conformably with this decree may be electors and eligible, shall continue to be verified according to the provisions of Article 19 of the Law of the 27th October, 1840.

Art. 89. In the provinces of the new acquisitions pertaining to the States of Goa, the registration shall be made by especial commissions, named, in the eastern provinces, by the Municipal Chamber of Goa; in the northern provinces and extra-mural towns Bicholim and Sanquelim, by the Municipal Chamber of Bardez; and in the southern provinces and Sambalin, by the Municipal Chamber of Salsette.

§ 1. The provisions of Article 10 with its sections, are applicable to these commissions, so far as they can be adopted.

§ 2. The said Chambers shall determine the number and limits of the assemblies of the respective provinces of the new acquisitions, and the places of their meetings, and shall name their Presidents.

§ 3. The identity of those voters who cannot be verified by the curates shall be verified by the local administration employés, and in their default by some fit person from among the electors, named by the Board.

§ 4. In those territories of the new acquisition where families live in com-

TITLE VII.

General Provisions.

Art. 90. The entire electoral procedure, comprising the registration, the claims, the appeals, and the documents appended to them, the petitions or requisitions made concerning these, and the orders made by the judicial tribunals according to the resolutions of Article 38, shall be written on paper not sealed.

Art. 91. In a single requisition a claim or an appeal may be made for many or for all those who may consider themselves prejudiced in their political rights.

Art. 92. The curates of the parishes constituting the electoral assemblies shall be present at the elections to give information touching the identity of voters.

§ 1. In default of the curate, the board shall name a priest, or other person whom it may judge most fit to act in his stead.

§ 2. The curate or person who acts in his stead, shall take his seat at the right hand of the President.

Art. 93. The Preparatory Junta of the Chamber of Deputies shall decide definitively on all the questions and claims which may arise or be made in the Electoral Assemblies, and in the Juntas of the capital of the circle.

Art. 94. No object foreign to the elections shall be discussed or deliberated upon in the assemblies. Everything treated of beyond this shall be null, and of no effect.

Art. 95. The Presidents of Boards shall maintain the liberty of the electors, preserve order, and superintend the police in the assemblies.

§ *single*. All the authorities shall give full effect to the requisitions addressed to them with this object by the Presidents of Boards, and they are obliged, upon their own responsibility, to prevent every act which may in any way be prejudicial to the safety of the electors.

Art. 96. No person shall present himself armed in the Electoral Assembly; the President shall command any one who may do so to retire.

Art. 97. It is not permitted to any armed force to present itself in the Electoral Assemblies or Juntas for scrutiny of votes, nor in the place adjoining the buildings in which they are held, unless in pursuance of a requisition in the name of the respective President.

§ 1. The President shall consult the Board before making such requisition.

§ 2. The force shall not be demanded unless when necessary to disperse any tumult, nor shall it come within the house of the Assembly, or the doors thereof, unless there shall have been resistance to the orders of the President twice repeated.

§ 3. When the armed force shall be present, the electoral proceeding shall be suspended, and may not be resumed until one hour after its departure.

§ 4. In those parts of the kingdom where the Electoral Assemblies or the Juntas of Scrutiny shall meet, the armed forces shall remain in quarters or cantonment during the proceedings of the said Assemblies and Juntas.

§ 5. This provision does not include the force indispensable for the regular service, nor the individual soldiers who shall be registered.

Art. 98. No citizen shall be allowed to vote in more than one assembly.

Art. 99. No citizen, whatever may be his occupation or condition, shall be prevented from voting, when registered as an elector.

TITLE VIII.

Penalties.

Art. 100. The transgression of Articles from 14 to 20, respecting the undue insertion or omission of any citizen on the register, shall be punished according to the degree of fraud or malice with which it shall be committed, by imprisonment from one to six months, and by incapacity to take any public office from one to three years.

Art. 101. The transgression of Articles 15 and 32 § 2, of not passing the required certificates within twenty-four hours from the presentation of the requisition, shall be punished by a suspension of employment from three to six months.

Art. 102. The transgression of the single section of Article 46, of altering the original registration in the lists which are sent to the Presidents of the Assemblies, shall be punished according to the degree of fraud or malice with which it shall have been done, by the penalties determined in Article 104.

Art. 103. The commandant of any armed force, who shall transgress the provisions of Article 97, shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to one year, and during that time he shall lose the pay of his commission and the seniority which would otherwise accrue to him.

§ 1. If the said commandant be an inferior officer, he shall suffer the same imprisonment and lose his post.

§ 2. No verbal order shall authorize the infraction of the Article referred to.

§ 3. No written order shall relieve the offender, except the original requisition of the President of the Board.

Art. 104. The transgression of the provisions of §§ 1 and 2, of Art. 97, of requiring the presence of an armed force without having consulted the electoral board, and without having verified the case of tumult, shall be punished by imprisonment from three to six months, and disability to take any public office from one to three years.

Art. 105. The transgression of the § single of Art. 95, committed by the administrative authority, who shall not employ every means to prevent the acts of military or non-military persons against the free use of his electoral right by any citizen, whether by using threats or having recourse to violence, or wishing to force him to vote according to any given list, shall be punished by the loss of his office, and by disability for five years to exercise it or any other office.

Art. 106. The citizen who shall commit any of the offences treated of in the preceding Article, whether by want of precautions on the part of the administrative authority, or in spite of them, shall be punished by from three to six months imprisonment. If, moreover, from such acts a crime should result on which the laws shall have awarded a greater punishment, such punishment shall be imposed.

Art. 107. Every public functionary, of whatever order or class, who shall abuse his authority, to intimate, or cause to be intimidated, to the electors, that they should present themselves on the days of election, conducting them, or causing them to be conducted, at or near the house of the Assembly, distributing, or causing to be distributed to them, lists made by his command or suggestion, or performing any other acts of authority not within his competency, shall be punished by loss of office, and disability to hold any other for six years, and imprisonment from three months to one year.

Art. 108. He who shall transgress the provisions of Article 98, by voting in

Art. 109. The transgression of Articles 55 § *single*, 58 and 64, by receiving lists different from this decree, or reckoning the votes which they contain by putting or allowing to be put the voting mark of electors who have not voted, or by throwing into the urn a number of lists greater than that of voters, or by changing the names of the persons voted for in reading the lists, or by diminishing some and increasing others in the act of recording them, shall be punished in each of these cases by imprisonment from three months to one year, and by disability to exercise any public office for five years.

Art. 110. All offences against the electoral right, and against the exercise of that right, which are not enumerated in the preceding articles, shall be proceeded against by complaint before the judge of the jurisdiction in which they shall be committed.

§ 1. Any of the electors inscribed in the registers are competent to complain.

§ 2. The right of complaining continues for three years, and that of accusing for ten years, both reckoned from the day in which the offence shall have been committed.

§ 3. The permission of the Government is not necessary for the presentation of a complaint, or the making an accusation for those offences against public employes or authorities, of whatever order or class they may be.

§ 4. The Public Minister may be present at the examination, if he wishes it, of which notice shall always be given, but his presence is not necessary for the validity of the same.

§ 5. The competent judge when required shall without delay proceed to the examination, and he is obliged to prosecute the further steps of the process, within the terms laid down in the last judicial reform, of their crimes. The Judge who shall not do so commits an abuse of power, for which he also may be proceeded against.

§ 6. The letter of indictment shall require the delivery and imprisonment of the parties, and in those offences no bail shall be taken.

§ 7. The judicial power, whenever the offence is proved, shall sentence to the penalties of loss of office, and disability for any other, in conformity with the provisions made.

The Ministers and Secretaries of State of all departments are to attend to this, and cause it to be executed.

THE QUEEN.

DUKE OF PALMELLA.

JOAQUIM ANTONIA DE AGUIAR.

JULIO GOMES DA SILVA SANCHES.

CONDE DE LAVRADIO.

VISCONDE DE SA DA BANDEIRA.

LUIZ DA SILVA MOUSINHO DE ALBUQUERQUE.

Belem, July 27, 1846.

F.

Lord Howard de Walden to Lord Palmerston.—(Received August 17.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, July 31, 1846.

WITH reference to my despatch, in which I transmitted the new Law of Elections which had been published in the "Diario do Governo," I have now the honour to inclose the supplementary portions of the same decree, together with an abstract of the main principles constituting the principal features of this important act.

I understand that this law has caused very general satisfaction, and is certainly extremely creditable to the Government, as an earnest of their desire to give the fullest scope to the free working of the Constitutional Charter, under the practical operation of sound representative principles.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

HOWARD DE WALDEN AND SEAFORD.

Inclosure 1.

Table of Electoral Circles referred to in Art. 42 of the Electoral Law, and of the Number of Deputies and Substitutes in each Circle.

(Translation.)

Administrative Districts.	Elect. Circ.	Capital of each Electoral Circle.	No. of Hearths.	No. of Deputies.	No. of Substitutes.	Total of Deputies and Substitutes.
Vianna	1	Vianna	43,528	7	7	14
Braga	2	Braga	38,671	6	6	12
	3	Guimaraes	31,290	5	5	10
	4	Porto	52,458	8	8	16
Porto	5	Pennafiel	37,378	6	6	12
	6	Villa Real	43,764	7	7	14
Bragança	7	Bragança	33,275	5	5	10
Aveiro	8	Aveiro	26,755	4	4	8
	9	Oliveira de Azemeis	30,711	5	5	10
Coimbra	10	Coimbra	39,987	6	6	12
	11	Arganil	19,949	3	3	6
Vizeu	12	Vizeu	37,414	6	6	12
	13	Lamego	34,069	5	5	10
Guarda	14	Guarda	27,770	4	4	8
	15	Trancoso	21,262	3	3	6
Castello Branco	16	Castello Branco	31,431	5	5	10
Leiria	17	Leiria	28,997	4	4	8
	18	Lisboa	64,538	10	10	20
Lisboa	19	Alemquer	20,712	3	3	6
	20	Setubal	18,587	3	3	6
Santarem	21	Santarem	39,378	6	6	12
Portalegre	22	Portalegre	22,443	3	3	6
Evora	23	Evora	22,524	3	3	6
Beja	24	Beja	27,430	4	4	8
Faro	25	Faro	33,071	5	5	10

Adjacent Islands.

Madeira e Porto Santo	26	Funchal	25,046	4	4	8
Angra do Heroismo	27	Angra	14,710	2	2	4
Ponta Delgada	28	Ponta Delgada	20,935	3	3	6
Horta	29	Horta	13,854	2	2	4

Ultramarine Provinces.

Cabo Verde, Bissau, e Caxeu	30	S. Thiago .....	....	2	2	4
Angola e Benguela	31	Loanda .....	....	2	2	4

DETAILED TABLE OF ELECTORAL CIRCLES.

Municipalities and Hearths in each Electoral Circle.

MUNICIPALITIES.

1st District—VIANNA.

Electoral
Circles.

Hearths.

Arcoes de Val de Vez....	6,486
Caminha	2,373
Coura	2,671
Castro Laboreiro	405
Melgaco	2,164
Monsae	4,032
Ponte da Barca.....	2,423
Ponte de Lima.....	6,927
Soajo.....	630
Valenca.....	3,453
Villadares	2,438
Vianna	7,219
Villa Nova da Cerveira ..	2,307

1. Vianna..

Total hearths in this Circle43,528

2nd District.—BRAGA.

Aboim da Nobrega	1,072
Amares	1,710
Barcellos	9,499
Braga	9,756
Esposende	2,441
S. Joao de Rei	903
Penella	1,530
Pico de Regallados	1,953
Povoa de Lanhoso	2,101
Prado	2,177
Terras do Bouro	1,131
Villa Cha e Larim	1,341
Vieira	3,067

2. Braga ..

Total hearths in this Circle 38,671

2nd District.—BRAGA.

Cabeceiras de Basto	3,331
Celorico de Basto.....	5,172
Fafe	3,230
Guimaraes.....	12,108
Santa Martha do Bouro ..	1,190
Villa Nova de Famalicao..	6,309

3.
Guimaraes

Total hearths in this Circle31,290

3rd District—PORTO.

Boucas	3,037
Gaia	10,158
Gondomar.....	4,112
Maia	3,434
Pacos de Ferreira	2,296
Porto.....	15,315
Povoa de Varzim.....	3,206
Santo Thyreo	2,822
S. Thome de Negrellos ..	2,246

4. Porto ..

Electoral
Circles.

3rd District—PORTO.

Hearths.

Amarante	4,199
Baião	4,627
Barrosas	1,734
Bomviver	2,511
Santa Cruz	3,598
Felgueiras.....	4,053
Lousada	2,837
Penafiel	7,050
Soalhas	2,341
Paredes	4,128

5. Penafiel

Total hearths in this Circle.....37,378

4th District—VILLA REAL.

Alfarella de Jales.....	790
Alijo	1,366
Boticas	1,861
Canellas	1,058
Carrasada de Monte Negro	1,091
Cerva	764
Chaves	4,639
Ermello.....	1,066
Ervededo	1,252
Favaiois	1,111
Santa Martha de Penaguiao	2,276
Mezao-frio	1,543
Mondim de Basto.....	1,046
Monforte de Rio Livre....	1,984
Monte Alegre	1,887
Murca	1,310
Peso da Regoa	2,316
Provesende	971
Ribeira-da Pena	755
Ruiuaes	1,103
Sabrosa	1,235
Val Passos	2,122
Villa Pouca de Aguiar....	2,188
Villa Real.....	6,006
Villar de Macada	1,239

6.
Villa Real

Total hearths in this Circle 43,764

5th District—BRAGANCA.

Alfandega da Fe	1,576
Braganca	3,911
Carrasada de Anciaes	2,196
Chacim	1,391
Corticos.....	1,626
Freixo de Espada a Cinta	1,232
Izeda.....	1,471
Lamas de Orelhao	1,781
Miranda	1,550
Mirandella	1,484
Mogadouro	2,727
Moncorvo	2,226
Outeiro	1,177
Santalha	1,077
Torre de Dona Chama....	1,907
Villa Flor.....	1,408
Vimiao	1,322

7.
Bragança

6th District—Aveiro.			8th District—Vizeu.		
Electoral Circles.		Hearths.	Electoral Circles.		Hearths.
8. Aveiro	{	Agueda	12. Vizeu..	{	Canas de Senhorim
		Anadia			Carregal ou Carrellos
		Angeja			Santa Comba-Dao
		Aveiro			S. Joao d'Areas
		Eixo			S. Joao do Monte
		Estarreja			Mangoalde ou Azurara da
		Ilhavo			Beira
		Sao Lourenco do Bairro ..			J. Miguel do Outeiro
		Mira			Moes
		Oliveira do Bairro			Mort'agoa
		Soza			Oliveira de Frades
		Vagos			S. Pedro do Sul
		Vouga			Satao
Total hearths in this Circle		26,575	Total hearths in this Circle		37,414
9. Oliveira d'Azemeis	{	Albergaria	13. Lamego	{	Aregos
		Arouca			Armamar
		Bemposta			Barcos
		Castello de Paiva			Caria e Rua
		Feira			Castro-Daire
		Fermado			Ferreiros de Tendaes
		Macieira de Cambra			Fonte Arcada
		Oliveira d'Azemeis			Fragoas
		Ovar			Lamego
		Pereira Juzam			Leomil
Total hearths in this Circle		30,711			S. Martinho de Mouros ...
7th District—Coimbra.			9th District—Guarda.		
10. Coimbra	{	Anca	14. Guarda	{	Almeida
		Cadima			Belmonte
		Cantanhede			Castello Mendo
		Coimbra			Cea
		Condeixa a Nova			Ervedal
		Figueira da Foz			Gouvea
		Lavos			Guarda
		Maiorca			Jarmello
		Mealhada ou Vacarica ...			Linhares
		Miranda do Corvo			Loriga
		Monte-Mor o Velho			Manteigas
		Penella			Penalva d'Alva
		Rabacal			Sabogal
		Semide			
		Soure			
		Tentugal			
		Santo Varao			
Total hearths in this Circle		39,987	Total hearths in this Circle		34,069
11. Arganil	{	Alvares		{	Almeida
		Santo Andre de Poiares ..			Belmonte
		Arganil			Castello Mendo
		Avo			Cea
		Coja			Ervedal
		Fajao			Gouvea
		Farinha Podre			Guarda
		Goes			Jarmello
		Louza			Linhares
	{	Midoes			Loriga
		Oliveira do Hospital			Manteigas

Electoral Circles.	Hearths.
16. Trancoso	Aguiar da Beira 1,582
	Almendra 611
	Alverca 915
	Celorico da Beira 1,899
	Figueira de Castello Ro- drigo 1,883
	Fornos de Algodres 1,516
	Freixo de Numao 1,067
	Marialva 1,010
	Meda 1,406
	Penedono 1,107
	Pesqueira (S. Joao) 1,578
	Pinhel 2,305
	Trancoso 3,508
	Villa Nova da Foscoa 875

Total hearths in this Circle 21,262

Electoral Circles.	Hearths.
19. Alemquer	Alcoentre 710
	Aldeagalega de Mercesana.. 975
	Alemquer 2,192
	Azambuja 878
	Azueira 1,180
	Cadaval 1,489
	Enchara dos Cavalleiros .. 1,038
	Ericeira 891
	Lourinha 1,434
	Mafra 1,606
	Peniche 1,435
	Ribaldeira 713
	Sobral do Monte Agraco .. 840
	Torres Vedras 3,863
	Villa Franca de Xira 1,468

Total hearths in this Circle 20,712

10th District—CASTELLO BRANCO.

16. Castello Branco..	Alpedrinha 1,749
	Castello Branco 3,657
	Certa 3,051
	Covilha 5,028
	Fundao 3,868
	Idanha a Nova 1,677
	Monsanto 1,107
	Oleiros 1,477
	Penamacor 1,447
	Proenca a Nova 738
	Salvaterra do Extremo.... 916
	Sarzedas 1,000
	Sobreira Ferosa 687
	Sortelha 1,288
	S. Vicente da Beira 1,252
	Villa de Rei 1,581
	Villa Velha do Rodao 908

Total hearths in this Circle 31,431

20. Setubal	Alcacer do Sal 1,833
	Alcochete 880
	Aldeagalega do Riba Tejo 1,086
	Alhos Vedros 481
	Almada 2,592
	Azeitao 723
	Barreiro 706
	Cezimbra 1,173
	Grandola 680
	Moita 403
	Palmella 1,053
	Seixal 1,175
	Setubal 3,347
	Sines 630
	S. Thiago do Cacem..... 1,825

Total hearths in this Circle 18,587

18th District—SANTAREM.

17. Leiria	Alcobaça 2,955
	Alvaizere 1,368
	Anciao 1,163
	Batalha 555
	Caldas da Rainha 1,872
	Chao de Couce 800
	Figueiro dos Vinhos..... 1,269
	Leiria 6,099
	Lourical 1,018
	Macas de Dona Maria 1,096
	S. Martinho do Porto 690
	Obidos 1,825
	Pedreneira 884
	Pedrogao Grande 1,926
	Pombal 3,291
	Porto de Moz 2,486

Total hearths in this Circle 28,997

21. Santarem	Abrantes 4,713
	Alcanede 1,136
	Almeirim 1,062
	Benavente 1,052
	Cartaxo 1,879
	Chamusca 1,159
	Constancia 838
	Coruche 1,237
	Ferreira do Zezere 2,291
	Golega 712
	Macao 1,650
	Montargil 366
	Pernes 1,028
	Rio Maior 1,326
	Salvaterra de Magos 737
	Santarem 4,084
	Sardoal 1,182
	Thomar 4,350
	Torres Novas 4,261
	Ulme 624
	Villa Nova da Barquinha.. 817
	Villa Nova de Ourem 2,874

Total hearths in this Circle 39,378

12th District—LISBOA.

18. Lisboa.	Alhandra 810
	Alverca 652
	Arruda 925
	Bellas 1,203
	Cascaes 1,327
	Cintra 3,701
	Collares 740
	Lisboa 53,791
	Oeiras 1,389

Total hearths in this Circle 64,538

14th District—PORTALEGRE.

22. Portalegre	Alegrete 500
	Alpalhao 885
	Alter do Chao 988
	Arronches 716
	Aviz 1,015
	Cabeco de Vide 371
	Campo Maior 1,924
	Castello de Vide 1,686
	Crato 966

Electoral Circles.		Hearths.	Electoral Circles.		Hearths.		
Pontealegre,— continued	{	Elvas	4,450	Faro,—con- tinued	{	Loulé	4,175
		Fronteira	618			Monxique	1,259
		Gaviao	937			Olhao	2,470
		Marvao	934			Silves	3,282
		Monforte	797			Tavira	3,860
		Niza	1,407			Villa do Bispo	740
		Ponte de Soure	761			Villa Nova de Portimao ..	1,707
		Portalegre	2,470			Villa Real de Santo Antonio	793
		Souzel	1,051				
		Veiros	597				
Total hearths in this Circle			22,443	Total hearths in this Circle			33,071

16th District—EVORA.

23. Evora	Alandroal.....	1,175
	Arrayolos.....	1,094
	Borba.....	1,287
	Evora.....	4,714
	Estremoz.....	2,716
	Monsaraz ou Reguengos...	1,603
	Monte Mor o Novo.....	2,702
	Mora.....	764
	Mourao.....	755
	Portel.....	1,359
	Redondo.....	1,221
	Vianna do Alentejo.....	841
	Villa Vicosa.....	1,503
	Vimieiro.....	790

Total hearths in this Circle.....22,524

16th District—BEJA.

24. Beja	Aljustrel.....	910
	Almodovar.....	1,822
	Alvito.....	1,112
	Barrancos.....	423
	Beja.....	4,118
	Castro Verde.....	1,381
	Cercal.....	720
	Cuba.....	911
	Ferreira.....	1,063
	Mertola.....	2,481
	Messejana.....	1,235
	Moura.....	2,766
	Odemira.....	2,381
	Ourique.....	2,079

Total hearths in this Circle.....27,430

17th District—FARO.

25. Faro	Albufeira.....	1,932
	Alcoutim.....	1,719
	Aljezur.....	595
	Castro Marim.....	1,359
	Faro.....	4,608
	Lagoa.....	1,973
	Lagos.....	2,662

(Signed)

Electoral Circles.	Hearths.
Faro,—con- tinued	Loulé..... 4,175
	Monxique..... 1,259
	Olhao..... 2,470
	Silves..... 3,282
	Tavira..... 3,860
	Villa do Bispo..... 740
	Villa Nova de Portimao .. 1,707
	Villa Real de Santo Antonio 793
Total hearths in this Circle.....33,071	

18th District—FUNCHAL.

26. Funchal	Santa Anna.....	3,270
	Calheta.....	2,788
	Camara de Lobos.....	2,369
	Santa Cruz.....	1,546
	Funchal.....	6,529
	Machico.....	1,143
	Ponta do Sol.....	3,291
	Porto Moniz.....	1,619
	S. Vicente.....	2,078
	Porto Santo.....	413

Total hearths in this Circle.....25,046

19th District—ANGRA DO HEROISMO.

27. Angra do Herois-mo	Angra do Heroismo.....	5,356
	Villa da Praia.....	3,040
	Calheta.....	1,074
	Topo.....	614
	Villa das Velhas.....	2,149
	Santa Cruz.....	2,477

Total hearths in this Circle.....14,710

20th District—PONTA DELGADA.

28. Ponta Delgada	Agua de Pao.....	582
	Alagoa.....	1,123
	Ponta Delgada.....	6,597
	Ribeira Grande.....	4,542
	Villa das Capellas.....	1,926
	Villa do Nordeste.....	1,099
	Villa da Povoacao.....	2,150
	Villa Franca do Campo ..	1,847
	Villa do Porto.....	1,069

Total hearths in this Circle.....20,935

21st District—HORTA.

29. Horta..	Horta.....	5,371
	Lages.....	2,648
	Magdalena.....	2,547
	S. Roque.....	1,170
	Santa Cruz.....	2,118

Total hearths in this Circle.....13,854

DUKE DE PALMELLA.

Inclosure 2.

Abstract from the Law of Elections of the 27th July, 1846.

Article 1 The election of deputies is direct. Every Portuguese citizen and naturalized foreigner has a vote, being in the exercise of their civil and political rights; having completed their twenty-fifth year; and having been taxed previously: viz, to the amount of 10\$000 reis for local taxes; 5\$000 reis for property tax; or 1\$000 reis for industrial tax.

Art. 2. Officers of the army and navy, married men; the clergy, doctors, and bachelors who have taken their degree in a university, and those who have completed their studies in the higher public schools, and all professors in public schools, may vote on completing their twenty-first year, when coming under the other conditions of Article 1. Household servants, parties committed for trial, bankrupts, until such time as they are legally proved to be insolvent, and liberated slaves, are excluded from voting.

Art. 3. Parties may be elected deputies who are competent to be electors on having completed their twenty-fifth year, and having been previously taxed to the amount of 40\$000 reis for local taxes; 20\$000 reis for property taxes; or 4\$000 reis for industrial taxes.

Art. 4. Doctors and bachelors, though not paying the above taxes, may be elected deputies; also persons who receive 400\$000 reis as public salary, annually, after the amount of contribution thereon is deducted.

Art. 5. The following parties may not be elected deputies; viz. bishops and archbishops, unless they have resigned, or have a title; naturalized foreigners; the members of the Royal Household when in active service; contractors of public works and revenue.

Art. 6. The following parties are respectively ineligible; viz. administrative magistrates, and the secretaries-general of civil governors, in their districts, municipalities, or divisions; paymasters of the treasury in their administrative districts; governors-general and their secretaries, and the financial agents, in any of the Ultramarine Possessions: vicars and temporal governors, in their dioceses; chaplains, in their parishes; commanders of military divisions, in their respective divisions; military governors of forts and fortified towns, in such forts or towns: commanders of troops of the line, in the administrative district where they are stationed: judges of first instance, and delegates attorney-general in the district of their jurisdiction or office; the attorneys-general and their adjutants, in the administrative districts where the tribunal is situated.

Art. 7. Removeable authorities and employés may only sit as deputies on resigning their office.

Art. 8. Any citizen, who after having been elected deputy, shall accept any decoration, or honorary grant, subsidy, post, or office, not appertaining to him by law, or through promotion, shall lose his seat, and may not be elected during that legislature.

Art. 9. Any deputy, however, who in time of war or manifest rebellion, shall only be employed during such extraordinary circumstances, shall not lose his seat.

§ Any deputy being appointed minister of state, counsellor of state, chief of a diplomatic mission, or general of the army or navy, shall vacate his seat, but may be re-elected.

Art. 10. The poll for electors shall be made by the municipal chambers, excepting in Lisbon and Oporto, where there shall be a special commission for that purpose in each division of either city, appointed by the municipal chambers.

Art. 11. No citizen may be polled excepting within his political domicile.

Art. 24. The operations of the poll shall commence on the 15th August.

Art. 40. The election of deputies is made by electoral circles.

Art. 41. The electoral circles elect one deputy and one substitute for every 6,500 hearths.

Art. 42. The continent of Portugal is for this purpose divided into 25 electoral circles; the adjacent islands into 4; and the Ultramarine Provinces into 7; as is seen in the annexed Table, wherein is also seen the number of deputies and substitutes corresponding to each. (See Inclosure No. 1.)

Art. 43. The circles are divided into electoral assemblies.

Art. 73. In the registers it shall be declared that the citizens forming the assembly, confer on the deputies elected by them, and on each in solidum, the most ample powers, when assembled with those elected by the other electoral circles of the Portuguese Monarchy, to do all that may be conducive to the general good of the Nation; and very especially to examine the Constitutional Charter of the 29th April, 1826, with the faculty of altering, modifying, substituting, suppressing, or adding, any or such articles and provisions, as may be most adapted to public felicity; and that they, who confer such powers, bind themselves to comply with, and consider as valid all the acts of the said deputies.

Art. 96. No person may appear at the electoral assembly armed.

Art. 97. No armed force is permitted at the electoral assemblies, nor in any place within the neighbourhood of the assembly, excepting on requisition of the President, who shall consult the Board previous to making the requisition, and solely with the object of dissipating a tumult: on the arrival of military force the proceedings of the election shall be suspended, and not continued until an hour after it has retired.

Art. 98. No citizen may vote at more than one assembly.

G.

Lord Howard de Walden to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 10.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, September 22, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a circular issued by the Duke of Palmella, as Minister of the Interior, to all the civil authorities, instructing them to secure perfect liberty of action to all parties at the ensuing elections, and specially prohibiting any interference whatever of any agents of the Government in canvassing or influencing electors.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HOWARD DE WALDEN AND SEAFORD.

Inclosure.

Circular of the Minister of the Interior to the Civil Governors of every District in Portugal.

Ilustrissimo e Excellissimo Senhor,

VAI proceder-se a uma eleição geral de Deputados em circumstancias muito extraordinarias e difficeis. Tambem são difficeis as obrigações Governo, e é meu dever recorda-las a vossa Excellencia, e a todos os que exercem authoridade em nome da Rainha, recommendando-lhe muito especialmente a fiel observancia de todas ellas.

O Systema Representativo, o unico que póde realisar e segurar a liberdade, é ainda novo para, nós, e estamos pouco experientes nelle. As facções dentro e fóra do Poder tem-se esforçado para o viciar e alterar, impedindo sobre tudo que o direito eleitoral se exerça com a liberdade plena, com a independencia e com a intelligencia, que são necessarias, para que o regimen constitucional não seja um absurdo, ou uma decepção.

Fiel aos verdadeiros principios e á missão, que Sua Magestade se dignou commetter-lhe, o Ministerio tem procurado remediar estes males, propondo á Mesma Augusta Senhora o Decreto de 27 de Julho ultimo, que hoje supprime a falta de leis eleitoraes; e para que este tenha o salutar effeito, que Sua Magestade deseja, cumpre que todas as Authoridades, na esphera das suas attribuições, se empenhem pela stricta e severa manutenção da imparcialidade, pela rigorosa observancia das regras prescriptas naquelle Decreto, e pela abstenção de toda a intervenção na escolha dos individuos.

Esta é sempre a obrigação do Governo; mas hoje talvez ainda maior e mais apertada, por quanto aquella mesma influencia innocente, que com intenções beneficicas é licito exercer em causa ordinaria, poderia agora ser suspeita, quando estão recentes ainda as recordações dos abusos e violencias, que outras influencias exerceram. O Governo abstem-se pois de usar dos seus proprios meios não solicita, muito menos exige de nenhuma authority sua subalterna, que promova individualmente candidatura alguma; e considera como seus candidatos todos os homens probos, fiéis e intelligentes do paiz, que tem sido firmes nos principios da liberdade da Monarchia, e que sem uma exaggerada exaltação os tem sustentado em todas as crises. Estes homens sensatos que não proclamam hoje uma doutrina para amanhã sustentar outra, que não excitam as paixões dos partidos para ter de as reprimir depois, ou de vêr succumbir a causa que pertendem advogar pelo excesso mesmo com que a promovem, estes são os que o Governo deseja vêr obter os suffragios da nação; estes serão verdadeiros representantes seus no amor, na lealdade ás instituições da carta, á Augusta Dynastia que no-la deu e restituiu, e á Rainha, em cujo nome nos foi dado reconquista-la na presença da Europa, vencendo não só com a espada, mas triumphando com os mesmos principios,

com que mais nos queriam combater os inimigos internos e externos da nossa liberdade e independencia.

O Governo porém nao é exclusivo; nem quer, nem póde sê-lo. Sua Magestade a Senhora Dona Maria II. é Rainha de todos os Portuguezes; e todas as opiniões tem direito a ser representadas nas Córtes. Mas o Governo tambem bem o direito, e não só o direito, obrigação de sustensar aquellas, que reputa mais proficuas para a liberdade e prosperidade da Nação, para a manutenção da ordem publicá, e para o interesse e gloria de Throno da Rainha.

Incumbe a vossa Excellencia, como Chefe da Authoridade Administrativa no seu Districto, Authoridade toda paternal, benefica e protectra, illustrar a consciencia dos eleitores e esclarece-la, fazea quanto possa paro que não erre, dirigi-la em fim, sem se intrometter a governa-la.

E vontade de Sua Magestade, e, em Seni Augusto Nome, ordeno a vossa Excellencia, que siga escrupulosamente estas regras, e as faça observar pelos seus subordinados, assim como que nao poupe diligencias nem esforços para fazer conhecer aos povos a verdadeira situação do Paiz, e a natureza da missão que vai ver confidada áquelles, que escolherem para seus Representantes.

Que a indiferença, ou a condescendencia de uns, que o espirito faccioso de outros, que as mesquinhas opposições pessoaes, que os odios das facções não arredem das vistas dos eleitores o verdadeiro e unico fim da salvagao da Patria, e do credito deste grande movimento nacional, em que todes os partidos se uniram, e que até aqui não foi manchado. Convem lembrar-se que toda a machina social, politica e financeira foi abalada por este esforço. O Ministerio tem cuidado sollicitamente em preparar e facilitar a missão das Córtes; tem já tomado immensa responsabilidade nas reformas e economias que tem feito, e conhece que muito ainda lhe resta a fazer; mas só as Córtes podom e devem firmar em bases sólidas o estabelecimento de um regimen de justiça e de ordem verdadeira, e pôr termo ás continuas reacções, que ha tantos annos nos fatigam, consomem os recursos da Nação, e dissipem os elementos de prosperidade, que uns poucos de annos de tranquillidade e de paz, com observancia de principios verdadeiramente constitucionaes, hão de sem duvida desenvolver.

Da maneira por que as futuras Córtes desempenharem esta missão, depende pois todo o credito do movimento nacional de 1846, que a Europa e a posteridade hão de classificar de glorioso, ou de absurdo, de faccioso, ou de leal, segundo o termo e a conclusão que tiver.

A voz nacional, que solicitou a refórma de algumas leis existentes, e sobre tudo a refórma do abuso das leis, foi ouvida e attendida pela benevolencia tutellar de Sua Magestade a Rainha; mas esta voz não suscitou principios subversivos, nem exaggerados. O programma do Governo é esse mesmo, e é esse o que as Córtes são chamadas a desenvolver e consolidar.

1. Rever a Carta de modo que os seus preceitos fiquem mais evidentes, e salvos de falsa e abusiva interpretação, será um novo culto á memoria saudosa de seu Augusto Auctor, e o cumprimento de uma vontade e desejo seu tantas vezes manifestado.

2. Reformar as leis tributarias de modo que os contribuintes paguem com a maior igualdade, e com o menor sacrificio possivel.

3. Fazer uma rigorosa revisão dos quadros de todos os estabelecimentos; fixa-los inalteravelmente, garantindo assim um progressivo e seguro augmento de economia.

4. Fundar o credito nacional sobre estas bases, e proscrever o systema de creditos phantasticos, ruina da fortuná pública e dos particulares.

5. Dar real protecção ao commercio e á agricultura pela construcção de estradas e vias de communicacão.

6. Diffundir a instrucção por todas as classes, fazeado com que a sciencia se derrame nas suas applicações práticas ás artes.

7. Tractar sobre tudo da educação moral do povo, provendo para o mesmo fim aos meios de educação e instrucção do clero.

8. Organisar a força pública, e simplificar o systema administrativo e fiscal.

9. Regular as habilitações para a admissão aos empregos publicos.

lhe possa vir de Deputados, que sinceramente professem, e applichem com intelligencia e gravidade as suas doutrinas. A esses quer e deseja para juizes do que tem feito, e para conselheiros e arbitradores do que ha de fazer.

Esteja vossa Excellencia hem convencido destes axiomas, e faça delles o uso rocto e leal que Sua Magestade Manda e encommendar-lhe ; porque este é o serviço que Sua Magestade mais lhe agradecerá. Vele porque o accesso á urna seja livre, facil e seguro para todos os eleitores sem distincção, e que nem força pública, nem força privada alguma violentem a sua liberdade.

Nas reuniões sollemnes, a que a lei manda proceder, ou authorisa, não consinta que intervenham como taes ou Magistrados Civís, Judiciaes, e muito menos a Authoridade Militar, provendo todavia á manutenção da ordem e das leis, que lhe incumbe guardar.

Tambem vigiará que Authoridade Ecclesiastica senão intrometta a guiar a consciencia do povo. A lei só chama os parochos ao acto da eleição, como magistrados que são do registo civil, mas de nenhum modo pela sua qualidade, ou officio religioso, que se deve abster de toda a intervenção nas luctas politicas.

Finalmente encarrego a vossa Excellencia que faça espalhar por todo o seu Districto, os exemplares desta circular, e os da lei eleitoral, que ha tempos lhe envie, acompanhando-as de instrucções suas aos seus delegados e subalternos, para que seja unanime e simultanea a acção do Governo em proteger a liberdade do voto, em a garantir e illustrar.

Deos guarde a vossa Excellencia.

DUQUE DE PALMELLA,

Paco de Belem, em 19 de Septembre de 1846.

Na mesma conformidade e data se expediram Circulares aos Governadores Civís dos outros districtos.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Palace of Belem, September 19, 1846.

A GENERAL election of Deputies is about to take place under most extraordinary and difficult circumstances. The duties of the Government are also of a difficult nature, and it becomes incumbent on me to remind you of them, as well as all those who exercise authority in the Queen's name, and to recommend very especially their faithful observance.

The Representative system, the only one which can insure liberty, is still new amongst us, and we are still inexperienced in it. Factions, both in and out of power, have endeavoured to vitiate and alter it, preventing more particularly the free exercise of the electoral right, so necessary for preserving the Constitutional system from being characterized as an absurd deception.

Faithful to the true principles and to the mission which Her Majesty was pleased to confide to it, the Ministry has endeavoured to remedy these evils by proposing to the Queen the Decree of the 27th July last, in default of Electoral Laws; and in order that this Decree may have the salutary effect which Her Majesty desires it should have, it is essential that every authority, within the sphere of their several attributes, should endeavour to secure, and cause to be maintained, a strict and severe impartiality, a rigorous observance of the provisions of the Decree in question, and complete non-intervention in the choice of individuals.

This is at all times a duty incumbent on the Government; but in the present instance, if possible, to a greater extent, inasmuch as a certain innocent influence, which with a beneficent object becomes licit in ordinary cases, might now excite suspicion, from the recent abuse and violence exercised through an influence of a different character. The Government therefore abstains from employing those means at its disposal, nor does it solicit, far less demand, that any subaltern authority should individually promote the views of any party; and it moreover considers as its candidates all such men as are upright, honest, and intelligent, and who have been faithful to the principles of the country's liberties, and who have without exaltation maintained them in every crisis. These men, who, in their good sense, do not one day proclaim a doctrine which they abjure the next, who do not excite the passions of parties to such an extent as subse-

quently to be obliged to repress them, or see the cause which they pretend to advocate, fall, through their excess in promoting it, these are the men whom the Government desires to see obtain the suffrages of the nation; these will in truth be its representatives in its love and loyalty to the institutions of the Charter, to the August Dynasty which gave and restored it, and to the Queen in whose name, in the presence of all Europe, it was given us to reconquer it, vanquishing not only with the sword, but triumphing by the very principles with which the external and internal enemies of our liberty and independence sought to combat us.

But the Government is not exclusive; Her Majesty Donna Maria Segunda is the Queen of all Portuguese; and every opinion has a right to be represented in the Cortes. The Government, however, possesses the right, nay, it has the obligation, of maintaining those which it considers more conducive to the liberty and prosperity of the nation, to the maintenance of public order, and to the interests and glory of the Throne.

It behoves your Excellency, as the chief of the administrative authority in your district, as a paternal, beneficent, and protecting authority, to enlighten the consciences of the electors, and do all in your power to prevent them from falling into error; in a word, to direct them, though not to attempt to govern them.

It is Her Majesty's wish, and in her august name I now instruct your Excellency scrupulously to observe these rules, and cause them to be observed by your subordinates, as also not to spare any pains in making the people acquainted with the true state of the country, and the nature of the mission which will be confided to those whom they shall choose as their representatives.

It is to be desired that the indifference or condescension of some, the factious spirit of others, personal dislike, or the hatred of party, should not hide from the electors the true and only aim which ought to be kept in view, viz, the salvation of the country, and the credit of the late national movement, in which all parties united, and which has not hitherto been stained. It ought to be known that the social, political, and financial system was shaken by the effort. The Government has been solicitous in preparing and facilitating the mission of the Cortes; it has already taken on itself great responsibility in the reforms and economy already established, and it has still much to do; but the Cortes alone can establish on a firm and solid basis a system of justice and order as is required, and thus put an end to the continual reactions which during so many years have fatigued us, and consumed the resources of the nation, dissipating the elements of prosperity which a few years of tranquillity and peace, and strict observance of true Constitutional principles, will no doubt develope.

On the manner in which the ensuing Cortes act up to their mission depends, therefore, all the credit of the national movement of 1846, which Europe and posterity will classify as glorious or absurd, as factious or loyal, according to its conclusion and term.

The national voice which solicited the reform of some existing laws, and above all a reform of abuse of law, was listened and attended to by Her Majesty, but this voice was not subversive or exaggerated in principle. The programme of the Government is in this spirit, and it is principles of the same nature that the Cortes are called upon to develope and consolidate.

To review the Charter, so as to make its precepts more clear and less liable to abusive interpretation, will be a fresh testimony to the memory of its August Author, and the accomplishment of a wish often manifested by him.

To reform the Tributary Laws so as to establish a perfect equality, and the least possible sacrifice.

To make a rigorous revision of the organization of every establishment, and to fix it unalterably, and thus secure a progressive and certain saving.

To build up the national credit on this basis, and proscribe the system of fantastic credit which is the ruin of public and private fortunes.

To give protection to commerce and agriculture by the construction of roads and other means of communication.

To diffuse instruction amongst all classes, and promote the application of science to art.

To attend above all to the moral education of the people, by providing means of instruction and education for the clergy.

To organize the public force, and simplify the administrative and fiscal systems.

To regulate the nature of the qualifications necessary for the admission to public employments.

Finally, to make every public servant effectively responsible according to his attributes.

This is the programme which the Ministry considers to be that proclaimed by the nation, this is that which it adopts, and which the electors ought to have in view in the choice of their representatives. The only support which the Ministry desires and solicits, is that which it may receive from Deputies who sincerely profess, and may apply with intelligence, these doctrines. Such does it wish to sit as judges of what it has done, and to act as counsellors and arbitrators of its future proceedings.

An upright and loyal application of these axioms, on the part of your Excellency, is a service which Her Majesty recommends to you, and will be gratified with. Endeavour to secure a free, easy, and safe access to the urn for all electors without distinction, and do not permit any public force or private agency to frustrate such liberty of voting.

In the solemn meetings which the law enacts or authorizes, do not allow of the intervention of either civil or judicial magistrates, and much less of military authority, though at the same time taking the measures necessary for the maintenance of public tranquillity. You will also watch against the exercise of influence on the part of the ecclesiastical authority over the consciences of the people. The law only calls on curates to act as civil magistrates on the occasion of the elections, but in no way in their religious capacity, in which they ought to abstain from all intervention in political contests.

Finally, I have to instruct your Excellency to distribute over all your district copies of this Circular as well as of the Electoral Law lately transmitted to you, and to give the necessary instructions to your delegates and subalterns, so as that the action of the Government may be unanimous and simultaneous in protecting the liberty of election, and in guaranteeing an enlightened choice.

(Signed)

DUQUE DE PALMELLA.

H.

TREATIES OF ALLIANCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

1.—*Treaty signed at London, June 16, 1373.*

(Translation.)

(Extract.)

ART. I. In the first place, we settle and covenant that there shall be from this day forward between our abovesaid Lord Edward, King of England and France, and the Lord Ferdinand, King of Portugal and Algarve, and the Lady Eleanor, Queen and his consort, their successors in the aforesaid kingdoms of England and Portugal, and their realms, lands, dominions, provinces, vassals, and subjects faithfully obeying them, whatsoever, true, faithful, constant, mutual, and perpetual friendships, unions, alliances, and leagues of sincere affection, and that as true and faithful friends they shall henceforth reciprocally be friends to friends, and enemies to enemies, and shall assist, maintain, and uphold each other mutually by sea and by land against all men that may live or die, of whatever dignity, station, rank, or condition they may be, and against their lands, realms, and dominions.

They shall strive for and preserve, as much as in them lies, the personal safety, security, interest, and honour, and the harmlessness, conservation, and restitution of their rights, property, effects, and friends, wheresoever they be.

They shall everywhere faithfully prevent the hurts and injuries, disgrace, or baseness which they know or which one party knows to be at any future time intended or contemplated against the other party, and shall provide remedies for them; and they shall as expeditiously as may be, by letters or messengers, or in any better way which they can contrive, without reserve and fully inform, forewarn, and usefully counsel the other party against whom such things are meditating, relative to what has just been mentioned.

II. Also, neither party shall form friendships with the enemies, rivals, or persecutors of the other party; or knowingly himself or through others advise, aid, or favour the enemies, rivals, or persecutors of the other party, to his detriment, hurt, or prejudice; or gratify them in any way, receive them into his kingdom or kingdoms, lands, dominions, provinces, or places, or knowingly suffer them to be gratified, received, countenanced, or harboured, either publicly or privately under any specious excuses, contrivances, or pretexts; without, however, including under the denomination of enemies, rivals, or persecutors, such as shall now or hereafter for any reason whatsoever have fled, been exiled, or banished from the kingdom, or from the other provinces, lands, dominions, or places of either of the same Kings, but, on the contrary, declaring it lawful reciprocally to grant to such persons reception and countenance in the kingdom, and in any lands and places subjected to the other King, unless indeed such fugitives, exiles, and outlaws shall have been capitally convicted of high treason, and as traitors to the King and the kingdom, or shall lie under the suspicion of having afforded occasion for reasonable fear of their design to compass the hurt, disgrace, injury, or exasperation of both parties or of either of them, so that they ought to be justly avoided as foes and persecutors; in which case either party, on being required by the other, shall be obliged either to deliver up such men as

party should happen to be infested, oppressed, or invaded by sea or by land by enemies, persecutors, or rivals, or if these enemies should at least purpose, prepare, or in any manner appear anxious to infest, oppress, or invade, and the other party, or his successors, be through that party against whom similar attempts are making, by letters or by trusty messengers applied to for assistance or succour of troops, archers, slingers, ships, galleys sufficiently armed for war, or any other kind of defence (provided such defence, or any of those before mentioned, exist or be used in the kingdom of which the above succour is demanded), then shall the said party so required *bond fide* furnish, supply, and send the said succour to the requiring party for the protection of the kingdom menaced with such invasions, or of the other provinces, dominions, or places, and for the recovery of them when lost by the like invasions against the said enemies, invaders, or persecutors, or against such as intend to invade or persecute, of whatever station, condition, rank, and dignity they may be, as often as, and whenever such party shall, without great injury to his country, be able to spare a certain proportion of armed troops, archers, slingers, ships, and galleys, sufficiently supplied with all requisites and other kinds of defence (except when their price is excessive or they are needed in the country), at the cost, expense, and pay of the party requiring, to be strictly estimated by four military men of experience or able and discreet members of the legal profession (of whom two are to be deputed or chosen by each party), according to the quality of the individuals to be sent, and their grades, to the circumstances of the times, and to the markets of the places in which the persons dispatched shall have to exert their valour or military skill, within such time as, after the aforesaid requisition, a similar succour ought to be prepared and sent, regard being had both to the pressing occasion of the party requiring, and to the possibility of the party called upon being able to complete his preparations; it being understood that throughout these proceedings no duplicity and unfairness shall appear, but that the straight path of equitable dealing and benignity shall be pursued.

Given and done in the royal city of London, at the Great Cathedral Church of the same, at the Festival of the New Solemnity of the Body of Christ; that is to say, on the 16th day of the month of June, in the year of our Lord 1373, of the Indiction the 11th, and of the Pontificate of the Lord Pope Gregory the XIth, the 3rd year.

2.—*Treaty signed at Windsor, May 9, 1386.*

(Translation.)

(Extract.)

ART. I. First of all it is settled and finally agreed, that, to ensure the public good, and the tranquillity both of the Kings and the subjects of either kingdom, there shall be inviolate, and endure for ever, between the above Kings now reigning, and their heirs and successors, and between the subjects of both kingdoms, a solid, perpetual, and real league, amity, confederacy, and union, not only in behalf of themselves, and their heirs and successors, but also in favour of the kingdoms, lands, dominions, and countries, and their subjects, vassals, allies, and friends whatsoever, so that either of them shall be bound to succour and afford aid to the other, against all Men that may live and die who shall attempt to violate the peace of the other, or injure his State in any way; wherefrom, however, shall, by desire of the King of England, be excepted our Lord the Supreme Pontiff Urban, now reigning, and his successors canonically elected, and the Lords Wenzeslas, by the grace of God, King of the Romans and of Bohemia, and John, by the same grace, King of Castile and Leon, Duke of Lancaster, and uncle to the said illustrious Lord King of England.

III. Further, it is mutually agreed, that it shall not by any means be permitted to the said Kings, or to any of their subjects, lands, and dominions, of whatsoever station, degree, or condition, to give or afford

in any manner counsel, aid, or favour to any land, dominion, or nation, which shall be at enmity with or rebelling against, either party, or to let to farm, or assign to such enemies any ships, galleys, or other vessels that might be converted to the prejudice of the other, or to give directly or indirectly, publicly or clandestinely, any countenance, of whatever kind or nature it might be, to such enemies or rebels, under whatever plea, title, palliation, or colour; or to administer and extend to such enemies or rebels any succour that may redound to the prejudice of the other party; on the contrary, that either of the aforesaid Kings and their kingdoms, lands and dominions, as well as their heirs, shall be obliged to discourage, pursue, and destroy, with all their might, the enemies and rebels of the other, the same as their own mortal enemies; and if any subject of either party be convicted to have attempted anything against what has here been laid down, he shall, without subterfuge or simulation, be punished according to law, and agreeably to the will and pleasure of that King in whose prejudice the attempt shall thus have been made.

IV. Further, it is provided by the consent of both, that if, at any future period, either of the aforesaid Kings or their heirs need the support or succour of the other, and duly apply to the other party for such assistance, then the party so applied to shall be obliged to afford such help or succour to the requiring party, in as far as is compatible with the dangers threatening himself, his kingdoms, lands, dominions, and subjects, yet so as that no artifice, deceit, or invention shall be practised, and that he be strictly bound by the present League to perform what has just been stated; all which, however, to be at such reasonable charge and expense of the requiring party as shall have been agreed upon between the said Kings or their Agents or Councils, on condition always, that the demand for such aid or succour be made six months previous to its being expected to be carried into execution.

V. Moreover, it is stipulated that all effects which are moveable and move themselves, of any kind whatsoever, and which the people of either of the aforesaid Kings, or their heir or successors, when under the orders of the other of the said Kings, may happen to acquire or gain from the enemies of the King who calls for assistance or succour, shall incontestably belong to that King and his people who shall furnish such help and aid, in order to be by him disposed of according to the practice of his kingdom: provided always that if such effects be captured at sea, in a hostile manner, a third part of them shall go to the King who shall have been at the chief expense of the preparations in that quarter for annoying and opposing the said enemies; but if any Generals or Admirals, or any great Commanders of such enemies be made prisoners at sea or land, they shall immediately, and without any objection, be delivered up to, and be in the power of the King, who shall have furnished the principal expenses required for equipping the armament in question; without prejudice, however, to the adequate remuneration or reward due by that King to him or them who shall capture such Leaders or Commanders, according as the two parties may be able, either themselves, or by means of their agents, fairly to come to terms.

VI. But if any immoveable property, that is to say, lands, towns, forts, and the like, belonging to the enemies of the other party, be by the people of either of the above Kings, their heirs or successors, invaded and occupied, and if either of the said Kings, their heirs or successors, have to such property a just claim and title of long standing, in that case it shall, wherever and in whatsoever kingdoms or dominions it be situated, be immediately, and without any dispute or difficulty, be surrendered either to the King of England or of Portugal, whichever of the two can claim in right of succession, or would, on some other substantial ground, make good his pretension in a Court of Judicature.

VII. Further, it is agreed, that if either of the aforesaid parties can learn, discover, or anticipate any injury, contumely, or disadvantage to have been planned or meditated against the other party, on sea or land, manifestly or privately, he shall prevent it as much as in him lies, as though he were desirous of preventing the injury and contumely intended to his own interest, and shall endeavour, by all means in his

power, that such design, with all the particulars connected with it, may be brought to the notice of the other party against which it is so intended, and every artifice, deceit, and invention shall be abstained from.

VIII. Further, it is agreed that no truce or armistice, either by land or sea, shall by either of the said Kings or their heirs be accepted from any other Power, unless the other King, his kingdoms, lands, dominions, and subjects, be comprised therein, to the end that the latter party may, if it appear meet to him, take and enjoy the benefit of such truce or armistice,

IX. Further, if at any future time it should come to pass (which God forbid) that the subjects of either of the aforesaid Kings, or of their heirs, should, in contravention of the present Alliance, make any attempt at, or perpetrate, any mischief, by means of inroads into cities, invasions of boroughs, captures of forts, depredations and robberies on persons, or by carrying off and detaining effects, or by any other method; it is stipulated that the King whose subjects have committed such outrage and done the like damage, and his heirs for the time being, and each of them individually in his time, shall be obliged to repair, restore, mend, and make good the like outrages, and duly to correct and punish such delinquents, agreeably to the pleasure and discretion of the King on whom such injury shall have been inflicted, as expeditiously as may be, and at least within six months after the person or persons to be so chastised and punished have been duly pointed out, without any deceit, art, delay, or malice whatever; provided always that the present alliance be not, for that reason, thought or considered as broken, dissolved, or annulled in any manner, but do always continue in force and retain its validity.

X. And in addition to the preceding, for the purpose of yet more effectually preserving the said alliance, it has been provided, that none of the preceding Articles separately, nor all of them in the aggregate, even through death or mutilation (which God forbid) ensue therefrom, nor any act of violence that may be meditated or committed, of whatever quality or denomination, shall be deemed a sufficient cause or causes for dissolving or infringing the present alliance; on the contrary, while satisfaction is agreed to be given for all outrages, as above stated, the present League shall, notwithstanding, and without any interruption, continue in force and vigour.

XI. But if it should happen hereafter (which God forbid) that either of the aforesaid Kings, or their heirs for the time being, should be inclined, in their own persons, through their subjects, or through others, by the command, will, approbation, and consent of these Kings, and against the form and effect of the present alliance and treaty of friendship, to have any injury done to the other, by making or causing to be made by their people, or by permitting or procuring, open war on the other, by land or sea, or by annoying or molesting the other party, under any alleged pretext or title; it is provided and unanimously agreed that the party committing such excess, injury, or violence, shall lose the benefit which, by the present League, he would derive from the good-will of the other party so outraged, and that it shall be competent to the same outraged party, if he choose to infringe the preceding Alliance, or to proceed (while the League remains in force for the advantage of the said party so injured to redress the outrages, in whatever way it may appear to him proper; nor shall, on that account, any imputation of perjury, ignominy, or any other penalty or charge of criminality attach to him.

XII. Furthermore, it is provided that the present League, after being concurred in, transcribed, and sealed, shall be solemnly sworn to, not only by us, the aforesaid Commissioners and Procurators, on the souls of our above-mentioned masters, but also by the aforesaid Lords, the Kings themselves, as principals, previous to being delivered to the parties.

Signed at Windsor, 9th May, 1386.

3.—*Treaty signed at London, January 29, 1642.*

(Extract.)

ART. I. It is concluded and accorded, that there is and shall be for ever, a good, true, and firm peace and amity between the most renowned Kings, Charles, King of Great Britain, and John the Fourth, King of Portugal, their heirs and successors, and their kingdoms, countries, dominions, lands, people, liegemen, vassals and subjects whomsoever, present and to come, of whatsoever condition, dignity, or degree they may be, as well by land as by sea, and fresh waters; so as the said vassals and subjects are each of them to favour the other, and to use one another with friendly offices and true affection; and that neither of the said most renowned Kings, heir heirs and successors, by himself or by any other, shall do or attempt anything against each other, or their kingdoms, by land or by sea, nor shall consent nor adhere unto any war, counsel, or treaty, in prejudice of the other.

XX. It has been concluded and agreed, that the Present peace and Alliance shall in no wise derogate from the Alliances and Confederacies formerly made and contracted between the most renowned King of Great Britain, and other Kings, Princes, and Commonwealths, but that the said Confederacies and Alliances shall be firmly preserved, and remain, for the future, in full force and virtue, the present Treaty of Peace notwithstanding.

XXI. Finally, it is concluded that the said most renowned Kings, Charles, King of Great Britain, &c., and John IV, King of Portugal, &c., shall sincerely and faithfully observe and keep, and cause to be observed by their subjects and inhabitants, all and singular the capitulations concluded and accorded in this present Treaty; and that they shall not, directly or indirectly, do contrary to the same; and that they shall confirm and ratify all and singular the conventions aforesaid, by their letters-patent, subscribed with their royal hands, and with their great seals, in good and due form; and upon the first occasion shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, the same faithfully, really, and effectually; and they shall mutually bind themselves by promise, in the word of a King, that they shall observe and keep all and singular the premises, whensoever they shall be thereunto required by either part; and they shall cause this present Peace and Amity, in manner accustomed, to be published as soon as the same conveniently may be done.

4.—*Treaty signed at Westminster, July 20, 1654.*

(Extract.)

ART. I. That there shall be a good, true, and firm Peace between the Republic of England and the Most Serene King of Portugal, and between the countries, territories, kingdoms, dominions, and principalities under their respective Governments, and their people, subjects, and inhabitants, of whatsoever condition, rank, and dignity, not only by land but on the sea, rivers, and fresh waters; in such manner that their said people and subjects shall behave to each other with favour assistance, mutual love, and honest affection; and that neither of the said parties, or their people, subjects, or inhabitants, shall commit or attempt anything against the other, in any place, either by land or sea, or in the harbours

taken by the enemies or rebels of the other, and carried to any ports or places of the other's territories or dominions, to be conveyed away from the owners or proprietors; but the same shall be restored to them or their attornies, provided they lay claim to such ships and goods before they are sold and cleared, and either prove their right, or exhibit testimonies of their property in them, within three months after the said ships and goods are so carried off; and in the meantime the proprietors shall pay and discharge the necessary expenses for the preservation and custody of the said ships and goods.

XXVI. It is also agreed and concluded, that no other League or Confederacy whatsoever, made or to be made, by the most serene Lords the Protector of England and the King of Portugal, with any other Princes or Republics whatsoever, shall derogate from the present Treaty of Peace and Alliance, but that the Peace and Confederacy shall be kept entire, and always in full force.

In witness and testimony of all which, we, the Commissioners of His Highness the Lord Protector, and the Ambassadors extraordinary of the most serene King, by virtue of our respective commissions and full powers, have signed the present Treaty with our own hands and sealed it with our seals.

Done at Westminster, the $\frac{10}{10}$ th day of July, in the year 1654.

5.—*Treaty signed at Whitehall, April 28, 1660.*

(Translation.)

(Extract.)

ART. I. It is agreed and adjusted on both sides, that the Preliminary Articles of the ^{29th December, 1651}
^{11th January, 1652}, and the Articles of the Peace bearing date the $\frac{10}{10}$ th July, 1654, and concluded between Portugal and England, shall, in all their clauses, sentences, and tenor, and according to the true and genuine import of the said Articles, be considered as firm and valid, and not only be corroborated in their former vigour, but obtain additional force by the present stipulation, so as to be on either part observed sincerely, and with the best faith, and even after the termination of this present Treaty, remain, nevertheless, unshaken and inviolable.

II. That His Majesty of Portugal, or any one whom he may depute shall be permitted to raise and procure, in this Commonwealth, soldiers and horses, to defend and secure himself against the King of Castile.

III. On this condition, however, that the number of horses do not exceed 2,500, concerning the price of which he shall be allowed to settle with the dealers in any manner he can agree with them.

IV. And that the military force which he shall be at liberty to levy do not amount to more than 12,000, namely, 4000 out of each of the three nations of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

V. And that the colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, and captains, as well as all other grades of officers below that of colonels of the said forces, whether of foot or horse, be selected from among the three nations of England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively.

VI. That, moreover, it shall be lawful for the King of Portugal, or for any individual to whom he may delegate the office, to hire twenty-four ships whenever he shall deem it expedient, at such a price as he may contract for them with the owners.

VII. That the commanders or captains, and the petty officers, of these ships shall all be taken from among the English nation, and shall be chosen and approved by the Minister of the King of Portugal residing in this metropolis.

VIII. That the persons deputed by the King of Portugal shall be competent to buy in this Commonwealth, at what rate they may be able, such a quantity of arms and ammunition as shall be required for the above-mentioned number of military and shipping, or even a larger quantity of arms and ammunition, if this Commonwealth should deem it

consistent with its policy; and the Council of State should by means of a special order, grant its permission for such purchase.

IX. That these troops, both infantry and cavalry, shall be conveyed to Portugal at such a period or periods as shall appear most convenient to His Majesty.

X. That this conveyance of horses, soldiers, arms and ammunition, shall be at the charge of the said King, and shall be effected at such reasonable prices as he can agree upon with the contractors for it.

XI. That the Minister of the King of Portugal shall be permitted, at his discretion, to negotiate and fix upon the manner and condition of the levy of the said number of soldiers, with any colonels to whom he may think proper to apply.

XII. On condition, however, that all these colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors of the said troops be bound to covenant with, and give security to, this Commonwealth, not to compass, either themselves or their soldiers, any design against this Commonwealth, or against its present allies, nor to deliver the arms to the soldiers till their arrival on the coast of Portugal.

XIII. That whatever part of Portugal the said troops may resort to, or be stationed in, all of them, or any individual regiment, battalion, or company of them, shall have free exercise of their religion, in the same manner and form as the other English subjects are enjoying the same in their private houses, and on board their ships, by virtue of the VIth Article of the Treaty of Peace concluded July 10, 1654.

XIV. That the present Treaty shall be ratified by either State, after the expiration of two month, to calculate from the signature of the same by both parties; on which day the authentic instrument of ratification, executed by this Commonwealth, shall be delivered into the hands of the Minister of the King of Portugal in this country, as likewise shall the King of Portugal cause the copy ratified by him to be delivered, on the same day, either to the Consul or Public Minister of England, residing at Lisbon.

To authenticate all the above, and each several point, I, the Ambassador Extraordinary of the aforesaid Most Serene King of Portugal, have, with my hand and seal, and likewise we, the Council of State, constituted by the authority of Parliament, have, by the hand of our President, and with the seal of the Council, signed and sealed the present Treaty, consisting of 14 Articles.

Done at Whitehall, the 18th of April, 1660.

6.—*Treaty signed at Whitehall, June 23, 1661.*

(Translation.)

(Extract.)

ART. I. That all Treaties made between Great Britain and Portugal since 1641, until this very time, shall be ratified and confirmed in all points and to all intents, and shall receive as full force and ratification by this Treaty, as if they were herein particularly mentioned and inserted word by word.

XV. In consideration of all which grants and privileges, so much to the benefit of the King of Great Britain and his subjects in general, and of the delivery of those important places to His said Majesty and his heirs for ever, whereby the greatness of his empire is so far extended; and even in consideration of the portion itself, which far exceeds the portion that hath ever yet been given to any Daughter of Portugal; the King of Great Britain doth profess and declare, with the consent and advice of his Council, that he will take the interest of Portugal and all its dominions to heart, defending the same with his utmost power by sea and land, even as England itself, and that he will transport thither at his proper costs and

gal, shall be paid by the King of Portugal; and in case the said regiments come to be diminished, by fight or otherwise, the King of Great Britain shall be obliged to fill up the number at his own charge; and that he shall cause the said regiments to be transported as soon as the Lady Infanta shall arrive in England, if it be so desired by the King of Portugal.

XVI. The King of Great Britain doth also promise, with the advice and consent of his Council, that when and as often as Portugal shall be invaded, he will send thither (being thereunto desired by the King of Portugal) ten good ships of war; but when and as often as it shall be infested by pirates, three or four ships, all sufficiently manned and victualled for eight months, from the time of their setting sail from England, to obey the orders of the King of Portugal. And if it shall be required that they stay above six months there, the King of Portugal shall be obliged to victual them for so long time as they are to stay, and to put in one month's victuals at the time they are to set sail for England; but if the King of Portugal shall be pressed in any extraordinary manner by the power of the enemies, all the King of Great Britain's ships, which shall at any time be in the Mediterranean Sea, or at Tangier, shall have instructions in such cases to obey any orders they shall receive from the King of Portugal, and shall betake themselves to his succour and relief. And in regard of the above-mentioned concessions and grants of the King of Portugal, His Majesty of Great Britain, his heirs and successors, shall not at any time require anything for these succours.

XVII. Besides the levies the King of Portugal hath liberty to make by virtue of past treaties, the King of Great Britain doth oblige himself by this present Treaty, that in case Lisbon, Porto, or any other sea-town, shall be besieged or blocked up by the Power of Castile, or any other enemy, he will afford timely assistance of men and shipping, according to the exigency of the circumstances, and proportionable to the necessity of the King of Portugal.

XVIII. The King of Great Britain doth profess and promise, with the advice and consent of his Council, that he will never make a peace with Castile, which may be the least impediment to him, directly or indirectly, in his giving full and entire assistance to Portugal, in order to its necessary defence; and that he will never deliver Dunkirk or Jamaica unto the King of Castile, nor ever forbear to do any act that is necessary for the relief of Portugal, though by so doing he shall be engaged in a war with the King of Castile.

Secret Article.

Over and above all and singular agreed and concluded in the Treaty of Marriage between the Most Serene and Most Powerful Charles, the second of that name, King of Great Britain, and the Most Virtuous and Serene Lady Catherine, Infanta of Portugal.

It is by this Secret Article, concluded and accorded, that His Majesty of Great Britain, in regard of the great advantages and increase of dominion he hath purchased by the above-mentioned Treaty of Marriage, shall promise and oblige himself, as by this present Article he doth, to defend and protect all conquests or colonies belonging to the Crown of Portugal against all his enemies, as well future as present: moreover, His Majesty of Great Britain doth oblige himself to mediate a good peace between the King of Portugal and the States of the United Provinces, and all Companies or Societies of Merchants subject under them, upon conditions convenient and becoming the mutual interest of England and Portugal; and in case such a peace ensue not, then His Majesty of Great Britain shall be obliged to defend, with men and ships, the said dominions and conquests of the King of Portugal. In case also that any towns, forts, castles, or any other places, shall be taken by the Dutch, after the 1st of May, this present year 1661, then His Majesty of Great Britain doth promise and engage to oblige the Dutch to a full and perfect resti-

tution thereof. His Majesty of Great Britain doth moreover oblige himself to send, the next monsoon ensuing after the ratification of the Treaty of Marriage and this Article, a convenient succour to the East India, proportionable to the necessity of Portugal and strength of our enemies. It being declared that His Majesty nor his successors shall not at any time require any pay or satisfaction for the same.

7.—*Treaty signed at Lisbon, May 16, 1703.*

(Extract.)

ART. I. All former Treaties between the abovesaid Powers are hereby approved, confirmed, and ratified, and are ordered to be exactly and faithfully observed, except in so far as by the present Treaty is otherwise provided and established; so that there shall be between the said kingdoms and states, their people and subjects, a sincere friendship and perfect amity; they shall all of them mutually assist one another; and each of the said Powers shall promote the interest and advantage of the rest, as if it were his own.

II. If ever it shall happen that the Kings of Spain and France, either the present or future; that both of them together, or either of them separately, shall make war, or give occasion to suspect that they intend to make war upon the Kingdom of Portugal, either on the Continent of Europe or in its dominion beyond seas; Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and the Lords the States-General, shall use their friendly offices with the said Kings, or either of them, in order to persuade them to observe the terms of peace towards Portugal, and not to make war upon it.

III. But these good offices not proving successful, but altogether ineffectual, so that war should be made by the aforesaid Kings, or by either of them, upon Portugal, the above-mentioned Powers of Great Britain and Holland shall make war, with all their force, upon the aforesaid Kings or King who shall carry hostile arms into Portugal; and towards that war which shall be carried on in Europe, they shall supply 12,000 men, whom they shall arm and pay, as well when in quarters as in action: and the said High Allies shall be obliged to keep that number of men complete, by recruiting it from time to time at their own expense.

IV. And in this case also, the aforesaid Powers of Great Britain and Holland shall be obliged to keep and maintain upon the coast of Portugal, and in its harbours, a competent number of men-of-war, to defend the said coasts and harbours, the trade and merchant-ships, from all hostile attempts; so that if it shall appear that the said harbours and ships are in danger of being attacked with a greater force by the enemy, the said High Allies shall be obliged to send to Portugal such a number of men-of-war as shall be equal, or even superior, to the ships and force of the enemy who shall meditate an attack upon the abovesaid ships and harbours.

V. But if the foresaid Kings of Spain and France, or either of them, shall make war, or give occasion to suspect that they intend to make war, upon the provinces or dominions of Portugal beyond seas, the above-mentioned Powers of Great Britain and Holland shall furnish to His Portuguese Majesty such a number of men-of-war as shall be equal, or even superior, to the ships of the enemy; so that he may be able not only to oppose them, but even to prevent such attack or invasion, as long as the war shall last, or occasion require. And if the enemy shall take any town or place, which they may fortify in the foresaid provinces

and dominions beyond seas, they shall there likewise perform whatever shall be enjoined them, in the name of His Majesty, by his Viceroys and Governors.

VII. When these auxiliary ships of the two Powers of Great Britain and Holland shall be joined with the Portuguese ships (in which case they must always assist them) the Admiral of the Portuguese Fleet, who has the right of carrying the flag, shall give signals, and summon to a council of war, which shall be held in his own cabin; and the same Admiral of the Portuguese Fleet shall issue the necessary orders for executing those points which shall have been resolved upon in the council of war; which points the Admirals of the auxiliary ships shall execute, each with his own ships.

VIII. But if, at any time, the ships of three Allied Nations shall be conjoined in order to attempt anything, in which all the Allies are equally interested, the Admiral, who has the right of carrying the flag, and has under his command the greatest number of ships of his own nation, shall enjoy the right and privilege mentioned in the former Article, viz., of giving signals, of summoning to a council of war in his own cabin, and of doing every other thing requisite, as is above specified.

IX. The 12,000 men, which the Powers of Great Britain and Holland are bound to furnish to His Portuguese Majesty, and to maintain at their own expense, and occasionally recruit, during the continuance of the war, as stipulated in Article III of this Treaty, shall be subject, not only to the supreme command of His Portuguese Majesty, but also to that of his commanders or generals, and even of such of his officers as by their rank in the army are superior to them. But for breach of orders, and for the crimes and enormities of which they shall be guilty, they shall be punished by the commanders or generals of their own army, in the same manner as the Portuguese themselves are punished by martial law, especially for those crimes which regard the violation of religion.

X. The High Allies shall, in the case above mentioned, grant full liberty, and all kind of aid and assistance to the Commissaries of His Portuguese Majesty, to export from their territories and harbours all sorts of military stores, such as powder, balls, arms, corn, and every other kind of ammunition that shall be desired of them, as well belonging to the sea as the land service, and that, too, at the same price as the said High Allies are wont to purchase them for their own use, and without the least alteration in the charge.

XI. If ever it should happen that the Kings of Spain and France, or either of them, should make war upon the Kingdom of Great Britain, or the States of the United Provinces, His Majesty the King of Portugal shall use his friendly offices with the said Kings, or with either of them, in order to persuade them to observe the terms of peace towards the aforesaid Kingdom of Great Britain, and the States of the United Provinces.

XII. But these good offices not proving successful, but altogether ineffectual, so that war shall be made by the foresaid Kings, or by either of them, upon the Kingdom of Great Britain, or the States of the United Provinces, His Majesty the King of Portugal shall, in like manner, be bound to make war, with all his force, upon the aforesaid Kings, or upon either of them; and in this case, likewise, the aforesaid two Powers of Great Britain, and the States of the United Provinces, shall furnish him with the same succours of men and ships as in the preceding Articles are stipulated, in case the Kings of France and Spain, or either of them, should make war upon Portugal, and everything shall be executed in the manner there specified.

XIII. As well in the first, as in the second manner of carrying on the war, His Majesty the King of Portugal shall be bound to maintain ten ships of war for his own defence and that of his allies, with this proviso, however, that if both the Spaniards and the French, or the Spaniards only, should make war upon the High Allies, in that case the ten ships of war of His Portuguese Majesty shall not be bound to depart from the coast of Portugal, because, while in that station, they will be of very great use in dividing the force of the enemy:

but if war should be made by the French only, it shall then be lawful for the Portuguese ships to assist the High Allies, in conjunction with their own fleets.

XIV. No peace nor truce shall be made but by the common consent of the Three Allies, and this League shall be perpetual and eternal.

XIX. In time of peace there shall be admitted into the greater ports of the Kingdom of Portugal six ships of war of each of the nations of Great Britain and the United Provinces, besides other six ships, which were permitted by virtue of former treaties, so that in the whole twelve ships may be admitted, and all in the same manner as the former six were permitted. And into the lesser ports there shall be admitted such a number of ships as they can conveniently receive.

XX. The said Plenipotentiaries promise that their above-mentioned Sovereigns shall ratify this Treaty, in due and lawful form; and that the ratifications shall be exchanged in this royal city of Lisbon, within the space of three months, counting from the time of subscribing.

In witness whereof, we, the above-named Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and of the High, and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Provinces, have signed this instrument, and thereto set our seals. And the Plenipotentiaries of His Portuguese Majesty, in order to avoid the controversy that subsists concerning the prerogative of the place, between the Crowns of Great Britain and Portugal, have, agreeable to the manner and custom observed between the two Crowns, separately signed and sealed another instrument of the same tenor, changing only those particulars which on account of this circumstance were to be changed.

8.—*Treaty signed at Vienna, January 22, 1815.*

(Translation.)

(Extract.)

ART. III. The Treaty of Alliance concluded at Rio de Janeiro on the 19th of February, 1810, being founded on circumstances of a temporary nature, which have happily ceased to exist, the said Treaty is hereby declared to be void in all its parts, and of no effect, without prejudice, however, to the ancient Treaties of Alliance, Friendship, and Guarantee, which has so long and so happily subsisted between the two Crowns, and which are hereby renewed by the High Contracting Parties, and acknowledged to be of full force and effect.

1.

A Return of Her Majesty's Ships on the Coast of Portugal at the undermentioned dates.

July 1, 1846.

Albion ..	2nd rate ..	90 guns ..	At Lisbon
Rattler ..	Steam-vessel ..	5 " ..	} At Oporto
Cyclops ..	Steam-ship ..	6 " ..	

August 1, 1846.

Hibernia ..	2nd rate ..	104 guns ..	} Cruizing off the Burlings on the Coast of Portugal; the "Albion" in the Tagus.
St. Vincent ..	1st " ..	120 " ..	
Trafalgar ..	1st " ..	120 " ..	
Queen ..	1st " ..	110 " ..	
Rodney ..	2nd " ..	92 " ..	
Albion ..	2nd " ..	90 " ..	
Vanguard ..	2nd " ..	80 " ..	
Canopus ..	2nd " ..	84 " ..	
Superb ..	2nd " ..	80 " ..	
Rattler ..	Steam-vessel ..	5 " ..	
Polyphemus..	Steam-sloop ..	6 " ..	

September 1, 1846.

Trafalgar ..	1st rate ..	120 guns ..	} In the Tagus
Hibernia ..	2nd " ..	104 " ..	
St. Vincent ..	1st " ..	120 " ..	} Cruizing off the Burlings
Rodney ..	2nd " ..	92 " ..	
Queen ..	1st " ..	110 " ..	
Albion ..	2nd " ..	90 " ..	
Vanguard ..	2nd " ..	80 " ..	
Canopus ..	2nd " ..	84 " ..	
Superb ..	2nd " ..	80 " ..	
Eurydice ..	6th " ..	22 " ..	
Spartan ..	6th " ..	22 " ..	
Cyclops ..	Steam-ship ..	6 " ..	
Rattler ..	Steam-vessel ..	5 " ..	} Cruizing for ten days on way to Foreign Stations
Polyphemus..	Steam-sloop ..	3 " ..	
Raleigh ..	4th rate ..	50 guns ..	
Constance ..	4th " ..	50 " ..	
Brilliant ..	6th " ..	20 " ..	

October 1, 1846.

Canopus ..	2nd rate ..	84 " ..	At Lisbon
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November 1, 1846.

Hibernia ..	2nd rate ..	104 guns ..	} In the Tagus
Trafalgar ..	1st " ..	120 " ..	
Rodney ..	2nd " ..	92 " ..	
Albion ..	2nd " ..	90 " ..	
Canopus ..	2nd " ..	84 " ..	
Superb ..	2nd " ..	80 " ..	
Terrible ..	Steam-ship ..	16 " ..	
Rattler ..	Steam-vessel ..	5 " ..	

January 1, 1847.

Hibernia ..	2nd rate ..	104 guns ..	} At Lisbon
Trafalgar ..	1st " ..	120 " ..	
Rodney ..	2nd " ..	92 " ..	
Albion ..	2nd " ..	90 " ..	
Canopus ..	2nd " ..	84 " ..	

April 1, 1847.

Hibernia	..	2nd rate	..	104 guns	..	}	At Lisbon
Trafalgar	..	1st "	..	120 "	..		
Canopus	..	2nd "	..	84 "	..	}	Cruizing
Superb	..	2nd "	..	80 "	..		
America	..	4th "	..	50 "	..	}	At Oporto
Nautilus	..	Brig	..	10 "	..		
Gladiator	..	Steam-ship	..	8 "	..	}	At Oporto
Polyphemus	..	Steam-sloop	..	3 "	..		
Phoenix	..	Steam-sloop	..	6 "	..		At Oporto
Jackall	..	Steam-vessel	..	3 "	..		At Lisbon

June 1, 1847.

Hibernia	..	2nd rate	..	104 guns	..	}	At Lisbon
Trafalgar	..	1st "	..	120 "	..		
Canopus	..	2nd "	..	84 "	..	}	Off the Tagus
Superb	..	2nd "	..	80 "	..		
America	..	4th "	..	50 "	..		Off Oporto
Sidon	..	Steam-ship	..	18 "	..		"
Gladiator	..	Steam-ship	..	8 "	..		"
Bulldog	..	Steam-sloop	..	6 "	..		In the Tagus
Polyphemus	..	Steam-sloop	..	3 "	..		"
Phoenix	..	Steam-sloop	..	6 "	..		"
Nautilus	..	Brig	..	10 "	..		Off Oporto



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